

Do You Know Who You Are?



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Law

- ❖ **“Power and law are not synonymous. In truth they are frequently in opposition and irreconcilable. There is God's Law from which all Equitable laws of man emerge and by which men must live if they are not to die in oppression, chaos and despair. Divorced from God's eternal and immutable Law, established before the founding of the suns, man's power is evil no matter the noble words with which it is employed or the motives urged when enforcing it. Men of good will, mindful therefore of the Law laid down by God, will oppose governments whose rule is by men, and if they wish to survive as a nation they will destroy the government which attempts to adjudicate by the whim of venal judges.”**

Marcus Tullius Cicero 106-43 B.C.

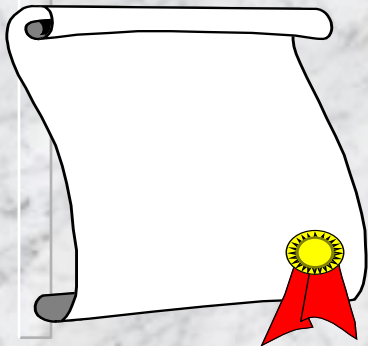
We are in The Matrix - Everything is an Illusion

❖ **"The greatest weapon of the
Oppressor is the mind of the
oppressed."**

Steven Biko

Where does Sovereignty Come from?

- ❖ Sovereignty exists because of Common Law
- ❖ The people in all Countries with the Common Law of England owe their Sovereignty to the Common Law.



**In Canada, United States,
Australia, New Zealand and all
common law countries in the
world THE PEOPLE ARE THE
SOVEREIGNTY!**

Common Law

- ❖ The presentation on common law covers that subject more thoroughly

Do you know who you are?

- ❖ What is a Sovereign.
- ❖ Who is Sovereign.
- ❖ Where does Sovereignty come from.
- ❖ Rights and duties of Sovereignty is covered in the Common Law Presentation
- ❖ How can you lose Sovereignty in the Color of Law Presentation, and others
- ❖ How do you regain your Sovereignty is covered in the Asserting Sovereignty Presentation

What is a Sovereign?

- ❖ Sovereignty is the Right to Rule.
- ❖ Sovereign can be a King or Queen
- ❖ Sovereign can be a group of people
- ❖ Sovereign can be a living soul



What is a Sovereign

- ❖ **“Sovereign. A chief ruler with supreme power; a king or other ruler with limited power. An action is not maintainable against a foreign sovereign.” 44 L. T. Rep. N. S. 199.**

What is a Sovereign?

❖ **“Sovereignty is the right to govern, a nation or state sovereign is the person, or persons in whom that resides....” Chisholm v Georgia 2 Dall. 440**

What is a Sovereign?

- ❖ **“For the very idea that one 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 free country where freedom prevails as being the essence of slavery itself.”** Yickwo v Hopkins 118 U.S. 356

Who are Sovereigns?

- ❖ In a Common Law country the Sovereigns are the People.
- ❖ Common Law is everywhere.

Who are Sovereigns?

- ❖ **“The words “people of the United States” and “citizens” are synonymous terms and mean the same thing. They both describe the political body who, according to our republic institutions form the sovereignty, and who hold the power, and conduct the government through their representatives. They are what we familiarly call the sovereign people, and every citizen is one of this people, and a constituent member of the sovereignty.” Dredd Scott v Sandford 60 U.S. 393**

Who are Sovereigns?

❖ **“The sovereign people through their representatives have created the Court and the Board, as well as the municipal council and have defined the rights and duties of each.”** Re Casa Loma, (1927) 4 D.L.R. 645

Who are the sovereigns?

- ❖ **“The Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of the several Provinces are sovereign within their spheres defined by the British North America Act, but none of them has the unlimited capacity of the individual.”** Chief Judge Renfret, Attorney General of Nova Scotia v Attorney General of Canada, Lord Nelson Hotel Case, 31 Supreme Court Reports [1951] [emphasis added]

Who are the Sovereigns?

❖ **“Translated into constitutional terms, it denotes that the sovereign power which resides in the people is exercised on their behalf by their representatives.”** Australian Capital Television v Commonwealth, 66 Australian Reports 695 [emphasis added]

Who are the Sovereigns?

❖ **“the powers of government in this country are derived from the people who are the ultimate sovereign.”** *Ridgeway v The Queen*, 69 Australian Reports 484

Who are Sovereigns?

❖ **“...every individual was sovereign over himself...”**
House of Lords T.N.L.R. No. 529 [1999] United Kingdom

“We the People” are “Kings
and Queens”

- ❖ **"The people or sovereign are not bound by general word in statutes, restrictive of prerogative right, title or interest, unless expressly named. Acts of limitation do not bind the King or the people. The people have been ceded all the rights of the King, the former sovereign,....." People v Herkimer, 4 Cowen (NY) 345, 348 (1825)**

“We the People” are Kings and Queens

- **“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. Through the medium of their Legislature they may exercise all the powers which previous to the Revolution could have been exercised either by the King alone, or by him in conjunction with his Parliament; subject only to those restrictions which have been imposed by the Constitution of this State or of the U.S.”**

Lansing v. Smith, 21 Dicennial Digest 89, 4 Wendel 9 (1829) (New York)

“We the People” are “Kings and Queens”

❖ "...at the revolution the Sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subjectsand have none to govern but themselves; the citizens of America are equal as fellow citizens, and as joint tenants in the sovereignty." Chisholm v Georgia, 2 Dall. 440, at pg 471;

“We the People” are “Kings and Queens”

- ❖ **"People of a state are entitled to all rights, which formerly belong to the King by his prerogative."**
Lansing v Smith, (1829) 4 Wendell 9,20 (NY).
- ❖ **"It will be admitted on all hands that with the exception of the powers granted to the states and the federal government, through the Constitutions, the people of the several states are unconditionally sovereign within their respective states."** Ohio L. Ins. & T. Co. v. Debolt, 16 How. 416, 14 L.Ed. 997.

Freemen in London

❖ **“Citizens. (Cives) Of London, are either Freemen or such as reside and keep a Family in the City, &c. and some are Citizens and Freemen; and some are not, who have not so great Privileges as the others: The Citizens of London may prescribe against a Statute, because their Liberties are reinforced by Statute. 1 Roll. Rep. 105”** Jacob A. New Law Dictionary, 1750

“We the People” are “Kings and Queens”

- ❖ **"governments are but trustees acting under derived authority and have no power to delegate what is not delegated to them. But the people, as the original fountain might take away what they have delegated and entrust to whom they please. ... The sovereignty in every state resides in the people of the state and they may alter and change their form of government at their own pleasure." --Luther v. Borden, 48 US 1, 12 L.Ed. 581.**

Do you know who you are?

