



Commerce

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Commerce

- What is “commerce”
 - Commerce has many names
 - A common law contract is NOT commercial
 - Commerce deals ONLY with fictitious entities
- You can make a common law contract without being in “commerce”

Commerce is Known by Many Names

- Martial Law
- Civil Law
- Law Merchant
- Private International Law
- Roman Law
- Municipal Law
- Canon Law

Roman Law

- The root of all of this law is Roman Law and that comes from the Roman Cult

Commercial Law = Admiralty Law

- **“There must be uniformity in maritime law; the principles of maritime laws are applicable to commercial law, and therefore, there must be uniformity in the commercial law.”** Swift v. Tyson, 16 Pet 1, (1842)

Insurance is under Admiralty Law

- **"There is no more reason why the admiralty should have cognizance of bottomery instruments, as maritime contracts, than of policies of insurance. Both are executed on land, and both intrinsically respect maritime risks, injuries, and losses."** *Be Lovio v. Boit et al.*, 2 Gall 398, Fed Cases 3, 776, p. 444 (1815)

Martial Law is Commercial

- **“The Fourteenth Amendment is an extension of national military powers presently used in a municipal character and enforced by municipal laws, stretched far beyond their original limitations and enforced in Article I Tribunals.”** Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court,

Civil Law is Commercial

"...the delegation of cognizance of 'all civil cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction' to the courts of the United States comprehends all maritime contracts, torts and injuries. The later branch is necessarily bounded by the locality; the former extends over all contracts (wheresoever they may be made or executed, or whatsoever may be the form of the stipulations) which relate to the navigation, business or commerce of the sea." De Lovio v. Boit et al., 2 Gall 398, Fed Cases 3,776, p. 444 (1815)

Civil Law is Commercial

- **"And the forms and modes of proceedings in causes of equity, and of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction, shall be according to the civil law."** Wayman and another v. Southard and another, 10 Wall 1, p. 317.

Civil Law is Commercial

“In the meantime, "Civil Law" was the form of law imposed in the Roman Empire which was largely (if not wholly) governed by martial law rule.”

Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court,

Commercial Law = Roman Law

- **“commercial law. 1. The substantive law dealing with the sale and distribution of goods, the financing of credit transactions on the security of the goods sold, and negotiable instruments...Most American commercial law is governed by the Uniform Commercial Code. — Also termed mercantile law.” Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition page 810**

Commercial Law = Roman law

- **““The Roman law is the body of rules that governed the social relations of many peoples in Europe, Asia, and Africa for some period between the earliest prehistoric times and 1453 A.D... Yet the essential fact is that no present-day community ... consciously applies as binding upon its citizens the rules of Roman law in their unmodified form. That law is an historical fact. It would have only a tepid historical interest ... if it were not for the circumstance that, before it became a purely historical fact, it was worked into the foundation and framework of what is called the civil law” Max Radin, Handbook of Roman Law 1 (1927).” Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition pg 4141-4142**

Commercial Law = Roman law

- Roman Law is voluntary
- Under the UCC, all debt is Roman Law and includes the following
 - Bonds
 - Promissory Notes
 - Mortgages
 - Stock Certificates
 - Negotiable Instruments
 - Bank Notes
 - All Securities
 - etc

Commercial Law = Roman Law

- **“BANK NOTE, contracts. A bank note resembles a common promissory note, (q. v.) issued by a bank or corporation authorized to act as a bank. It is in fact a promissory note, but such notes are not, for many purposes, to be considered as mere securities for money; but are treated as money, in the ordinary course and transactions of business, by the general consent of mankind...”**

Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

Commercial Law = Roman Law

- “Scrip - Certificates of ownership, either absolute or conditional, of shares in a public company, corporate profits, etc. Pub. St. Mass. 1882, p. 1295. The term has also been applied in the United States to warrants or other like orders drawn on a municipal treasury (Alma v. Guaranty Sav. Bank, 60 Fed. 207, 8 C. C. A. 564,) ... and to the fractional paper currency issued by the United States during the period of the Civil War.” Black’s Law Dictionary 2nd Edition (1910)

Uniform Commercial Code = Roman Law

- **“"Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity.” UCC 1 § 201 (b)(27) [emphasis added]**