- ❖ **"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." Yick Wo v Hopkins, 118 US 356, at pg 370;**

Delegated Powers to a Trust

- ❖ **“There is no such thing as power of inherent Sovereignty in the government of the United States. In this country sovereignty resides in the People, and Congress can exercise no power which they have not, by their Constitution entrusted to it; All else is withheld.”**
Julliard v Greenman 110 U.S. 421

Government is a Trust

- The lawful de jure government is a trust
- The Constitution is a Trust Indenture
- A Trust Indenture is a Contract
- A corporation is NOT a trust
- There is no authority in any Constitution for a corporation

No Delegated Authority

- There is No Delegated Authority for a corporation called United States, or any agency, department, commission, board or other entity of such a corporation
- **“As used in this chapter:**
 - (15) **“United States” means—**
 - (A) **a Federal corporation;**
 - (B) **an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or**
 - (C) **an instrumentality of the United States.**” 28 USC § 3002 Definitions [emphasis added]

No Delegation of Authority

- **“The word “Canada” as used in s. 91(1) [of the Constitution Act, 1867 (30 & 31 Vict.) c.3], does not refer to Canada as a geographical unit, but refers to the juristic federal unit.”** Word and Phrases Judicially Decided in Canadian Courts
- **“The usual form of juristic person and the only one...at common law is a corporation.”** Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1915

Delegation of Powers to a Trust

- **“But in considering the question before us, it must be borne in mind that there is no law of nations standing between the people of the United States and their Government, and interfering with their relation to each other. The powers of the Government, and the rights of the citizens under it, are positive and practical regulations plainly written down. The people of the United States have delegated to it certain enumerated powers, and forbidden it to exercise others.”** Dred Scott v. Sanford, 19 How (60 U.S.) 393, 452, 15 L.Ed. 691 (A.D. 1856-1857) [emphasis added]

Delegation of powers

- **"The sovereignty of a state does not reside in the persons who fill the different departments of its government, but in the People, from whom the government emanated; and they may change it at their discretion. Sovereignty, then in this country, abides with the constituency, and not with the agent; and this remark is true, both in reference to the federal and state government."**
Spooner v. McConnell, 22 F 939 @ 943

Delegation of Authority

- ❖ **“A delegate cannot delegate; an agent cannot delegate his functions to a subagent without the knowledge or consent of the principal; the person to whom an office or duty is delegated cannot lawfully devolve the duty on another, unless he be expressly authorized so to do.”** 9 Coke, 77; Broom, Max. 840; 2 Kent, Comm. 633; 2 Steph. Comm. 119 [emphasis added]

Delegation of Authority

- ❖ **“A delegated power cannot be again delegated.”** 2 Inst. 597; Black's, 2d. 347; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1300
- ❖ **“A deputy cannot have (or appoint) a deputy.”** Story, Ag. s.13; 9 Coke, 77; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1936

Delegation

- Can I delegate to you the power to go to the neighbor and take his property and give it to the guy down the street because he has none?
- Can I delegate to you the power to tell some guy that he has to move a wrecked car or you are going to take his property?
- Can I delegate to you the power to stop (arrest) people and interrogate them and harass them because they are not following some rules that we made up this morning, like speeding?
- **If I cannot delegate that power, then the government does NOT have that power**

The Attorney General

- ❖ **"It is true that at common law the duty of the Attorney General is to represent the King, he being the embodiment of the state. But under the democratic form of government now prevailing the People are King so the Attorney General's duties are to that Sovereign rather than to the machinery of government."** Hancock V. Terry Elkhorn Mining Co., Inc., KY., 503 S.W. 2d 710 KY Const. §4, Commonwealth Ex Rel. Hancock V. Paxton, KY, 516 S. W. 2d. pg 867

Jurisdiction

- ❖ **"The law of Congress... do not extend into the territorial limits of the states, but have force only in the District of Columbia, and other places that are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government."**
Caha v. United States, 152 U.S. 211 (1894)
- ❖ **"The exclusive jurisdiction which the United States have in forts and dock-yards ceded to them, is derived from the express assent of the states by whom the cessions are made. It could be derived in no other manner; because without it, the authority of the state would be supreme and exclusive therein,"** U.S. v. Bevans, 16 U.S. 336, 3 Wheat, at 350, 351 (1818)

“We the People” are “Kings and Queens”

- ❖ **“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.” US Declaration of Independence (1776)**

Magna Carta

- ❖ The Magna Carta is called “the great charter of English liberty”
- ❖ The Canadian Handbook for Judges cites the Magna Carta on page 77;
 - ❖ “Magna Carta says; “We will not deny or defer to any man either justice or right””

The Magna Carta

“The Magna Carta is not a unilateral act, emanating solely from the spontaneous will of the King, as the Charters of the predecessors of John; neither is it a treaty; for we cannot say it was concluded between two legitimate and independent sovereignties; nor between two nations, nor is it a law. The Barons do not appear in it as subjects, for they are freed from their promise of fidelity, and the King, brought captive, placed before them, submitted to the conditions which the conquerors imposed upon him. Magna Carta is therefore a contract, but resembles a treaty concluded between two nations, in that one of the parties, in virtue of the law of war, can impose its will upon the other.” *Perlman v Piche and Attorney General of Canada, Intervenant, Re Habeas Corpus*, 4 D.L.R. 147

Allegiance – The Queen/President

- ❖ The Queen/President has the Oath of Office
- ❖ “We the People” owe no allegiance to The Queen/President
- ❖ The Queen/President owes allegiance to “the people”

Why do “We the People” set up governments in the first place?

- ❖ Protection against foreign enemies.
- ❖ Protection from each other.
- ❖ To administer disputes in a fair and impartial manner.
- ❖ The only legitimate function for government is to **PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE!**

Heirarchy

- ❖ God - King of Kings –
 - ❖ Created “we the people”
 - ❖ “We the people” –
 - ❖ created the government
 - ❖ Government –
 - ❖ created corporations – subordinate to “we the people”.

Why is God in the Constitution?

- ❖ Our rights come from God.
- ❖ If our rights come from God, only God can take them away.

Citizenship

- ❖ **"A Citizen of one state is a citizen of every state in the Union."** Butler v. Farnsworth, Fed. Cas. No. 2,240 (U.S. 3d Cir., 4 Wash. C.C. 101).

Citizenship

"...the individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a Citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the state or to his neighbors to divulge his business, or to open his doors to an investigation, so far as it may tend to incriminate him. He owes no such duty to the state, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life, liberty, and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the state, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself, and the immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under (a judicial power warrant) a warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights." Hale v. Henkel,

No Lawful Warrants

- All so-called Judges operate under a Statute, therefore they are NOT Judges, but they are Clerks working for the Prosecutor, as found in the
 - De Facto Courts video, and the
 - Fire the United Nations Whores in Canada video, and the,
 - Corruption in the Courts 3 video, and the,
 - Corruption in the Courts 4 video, and the,
 - JD Rooke the Bought and Paid-for Clerk Masquerading as a Judge video, and the upcoming
 - Fire the United Nations Judicial Whores in Texas video

Citizenship Classes

❖ **There at least two major classes of citizenship**

❖ **State**

❖ **Federal**

Citizenship Classes

- ❖ **"there is in our Political System, a government of each of the several states and a government of the United States Each is distinct from the other and has citizens of its own." . US vs. Cruikshank, 92 US 542,**
- ❖ **"One may be a citizen of a State and yet not a citizen of the United States. Thomasson v State, 15 Ind. 449; Cory v Carter, 48 Ind. 327 (17 Am. R. 738); McCarthy v. Froelke, 63 Ind. 507; In Re Wehlitz, 16 Wis. 443." Mc Donel v State, 90 Ind. Rep. 320 at pg 323;**
- ❖ **"There is a clear distinction between national citizenship and state citizenship." 256 P. 545, affirmed 278 US 123, Tashiro vs. Jordan**

Citizenship Classes

- ❖ **“Instead this provision protects only those rights peculiar to being a citizen of the federal government; it does not protect those rights which relate to state citizenship.” Jones v. Temmer, 89 F. Supp 1226 (1993)**
- ❖ **“Citizenship of the United States does not entitle citizens to privileges and immunities of Citizens of the State, since privileges of one are not the same as the other” Tashiro v. Jordan May 20, 1927, 255 P. 545 Cal. Supreme Court**

Citizenship Classes

- ❖ **"...the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States do not necessarily include all the rights protected by the first eight amendments to the Federal constitution against the powers of the Federal government."**
Maxwell v Dow, 20 S.C.R. 448, at pg 455;
- ❖ **"The only absolute and unqualified right of a United States citizen is to residence within the territorial boundaries of the United States,"** US vs. Valentine 288 F. Supp. 957

Citizenship Classes

"Such construction ignores the rights of a state in virtue of its sovereignty to confer citizenship within its own limits, where the rights incident to such a status are not of the citizenship mentioned in the federal Constitution. It does not follow that, because one has all the rights and privileges of a citizen of a state, he must be a citizen of the United States. Such a distinction has long been recognized in this County." See Scott v. Sandford, 19 How. (U.S.) 393, 15 L.Ed. 691; Mitchell v. Wells, 37 Miss. 235.

Citizenship Classes

❖ **"The rights of (original judicial) Citizens of the States, as such, are not under consideration in the fourteenth amendment. They stand as they did before the fourteenth amendment, and are fully guaranteed under other provisions."** *United States v. Anthony*, 24 Fed. Cas. 829, 930 (1873).

Citizenship Classes

- ❖ **"Civil rights under the 14th amendment are for Federal citizens and not State Citizens; Federal citizens, as parents, have no right to the custody of their infant children except subject to the paramount right of the State."** Wadleigh v. Newhall, Circuit Court N. Dist. Cal., Mar 13, 1905

Citizen of the United States

- A “*citizen of the United States*” is a civilly dead entity operating as a co-trustee and co-beneficiary of the *PCT (Public Charitable Trust)*, the constructive, *cestui que trust* of US Inc. under the 14th Amendment, which upholds the debt of the USA and US Inc.

Congressional Record, June 13 1967, pp. 15641-15646

Citizenship in Canada

- ❖ The same thing exists in Canada.
- ❖ The Charter adopted in 1982 refers to “Citizens of Canada” several times.
- ❖ The courts have told us that “Laws of Canada” are federal laws.
 - ❖ “Citizens of Canada” are federal citizens.
- ❖ Canadians include State (provincial) Citizens and Federal citizens.

Citizenship in Canada

- ❖ **“Every Citizen of Canada...”** Section 3 Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- ❖ **“Every Citizen of Canada...”** Section 6(1) Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- ❖ **“Every Citizen of Canada...”** Section 6(2) Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- ❖ **“Citizens of Canada...”** Section 23(1) Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- ❖ **“Citizens of Canada...”** Section 23(2) Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- ❖ **“The right of citizens of Canada...”** Section 23(3) Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Citizenship in Canada

- ❖ **“Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein.”** Section 3 Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- ❖ **“Notwithstanding anything in this Charter, the rights and freedoms referred to in it are guaranteed equally to male and female persons.”** Section 28 Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Citizenship

❖ “...it is evident that they [U.S. citizens – citizens of Canada] have not the political rights which are vested in citizens of the States. They are not constituents of any community in which is vested any sovereign power of government. Their position partakes more of the character of subjects than of citizens. They are subject to the laws of the United States [or Canada as applicable], but have no voice in its management. If they are allowed to make laws, the validity of these laws is derived from the sanction of a Government in which they are not represented. Mere citizenship they may have, but the political rights of citizens they cannot enjoy...” People v. De La Guerra, 40 Cal. 311, 342 (A.D.

1870)

Citizenship

- ❖ **“SUBJECT, NATIONAL: CITIZEN may indicate being a member of a sovereign state, especially one showing democratic forms and usages, owing it allegiance, sharing in individual political rights. SUBJECT may imply a state of subjection to a person, such as a monarch, without much sense of membership in a political community or sharing in political rights. NATIONAL a more general word, may apply to anyone owing permanent allegiance to a nation and indicates one belonging to a broad category that includes both people who are legally citizens or subjects and also people who have not attained such legal status.”**

*Webster's Third New International Dictionary, MERRIAM-
WEBSTER INC., Publishers 1986*

US Citizens - Subjects

- ❖ **“Subject. - Constitutional Law. One that owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws. The natives of Great Britain are subjects of the British government. Men in free governments are subjects as well as citizens; as citizens they enjoy rights and franchises; as subjects they are bound to obey the laws. The term is little used, in this sense, in countries enjoying a republican form of government.” Black's Law Dictionary, Rev. 4th Ed.**

US Citizens - Subjects

- ❖ **“In our opinion, it was not the intent of the legislature to restrict the operation of the statute to those only who were subjects of the United States government and exclude therefrom unnaturalized residents of foreign birth, whether white or black.” Prowd v. Gore (1922) 57 Cal.App. 458, 459-461**

US Citizen - Subject

- ❖ **"The thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments were designed mainly for the protection of the newly emancipated negroes."** United States v. Anthony, 24 Fed. Cas. 829, Case No. 14,459.