Uniform Commercial Code = Roman Law

- **““Consumer” means an individual ...” UCC 1 § 201 (b)(11)**
- **““Defendant” includes a person ...” UCC 1 § 201 (b)(14)**
- **““Party”, as distinguished from “third party”, means a person...” UCC 1 § 201 (b)(26)**
- **““Purchaser” means a person ...” UCC 1 § 201 (b)(30)**
- **““Buyer in ordinary course of business” means a person ...” UCC 1 § 201 (b)(9)**

Uniform Commercial Code

- **“"Representative" means a person empowered to act for another, including an agent, an officer of a corporation or association, and a trustee, executor, or administrator of an estate.” UCC 1 § 201 (b)33)**
- **“"Bank" means a person engaged in the business of banking...” UCC 1 § 201 (b)(4)**

Uniform Commercial Code

- **“Whenever [the Uniform Commercial Code] creates a "presumption" with respect to a fact, or provides that a fact is "presumed," the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact unless and until evidence is introduced that supports a finding of its nonexistence.”**
UCC § 1-206 Presumptions [emphasis added]

US citizens are Enemies of the State

- ❖ **“All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States...”** 14th Amendment Section 1
- ❖ See The (so-called) Fourteenth Amendment is Unconstitutional video

US Citizen = Roman Law = Roman Cult

❖ **“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

US Citizen = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- ❖ **"... (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**

US citizen = Taxpayer = Slave

- “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. [emphasis added]

US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- ❖ **“Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.”**
- ❖ **“The Legal Estate to be in Cestui Que Use”**
Chapter Fifty-Six in Sec. 1617, at 31 Stat. 1432

US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- ❖ **“Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.”** which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at 2, where it says;
- ❖ **“And be it further enacted, That in the interpretation and construction of said code the following rules shall be observed namely:...**
- ❖ **“Third. The word “person” shall be held to apply to partnerships and corporations, ...”, [emphasis added]**

US citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- ❖ **“Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.”** which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at Chapter One – Laws Remaining in Force, Subchapter Three – Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in Sec. 117, at 31 Stat. 1208, where it says;
- ❖ **“SEC. 117. That in addition to the jurisdiction conferred in the preceding section, plenary jurisdiction is hereby given to the said court holding the said special term to hear and determine all questions...”** [emphasis added]

US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- ❖ **“Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.”** which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at Chapter three – Absence for Seven Years, in Sec. 252, 253, at 31 Stat. 1230, where it says;
- ❖ **“SEC. 252. PRESUMPTION OF DEATH. - If any person shall leave his domicile without any known intention of changing the same, and shall not return or be heard from for seven years from the time of his so leaving, he shall be presumed to be dead, in any case wherein his death shall come in question, unless proof be made that he was alive within that time.”**

Cestui que Trust = Roman Cult

- “Yet still it was found difficult to set bounds to ecclesiastical ingenuity; for when they were driven out of all their former holds, they devised a new method of conveyance, by which the lands were granted, not to themselves directly, but to nominal feoffees *to the use* of the religious houses; thus distinguishing between the *possession* and the *use*, and receiving the actual profits, while the seisin of the lands remained in the nominal feoffee, who was held by the courts of equity (then under the direction of the clergy) to be bound in conscience to account to his *cestui que use* for the rents and emoluments of the estate: and it is to these inventions that our practitioners are indebted for the introduction of uses and trusts, the foundation of modern conveyancing.” Tomlins Law Dictionary 1835 edition, Volume 2 under the definition of Mortmain

Commerce = UCC = Roman Law

- "(h) DEFINITION's. "(3) MOTOR VEHICLE.-The term 'motor vehicle' means a self-propelled vehicle which is registered for highway use under the laws of any State or foreign country. "(4) SECURITY.-The term 'security' means any bond, debenture, note, or certificate or other evidence of indebtedness, issued by a corporation or a government or political subdivision thereof, with interest coupons or in registered form, share of stock, voting trust certificate, or any certificate of interest or participation in, certificate of deposit or receipt for, temporary or interim certificate for, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase any of the foregoing: negotiable instrument: or money." Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966 at Public Law 89-719 at 80 Stat. 1130-1131