US Citizen - Subject

- ❖ **“Upon the other hand, the 14th Amendment, upon the subject of citizenship, Declares only that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside." Here there is a limitation to person born or naturalized in the United States, which is not extended to person born in any place "subject to their jurisdiction."” Downes v. Bidwell (1900) 182 U.S. 244, 249-251, 45 L.Ed. 1088, 1092**

US Citizen - Subject

- ❖ **“The persons declared to be citizens are, “All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction of thereof.” The evident meaning of these last words is not merely subject in some respect or degree to the jurisdiction of the United States, but completely subject...” Elk v Wilkins, 112 US 94, 101, 102, (1884)**

US Citizen - Subject

❖ **“[T]he term "citizen," in the United States, is analogous to the term "subject" in the common law.”** State vs Manual 20 NC 122, 14 C.J.S. 4, p 430

US Citizen - Subject

- ❖ **“Citizenship is a term of municipal law”**
Roa vs Collector of Customs, 23 Philippine
315, 332, 11 C.J. 775-776,
- ❖ **“Citizenship carries with it the idea of
connection or identification with the state
and a participation in its functions, and
as such implies much more than
residence”** Harding vs Standard Oil Co.,
182 Fed. 421, 11 C.J. 775-776,

US Citizen - Subject

- ❖ US Citizens can murder their unborn children
 - ❖ **"The unborn are not included within the definition of "person" as used in the 14th Amendment."** Roe v. Wade US Supreme Court 410 US 13, 35 L.Ed. 2d 147, 1973

Citizenship Classes

- ❖ **“And while the Fourteenth Amendment does not create a national citizenship, it has the effect of making that citizenship "paramount and dominant", instead of "derivative and dependant" upon state citizenship.” Colgate v Harvey, 296 U.S. 404, on page 427**

Citizen - Subject

❖ **“Citizenship is a political status, and may be defined and privilege limited by Congress.”** Ex Parte (NG) Fung Sing, Federal Reporter, 2nd Series, Vol. 6, Page 670 (1925)

Citizen - Subject

- ❖ **"The term resident and citizen of the United States is distinguished from a Citizen of one of the several states, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress." U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. 829 (1873)**

Citizenship Classes

- ❖ **"The (14th) amendment referred to slavery. Consequently, the only persons embraced by its provisions, and for which Congress was authorized to legislate in the manner were those then in slavery." Bowling v. Commonwealth, (1867), 65 Kent. Rep. 5, 29**
- ❖ **"No white person born within the limits of the United States and subject to their jurisdiction, or born without those limits and subsequently naturalized under their laws, owes his status of citizenship to the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution." Van Valkenburg v. Brown, 43 Cal 43**

Citizenship Classes

- ❖ **“All citizens of the United States shall have the same right, in every State and Territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property.” 42 USC § 1982**

Citizenship Classes

- ❖ **"Therefore, the U.S. citizens residing in one of the states of the union, are classified as property and franchises of the federal government as an "individual entity." Wheeling Steel Corp. v. Fox, 298 U.S. 193, 80 L.Ed. 1143, 56 S.Ct. 773**
- ❖ **"A "US Citizen" upon leaving the District of Columbia becomes involved in "interstate commerce", as a "resident" does not have the common-law right to travel, of a Citizen of one of the several states." Hendrick v. Maryland S.C. Reporter's Rd. 610-625. (1914)**

Citizenship

- ❖ **"After the adoption of the 14th Amendment, a bill which became the first Civil Rights Act was introduced in the 39th Congress, the major purpose of which was to secure to the recently freed Negroes all the civil rights secured to white men... (N)one other than citizens of the United States were within the provisions of the Act."**
Hague v. C. I. O., 307 U. S. 496, 509.
- ❖ **"A citizen of the United States is a citizen of the federal government ..."** Kitchens v. Steele 112 F.Supp 383

Subject

- ❖ “subject, n.1. One who owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by that sovereign's laws <the monarchy's subjects>.
- ❖ “Speaking generally, we may say that the terms subject and citizen are synonymous. Subjects and citizens are alike those whose relation to the state is personal and not merely territorial, permanent and not merely temporary. This equivalent, however, is not absolute. For in the first place, the term subject is commonly limited to monarchical forms of government, while the term citizen is more specially applicable in the case of republics.” John Salmond, Jurisprudence 133 (Glanville L. Williams ed., 10th ed. 1947). Black’s Law Dictionary

Subject

- ❖ **“Finally it is to be noticed that the term subject is capable of a different and wider application, in which it includes all members of the body politic, whether they are citizens (i.e., subjects stricto sensu) or resident aliens. All such persons are subjects, all being subject to the power of the state and to its jurisdiction, and as owing to it, at least temporarily, fidelity and obedience.”** John Salmond, Jurisprudence 133 (Glanville L. Williams ed., 10th ed. 1947). Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition

Citizenship Classes

“Residents, as distinguished from citizens, are aliens who are permitted to take up a permanent abode in the country. Being bound to the society by reason of their dwelling in it, they are subject to its laws so long as they remain there, and, being protected by it, they must defend it, although they do not enjoy all the rights of citizens. They have only certain privileges which the law, or custom, gives them. Permanent residents are those who have been given the right of perpetual residence. They are a sort of citizen of a less privileged character, and are subject to the society without enjoying all its advantages. Their children succeed to their status; for the right of perpetual residence given them by the State passes to their children.” The Law of Nations, Vattel, Book 1, Chapter 19, Section 213, p. 87

Resident is an Alien

❖ **“One does not necessarily become a non-resident by absconding or absenting himself from his place of abode.” 52 Mo. App. 291**

Residence

- ❖ **“Residence. *noun.* The fact of being officially present; the statutory presence of an incumbent in a benefice.”** Funk and Wagnals Standard Dictionary, International Edition Copyright 1965

Citizenship Classes

❖ **"...it might be correctly said that there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States. A citizen of any one of the States of the Union, is held to be, and called a citizen of the United States, although technically and abstractly there is no such thing." Ex Parte Frank Knowles, 5 Cal. Rep. 300,**

Tax Payers

❖ **“... (E)very taxpayer is a cestui qui trust having sufficient interest in the preventing abuse of the trust to be recognized in the field of this court's prerogative jurisdiction . . .”**
In *Re Bolens* (1912), 135 N.W. 164.

Tax Payers

❖ **"Taxpayers are not [de jure] State Citizens."**

Belmont v. Town of Gulfport, 122 So. 10.

US Citizen - Subject

- ❖ **“Slater's protestations to the effect that he derives no benefit from the United States government have no bearing on his legal obligation to pay income taxes. *Cook v. Tait*, 265 U.S. 47, 44 S.Ct. 444, 68 L.Ed. 895 (1924); *Benitez Rexach v. United States*, 390 F.2d 631, (1st Circ.), *cert. denied* 393 U.S. 833, 89 S.Ct. 103, 21 L.Ed.2d 103 (1968). Unless the defendant can establish that he is not a citizen of the United States, the IRS possesses authority to attempt to determine his federal tax liability.” UNITED STATES of America v. William M. SLATER (1982) (D. Delaware) 545 F.Supp 179, 182.**

US Border PIGs

- When you are travelling across the border and you tell the US border PIGs that you are a State citizen, they say; “We don’t recognize state citizenship”
- How can you spell TREASON!
- The US Border PIGs are deliberately and calculatedly engaging in TREASON by making that statement
- The US Border PIGs are under the direction and supervision of BAR Members

Canada Border PIGs

- The Canada Border PIGs are too stupid to know anything about the 2 classes of citizens
- The Canada Border PIGs are under the direction of Bar Members like the BAR Member PIG McKay, and the BAR Member PIG Nicholson, and the PIG Harper, and the PIG Toews and the BAR Member PIG Johnston, and the ultimate responsibility is Elizabeth, the bitch, (no disrespect to dogs intended)

US Citizenship

- ❖ We are going to talk about some court cases that talk about race
- ❖ The court cases about race are used to talk about what was considered subjects
- ❖ Because of the so-called Fourteenth Amendment, all subjects became US citizens

Citizen Subjects

❖ **"...but they are sovereigns without subjects, unless the African slaves among us may be so-called..."** Chisholm v Georgia, 2 Dall. 440, at pg 471;

Citizen Subjects

- ❖ **"... "No black, or mulatto person, or Indian shall be allowed to give evidence in favor of, or against a white man." People v. Hall (1854), 4 C. 399.**
- ❖ **"The words, "Indian," "Negro," "Black" and "White," are generic terms, designating race. Therefore, Chinese and all other people not white, are included in the prohibition from being witnesses against whites." People v. Hall (1854), 4 C. 399.**

Citizen Subjects

- ❖ **“...excluding Chinese witnesses in suits to which white persons are parties, is affirmed.”** *Speer v. See Yup Co.* (1859), 13 C. 73.
- ❖ **“The indicium of color is not an infallible test of the competency of a witness, under the act excluding blacks, mulattoes, and Indians, from testifying for or against white persons.”** *People v. Elyea* (1859), 14 C. 144.

Citizen Subjects

- ❖ **"In a criminal action against a white person, a black or mulatto person--though the injured party--cannot, under the statute, be a witness against the defendant." People v. Howard (1860), 17 C. 63.**
- ❖ **"The words "in favor of or against any white person," in the act prohibiting persons of one-half or more Indian blood, or Mongolian, or Chinese, from giving evidence, refer to the defendant alone in a criminal action. (Per Sanderson, C. J.)" People v. Awa (1865), 27 C. 638.**

Citizen Subjects

- ❖ **"The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States does not conflict with the power of the legislature in the exercise of its discretion to exclude Chinamen from the right to testify in the state courts."** *People v. Brady* (1870), 40 C. 198, 6 Am. Rep. 604, overruling *People v. Washington* (1869), 36 C. 658.

Citizen Subjects

- ❖ **"The evidence of a Chinaman cannot be admitted to prove a white man guilty of manslaughter." People v. Harrington (1872), 1 C.U. 768.**

Citizen Subjects

- ❖ **"The right of trial by jury in civil cases, guaranteed by the 7th Amendment (Walker v. Sauvinet, 92 U. S. 90), and the right to bear arms, guaranteed by the 2nd Amendment (Presser v. Illinois, 116 U. S. 252), have been distinctly held not to be privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States guaranteed by the 14th Amendment against abridgement by the states, and in effect the same decision was made in respect of the guarantee against prosecution, except by indictment of a grand jury, contained in the 5th Amendment (Hurtado v. California, 110 U. S. 516), and in respect of the right to be confronted with witnesses, contained in the 6th Amendment." West v. Louisiana, 194 U. S. 258.**

Citizen Subjects

- ❖ **"The technical niceties of the common law are not regarded. . . .", 1 R.C.L. 31, p. 422. "A jury does not figure, ordinarily, in the trial of an admiralty suit. . . the verdict of the jury merely advisory, and may be disregarded by the court." 1 R.C.L. 40, p. 432. "[The] rules of practice may be altered whenever found to be inconvenient or likely to embarrass the business of the court." 1 R.C.L. 32, p. 423. "A court of admiralty. . . acts upon equitable principles." 1 R.C.L. 17, p. 416. "A libel of information [accusation] does not require all the technical precision of an indictment at common law. If the allegations describe the offense, it is all that is necessary; and if it is founded upon a statute, it is sufficient if it pursues the words of the law." *The Emily v. The Caroline*, 9 Wheat. 381**

US Citizen is “property”

❖ **“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”** US Constitution, Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2

Citizenship Classes

- ❖ There have always been 2 classes of citizens;
 - ❖ **“The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.”** US Constitution Article 4, Section 2, Clause 1
 - ❖ **“But the stranger that dwelleth among you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt;...”** Leviticus 19:34
 - ❖ **“Love ye therefore the stranger; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt.”** Deuteronomy 10:19

Citizenship Classes

- ❖ **“The rights of sovereignty extend to all persons and things, not privileged that are within the territory. They extend to all strangers resident therein; not only to those who are naturalized, and to those who are domiciled therein, having taken up their abode with the intention of permanent residence, but also to those whose residence is transitory. All strangers are under the protection of the sovereign while they are within his territory and owe a temporary allegiance in return for that protection.” Carlisle v United States 83 U.S. 147, 154 (1873)**

Citizenship Classes

- ❖ Strangers have a Social Security/Social Insurance Number
- ❖ **“19 ¶Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother; usury of money, usury of victuals, usury of any thing that is lent upon usury: 20 Unto a stranger thou mayest lend upon usury; but unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury:”**
Deuteronomy 23:19-20
- ❖ The bankster thieves will not loan their so-called money, unless you can prove you are a “resident”.

So-Called 14th Amendment is Unconstitutional

- **“The dissenting opinion asserts that “The Fourteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution of the United States.” While this same assertion has been made by The United States Supreme Court, that court has never held that the amendment was legally adopted. I cannot believe that any court, in full possession of its faculties could honestly hold that the amendment was properly approved and adopted.” State v Phillips 540 Pac. Rep.2d 936**

14th Amendment Citizen is Corporate

- A so-called 14th Amendment citizen is a corporation
- **“As used in this chapter:**
- **(15) “United States” means—**
- **(A) a Federal corporation;**
- **(B) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or**
- **(C) an instrumentality of the United States.” 28 USC § 3002 Definitions [emphasis added]**

US Corporate Citizen

- ❖ Does not have access to first 8 amendments against powers of federal government
- ❖ No right to trial by jury
- ❖ No right to keep and bear arms
- ❖ No right to face accuser
- ❖ No right to give evidence against state citizens
- ❖ No right to common law indictment (Information ONLY)
- ❖ Mandatory military service
- ❖ Mandatory taxes
- ❖ May vote but it doesn't mean anything – no political power

US Corporate Citizen

- It is NOT about race
- US v Amistadt 40 US 518 (1841)
- It is about divide and conquer by the bankster thieves and their Jesuit Vatican handlers

Albert Pike

- **"The First World War** must be brought about in order to permit the Illuminati to overthrow the power of the Czars in Russia and of making that country a fortress of atheistic Communism. The divergences caused by the "agentur" (agents) of the Illuminati between the British and Germanic Empires will be used to foment this war. At the end of the war, Communism will be built and used in order to destroy the other governments and in order to weaken the religions."