Uniform Commercial Code

- **“Unless displaced by the particular provisions of [the Uniform Commercial Code], the principles of law and equity, including the law merchant and the law relative to capacity to contract, principal and agent, estoppel, fraud, misrepresentation, duress, coercion, mistake, bankruptcy, and other validating or invalidating cause supplement its provisions.”**
UCC § 1-103(b)

Law Merchant - UCC

- “... [T]he body of learning we call conflict of laws elsewhere is called private international law because it is applied to adjustment of private interests, while public international law is applicable to the relations between states.” *Garner v. Teamsters, Chauffeurs & Helpers Local Union*, 346 US 485, 495; 98 L Ed 228; 74 S Ct 161

Law Merchant - UCC

- “In the sense of public international law, the several states of the Union are neither foreign to the United States nor are they foreign to each other, but such is not the case in the field of private international law.”
Robinson v. Norato, 71 RI 256, 43 A2d 467, 162 ALR 362.

Law Merchant - UCC

- The Uniform Commercial Code, by the copyright owner's own admission, is Private International Law.

Law Merchant - UCC

- "A private law is one which is confined to particular individuals, associations, or corporations": 50 AmJur 12, p.28
- A private law can be enforced by a court of competent jurisdiction when statutes for its enforcement are enacted: 20 AmJur 33, pgs. 58, 59.
- Statutes creating corporations are private acts: 20 AmJur 35, p. 60.
- In this connection, the Federal Reserve Act is private law. Federal Reserve banks derive their existence and corporate power from the Federal Reserve Act: Armano v. Federal Reserve Bank 468 F.Supp 674 (1979).

Law Merchant - UCC

- The distinction between public and private acts is not always sharply defined when published statutes are printed in their final form
- It is all **private law and International Law** (but, may be referred to as Private International Law), and it is owned by the same people that own public law 88-243 (1968). **The UCC was written and is owned by UNIDROIT**. It is in the Roman Cult (actually, it is only about one hundred yards from the "Holy See").
: Case v. Kelly 133 U.S. 21 (1890).

Law Merchant - UCC

- To properly address "public law", one must understand that it is "Private Corporate Charter" that owns the "P.L." and it is all "statutory". Public Law was converted to Public Policy in 1938 (policy = political = police). All private corporations, including governments, are under "public policy" and are to deal only with other corporations, as exemplified herein.
- Private Man is not affected by public law, public policy, private law, or anything else, as long as, Private Man does not harm another Private Man. He is not "statutory", but Lawful.

Law Merchant - UCC

- Public means: of, concerning, or affecting the common unity of the people, the Assemblage of Private Man.
- Private means: not available for public use, control, or participation, belonging to a particular person or persons, as opposed to the public or the government (remember, as a corporation, the government becomes no more than any other corporate "person"), not holding an official or public position.
- **The entire taxing and monetary systems are, hereby, placed under the U.C.C.** The Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966.

Alberico Gentili

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Alberico Gentili (January 14, 1552 – June 19, 1608) was an Italian lawyer, jurist, and a former standing advocate to the Spanish Embassy in London, who served as the Regius professor of civil law at the University of Oxford for 21 years.^[note 1] Recognised as the founder of the science of international law,^[note 2] Gentili is perhaps one of the most influential people in legal education ever to have lived.^[note 3] He is one of the four men referred to as the "Father of international law".^[note 4] Gentili has been the earliest writer on public international law^[note 5] and the first person to split secularism from canon law and Roman Catholic theology.^[note 6] In 1587, he became the first non-English Regius Professor.^[note 7]

He wrote several books, which are recognized to be one of the most essentials international legal doctrines, that include also theological and literary subjects.^[note 8] Legal scholars say that Gentili was the first who attempted to provide the world anything like a regular system of natural jurisprudence, and his treatise, *On the Laws of War and Peace*, with all its discolorations, is conceivably at the current day the most complete work on the subject.^[note 9]

It was occasioned by a case on which Gentili's counsel was sought. In 1584 Gentili and Jean Hotman, Marquis de Villers-St-Paul were asked by the government to advise on the treatment of Spanish ambassador Bernardino de Mendoza, who had been implicated in the so-called Throckmorton plot against Queen Elizabeth I.^[note 10]

Doctor
Alberico Gentili



Engraved portrait of Gentili

Regius Professor of Civil Law

In office

1587–1608 (his death)

Monarch Elizabeth I

Preceded by William Mowse

Succeeded by John Budden

Personal details

Born 14 January 1552

Macerata, Italy

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Law Merchant - UCC

- **The U.S. pays \$260,000 per year to UNIDROIT for the use of the copyrighted UCC.** The International Registry is the private law of UNIDROIT.