Albert Pike

- **"The Second World War** must be fomented by taking advantage of the differences between the Fascists and the political Zionists. This war must be brought about so that Nazism is destroyed and that the political Zionism be strong enough to institute a sovereign state of Israel in Palestine . During the Second World War, International Communism must become strong enough in order to balance Christendom, which would be then restrained and held in check until the time when we would need it for the final social cataclysm."

Albert Pike

- **"The Third World War** must be fomented by taking advantage of the differences caused by the "agentur" of the "Illuminati" between the political Zionists and the leaders of Islamic World. The war must be conducted in such a way that Islam (the Moslem Arabic World) and political Zionism (the State of Israel) mutually destroy each other. Meanwhile the other nations, once more divided on this issue will be constrained to fight to the point of complete physical, moral, spiritual and economical exhaustion... We shall unleash the Nihilists and the atheists, and we shall provoke a formidable social cataclysm which in all its horror will show clearly to the nations the effect of absolute atheism, origin of savagery and of the most bloody turmoil."

Albert Pike

- “Then everywhere, the citizens, obliged to defend themselves against the world minority of revolutionaries, will exterminate those destroyers of civilization, and the multitude, disillusioned with Christianity, whose deistic spirits will from that moment be without compass or direction, anxious for an ideal, but without knowing where to render its adoration, will receive the true light through the universal manifestation of the pure doctrine of Lucifer, brought finally out in the public view. This manifestation will result from the general reactionary movement which will follow the destruction of Christianity and atheism, both conquered and exterminated at the same time.”

Citizenship vs Nationality

- ❖ You can be a national without being a citizen.
- ❖ Citizenship is part of a political community

Citizenship vs Nationality

color photographs

CONTINUE TO PAGE 2

DO NOT SIGN APPLICATION UNTIL REQUESTED TO DO SO BY PERSON ADMINISTERING THIS APPLICATION

I declare under penalty of perjury all of the following: 1)I am a citizen or **non-citizen national** of the United States and have not, since I became a citizen or national, performed any of the acts listed under "Acts or Conditions" on the reverse side of this application (unless explanatory statement in support of my application are true and correct; 3)I have not knowingly and willfully made false statements or included false documents in support of my application; 4)The photograph submitted with this application is a genuine, current, photograph of me; and 5)I have read and understood the warning on page two of this application.

X _____
Applicant's Signature - age 16 and older

X _____
Father's/Legal Guardian's Signature (if identifying minor)

X _____
Mother's/Legal Guardian's Signature (if identifying minor)

Identifying Documents - Applicant or Father

Driver's License Passport Military Other

Issue Date _____ Expiration Date _____

Name _____

Identifying Documents - Mother (if identifying minor)

Driver's License Passport Military Other

Issue Date _____ Expiration Date _____

Name _____

Citizenship vs Nationality

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

AUTHORITIES: Collection of the information solicited on this form is authorized by Titles 8, 22, and 26 of the United States Code, whether or not codified, including specifically 22 U.S.C. 211a et seq.; 26 U.S.C. 6039E, Section 236 of the Admiral James O. Easton Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001; Executive Order 11295 (August 5, 1966); and

PURPOSE: The primary purpose for soliciting the information is to establish citizenship, identity, and eligibility for a passport.

ROUTINE USES: The information solicited on this form may be made available as a routine use to other government agencies, the U.S. Department of State in adjudicating passport applications and requests for related services, and for law enforcement and intelligence purposes. The information may be made available to foreign government agencies to fulfill passport and visa requirements. The information may also be provided to foreign government agencies, international organizations and, in some cases, to other organizations to investigate, prosecute, or otherwise address potential violations of law or to further the protection of U.S. citizens and non-citizen nationals abroad. The information may be made available to other agencies designated by the U.S. embassies and consulates. For a more detailed listing of the routine uses to which the information is put, see the Prefatory Statement of Routine Uses and the listing of routine users set forth in the system description for Passport Records (State-05) and Passport Records (State-26) published in the Federal Register.

CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE TO PROVIDE INFORMATION: With the exception of your Social Security number (see the statement on Instruction Page 3), you are not legally required to provide the information requested on this form. Failure to provide the information may result in Passport Services' refusal to accept your application or result in the denial of a U.S. passport.

Citizenship vs Nationality

❖ **“It is however, true that in all common-law countries it has always and consistently been held that the wife and minor children take the nationality of the husband and father. That is common-law doctrine.”** In Re Page 12 F (2d) 135.

Rights of Sovereignty

- ❖ **“In doing this I shall have occasion incidentally to evince how true it is, that states and governments were made for man; and at the same time how his creatures and servants at first deceived, next vilified, and at last oppressed their master and maker. Let a state be considered as subordinate to the people and everything else be subordinate to the state.”** Chisolm v Georgia 2 Dall. 440

Natural Law

- ❖ **"Every citizen & freeman is endowed with certain rights & privileges to enjoy which no written law or statute is required. These are the fundamental or natural rights, recognized among all free people."** U.S. v. Morris, 125 F 322, 325.

Natural Law

- ❖ **"As general rule men have natural right to do anything which their inclinations may suggest, if it be not evil in itself, and in no way impairs the rights of others."**
In *Re Newman* (1858), 9 C. 502.

Natural Law

- ❖ **“This law of nature, being coeval with mankind and dictated by God himself, is of course superior in obligation to any other. It is binding over all the globe in all countries, and at all times: no human laws are of any validity, if contrary to this; and such of them as are valid derive all their force, and all their authority, mediately or immediately, from this original.”** Blackstone’s Commentaries on the Laws of England (1765-1769) at number 41

Natural Law

- ❖ **“All acts of the legislature apparently contrary to natural rights and justice are, in our law and must be in the nature of things, considered as void. The laws of nature are the laws of God, whose authority can be superseded by no power on earth. A legislature must not obstruct our obedience to him from whose punishments they cannot protect us. All human constitutions which contradict his (God's) laws, we are in conscience bound to disobey.” 1772, Robin v. Hardaway, 1 Jefferson 109.**

Natural Law

- ❖ **"The individual, unlike the corporation, cannot be taxed for the mere privilege of existing. The corporation is an artificial entity which owes its existence and charter powers to the state; but the individuals' rights to live and own property are natural rights for the enjoyment of which an excise cannot be imposed."** Redfield v. Fisher, 292 P. 813, 135 Or. 180, 294 P.461, 73 A.L.R. 721 (1931)

Sovereignty – as old as time itself

❖ **“25 And as they bound him with thongs, Paul said unto the centurion that stood by, Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned? 26 When the centurion heard that he went and told the chief Captain; saying, Take heed what thou doest: for this man is a Roman. 27 Then the chief captain came, and said unto him, Tell me, art thou a Roman? He said, yea. 28 And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, but I was free born. 29 Then straightway they departed from him which should have examined him; and the chief captain was also afraid, after he knew that he was a Roman, and because he had bound him.” Acts**

How can you lose Sovereignty?

- ❖ In order for a member of the Sovereignty to become subject to regulation in any way, they **MUST** agree to it.
 - ❖ As with any contract, it must be knowing, willing, and intentional.

Practical Considerations

- **"But individuals, when acting as representatives of a collective group, cannot be said to be exercising their personal rights and duties, nor be entitled to their purely personal privileges. Rather they assume the rights, duties and privileges of the artificial entity or association of which they are agents or officers and they are bound by its obligations."** Brasswell v. United States 487 U.S. 99 (1988) quoting, United States v. White 322 U.S. 694 (1944).

Practical Considerations

- Everything is by **consent!**
- **“No person is entitled to consent to have death inflicted on him,...”** Section 14 Criminal Code of Canada

Everything is by Consent

- **“The rights of the individuals are restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government.”** City of Dallas v Mitchell, 245 S.W. 944

State Citizens

- ❖ **"The state citizen is immune from any and all government attacks and procedure, absent contract." see, Dred Scott vs. Sanford, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 or as the Supreme Court has stated clearly, "...every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowmen without his consent."**
CRUDEN vs. NEALE, 2 N.C. 338 2 S.E. 70

I, Wayne Howard Stump, do Solemnly state that this is an exact and true copy of a letter that I wrote on Dec. 10, 1985 while serving in the State Senate of Arizona.

Signed *Wayne Howard Stump* this 14 Day of January 2004.

WAYNE STUMP
STATE SENATOR
THIRTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE
DISTRICT 16
STATE CAPITOL - SENATE WING
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007
PHONE: (602) 255-5261



COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION
VICE CHAIRMAN
GOVERNMENT
HEALTH & WELFARE

Arizona State Senate

Phoenix, Arizona

December 10, 1985

Ralph Milstead
Director
Department of Public Safety
State of Arizona
2310 North 20th Avenue
P.O. Box 6638
Phoenix, Arizona 85005

Dear Director Milstead:

It has come to my attention that numerous individuals in our state have rescinded all of their contracts with the United States federal government, the State of Arizona, and each of its political subdivisions, establishing themselves as freemen under the organic national Constitution of the Republic of the United States of America. Consequently, they may be driving without auto registration, driver's license, or any other evidence of contract.

Because many law enforcement personnel may be unaware of the contractual nature of auto registration and driver's licenses, it is conceivable that this situation may lead to confrontation between these individuals and law enforcement personnel.

I urge you to inform yourself and your personnel about this matter as soon as possible. If you would like to be briefed by someone knowledgeable on this subject, please contact me.

In the meantime, inasmuch as this procedure is entirely appropriate when properly carried out, I would like to be personally notified of every such instance of confrontation in order that the persons involved and the public officials involved may be apprised of the correct procedure and the appropriateness of their actions on the part of each concerned.

My office phone is 255-5261 and I am requesting to be notified of the names and incidents along with addresses and phone numbers of participants of any such confrontations arising from the exercise of a person's freeman status in order to evaluate the outcome of properly rescinded contracts.

Sincerely,

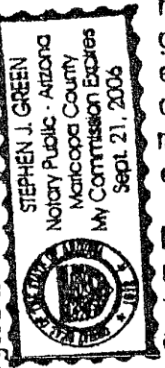
Wayne Stump
Wayne Stump
State Senator

WS:pg

Howard Stump, do Solemnly state that this is an exact and true copy of. . .
ote on Dec. 10, 1985 while serving in the State Senate of Arizona.

Howard Stump

Signed in my presence this 14 Day of January
[Signature]



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Sincerely, *[Signature]*

December 10, 1985

Citizenship

❖ **"State Citizenship is a vested substantial property right, and the State has no power to divest or impair these rights."**
Favot v. Kingsbury, (1929) 98 Cal. App. 284, 276 P. 1083.

How can you lose Sovereignty?

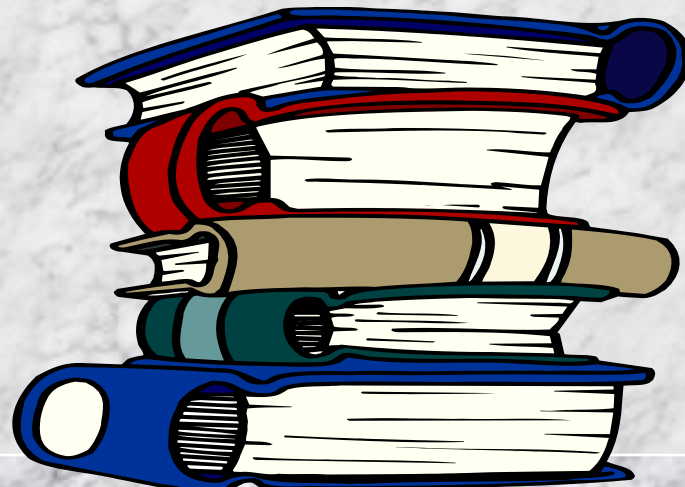
- ❖ Ignorance of the law is no excuse
- ❖ Any time you get anything from the government, it is an implied contract and brings you into their jurisdiction.

How can you lose Sovereignty?

- ❖ Any time you REGISTER for anything, or make APPLICATION for anything from the government you are;
 - ❖ Giving them a power of attorney to make legal determinations for you
 - ❖ And represent you
 - ❖ Making them “competent” in your affairs
 - ❖ Telling them that you are a “person”.
 - ❖ Converting yourself into a slave.

How can you lose Sovereignty?

- ❖ All statutes are written very carefully, and most do not apply to members of the Sovereignty.
- ❖ 99% of the time the government is technically correct.



How can you lose Sovereignty?

- ❖ It is not up to the government to tell you that you are a member of the Sovereignty.
- ❖ The government lawyers make up a statute that properly applies to those entities that they have jurisdiction over.
- ❖ The burden is on us to assert our Sovereignty.

How can you lose Sovereignty?

- ❖ If a member of the Sovereignty gets unknowingly involved in something that operates as a contract by which he might lose his sovereignty, he has made a **MISTAKE OF LAW AND FACT.**

Who's duty is it to protect Constitution?

- ❖ The Courts have ruled that the government is NOT the protector of the constitution.
- ❖ If the government is not the protector of the constitution, then who is?



Do you know who you are?

- **“It is not the function of our government to keep the Citizen from falling into error; it is the function of the Citizen to keep the government from falling into error.” American Communications Ass’n v Douds, 339 U.S. 382, 442.**

How can you lose Sovereignty?

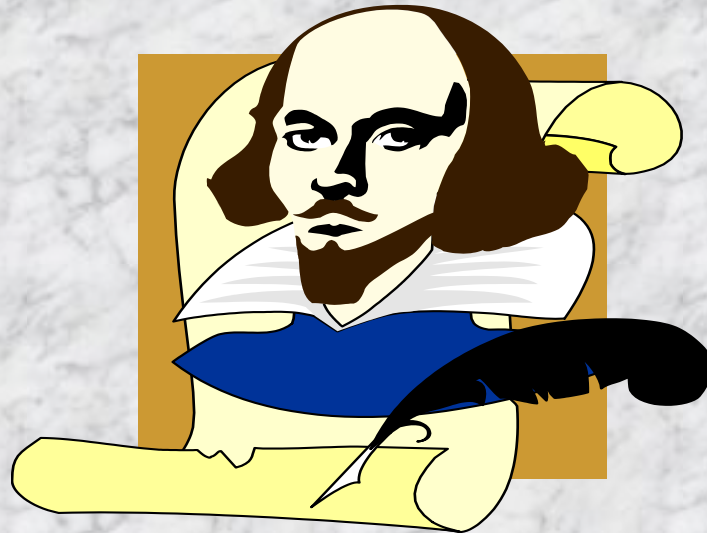
- ❖ It is the people who are supposed to be protecting the constitution.
- ❖ **How do We the People protect the constitution?**
- ❖ We protect the constitution by challenging what the government does
 - ❖ through the courts
 - ❖ Administratively
 - ❖ Refusing to participate

Ignorance of the Law

- ❖ **"It is one of the fundamental maxims of the common law that ignorance of the law excuses no one."** Daniels v. Dean (1905), 2 C.A. 421, 84 P. 332.

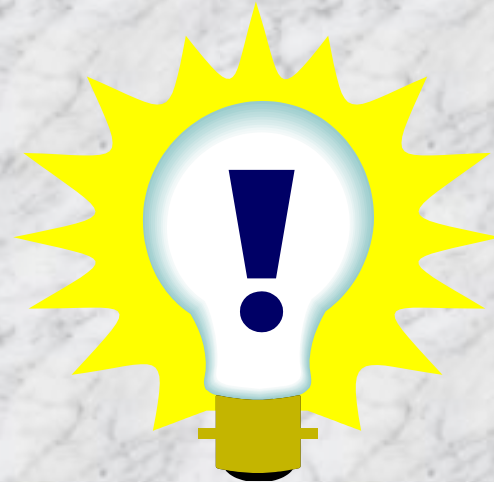
How can you lose Sovereignty?

- ❖ The burden is on the Sovereigns to know and understand the law and to assert their sovereignty.



How can you regain Sovereignty?

❖ All contracts **MUST** be entered into knowingly, willingly, and intentionally.



How can you regain Sovereignty?

- ❖ None of the contracts entered into with the government by which you might lose your sovereignty are willing, intentional, or knowing.



How can you regain Sovereignty?

- ❖ The Sovereignty of the people is unalienable and imprescriptible.



Don't
miss out!

How can you regain Sovereignty?

- ❖ In order to regain your sovereignty, you must ASSERT your SOVEREIGNTY.
- ❖ When you assert your Sovereignty in this way, you build a case with evidence you can use in Court at a future date should you need to do so.
- ❖ Send all documents by Registered mail with a return receipt if possible.

How can you regain Sovereignty?

- ❖ The government attorneys may turn it over to a bureaucrat who may also respond off point.
- ❖ If the government were to admit that you were right, they would be admitting to **TREASON, EXTORTION, GENOCIDE,** and other indictable offenses.
- ❖ The government attorneys will probably not respond at all.

In order to be a true Sovereign, you MUST:

- ❖ be self reliant, you must not only talk the talk, you MUST walk the walk!
- ❖ be knowledgeable about the law and how it works.
- ❖ be prepared to take the initiative in Court if necessary.
- ❖ Make it known in no uncertain terms that you are all of the above.

Summary

- ❖ It is all about slavery
- ❖ It is NOT about race
- ❖ A “US citizen” or a “citizen of Canada” or a “citizen of Australia” is a slave.
- ❖ Either you are the King, or you are a slave, and there is nothing in between.
- ❖ If you participate in their “color of law” statutes, then you have agreed to be their slave.
- ❖ It is ONLY involuntary servitude (slavery) that is not lawful

Summary

❖ **"If a nation expects to be ignorant & free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was & never will be"**
Thomas Jefferson

Summary

❖ Nobody said it would be easy, but
it IS POSSIBLE.



Summary

❖ **"If Tyranny and Oppression come to this land, it will be in the guise of fighting a foreign enemy."**

James Madison

Summary

- ❖ **"The business of the journalists is to destroy the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of mammon, and to sell his country and his race for his daily bread. You know it and I know it, and what folly is this toasting an independent press? We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are the jumping jacks, they pull the strings and we dance. Our talents, our possibilities and our lives are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes."** John Swinton, 1830-1901, Former chief-of-staff New York Times

What can We do?

- We can educate ourselves so we know when our rights are being violated
- We can work with our friends and neighbors to re-establish our common law juries and our common law de jure courts
- We can educate our public servants, because many of them do not know, any more than we do
- We can educate other people by circulating this video, and any other way possible

What Can We do?

- We can work with our friends and neighbors to get the United Nations out of America, and Canada, and anywhere that wants to be free
- The United Nations is owned and operated by the bankster thieves and their Vatican handlers
- We can educate ourselves about what a common law jury is, and what the law of the land is
- We can **DEMAND** a common law Jury of Our peers

Conclusion

- Judgment day is coming for these United Nations bankster thieves, and I am looking forward to it!
- I am looking forward to seeing some of them do that little dance they do at the end of a common law rope!
- There are common law courts springing up all over, and these thieves are going to be brought to some real justice!!!!
- I am glad it is NOT up to me!
- We can NEVER take the law into our own hands because that makes us worse than they are

Upcoming Events

- Color of Law
- Fire the United Nations Judicial Whores in Texas
- City of Fort Worth PIGs
- City of Grand Prairie PIGs
- How to do a Habeus Corpus
- Asserting Sovereignty
- Fire the United Nations Judicial Whores in America

Summary

- **Copies of these documents can be found at My private group at Yahoo called Administrating-Your-Public-Servants**
- **I have Youtube videos that are videos of Private Information Shares that show these and other court citations**
- **Send me an email for other copies of documents to; engineerwin@gmail.com**

Summary

❖ What's the alternative?