UNIDROIT

- UNIDROIT stands for the unification of private law (law merchant) and the website says that 63 countries have adopted it, and it is designed to be automatically implemented
- Canada and United States have been signatories of the UNIDROIT treaty for over 30 years
- UNIDROIT website says nothing about Texas, or Arizona, or any of the American States, or the Canadian provinces, therefore the UNIDROIT application in the American States, and the Canadian Provinces, is ONLY in federal areas ONLY.

UNIDROIT

- UNIDROIT covers;
 - Negotiable instruments
 - Civil Liability
 - Legal status of women
 - Contracts (in general)
 - Transportation
 - Franchising
 - Insurance, and then they make it mandatory
 - Anythiing related to marriage, divorce, and children
 - Municipal Law
 - Much more – (see the website)
- Civil procedure
- Secured transactions
- Maintenance obligations
- Banking law
- Leasing
- Hotels

UNIDROIT

- Canada and United States are signatories to the UNIDROIT Treaty
- As of this date 63 countries have signed onto the UNIDROIT Treaty
- See Corruption in the Courts 3 & 4 for more information

UNIDROIT Treaty

- Texas is NOT listed
- Arizona is NOT listed
- No American State is listed
- Alberta is NOT listed
- British Columbia is NOT listed
- Ontario is NOT listed
- No Canadian province is listed
- Therefore, anything involving motor vehicles or the courts, is both commercial and federal, and therefore by consent

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- International Sales
 - ULIS 1964
 - ULFC 1964
- Leasing
 - Convention
 - Model Law
- Security Interests
 - Cape Town Convention
 - Aircraft Protocol
 - Rail Protocol
 - Space Protocol
- Succession
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UNIDROIT covers

- Covers mandatory insurance for motor vehicles
- Anything related to marriage, divorce, and children

- 1955 Benelux Treaty on Compulsory Insurance against Civil Liability in respect of Motor Vehicles (Council of Europe);
- 1956 Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) (UN/ECE);
- 1958 Convention concerning the recognition and enforcement of decisions relating to maintenance obligations towards children (Hague Conference on Private International Law);
- 1959 European Convention on Compulsory Insurance against Civil Liability in respect of Motor Vehicles (Council of Europe);
- 1962 European Convention on the Liability of Hotel-keepers concerning the Property of their Guests (Council of Europe);

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Right to Travel

- **"The term "Motor Vehicle" means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo.**
- **The term "used for commercial purposes" means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit."**

UNIDROIT

- Canada and United States are signatories to the UNIDROIT Treaty
- As of this date 63 countries have signed onto the UNIDROIT Treaty

MEMBERSHIP

Membership of UNIDROIT is restricted to States acceding to the UNIDROIT Statute.

UNIDROIT's member States are drawn from the five continents and represent a variety of different legal, economic and political systems as well as different cultural backgrounds.

To find the date when a particular State became a member of UNIDROIT click on the relevant national flag.

The following 63 States are members of UNIDROIT.

MEMBER STATES



Argentina

NATIONAL AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR MEMBER STATES' RELATIONS WITH UNIDROIT

Embassy of Argentina in Italy



Australia

Attorney-General's Department



Austria

Federal Ministry of Justice



Belgium

Federal Public Service Justice



Bolivia

Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Brazil

Embassy of Brazil in Italy



Bulgaria

Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Canada

Justice Canada



Chile

Ministry of Foreign Affairs



China

Ministry of Commerce, Treaty and Law
Department



Romania

Ministry of Justice



Russian Federation

Ministry for Trade and Economic Development



San Marino

Secretariat of State



Saudi Arabia

Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Slovakia

Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Slovenia

Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia



South Africa

South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)



Spain

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation



Sweden

Ministry of Justice



Switzerland

Federal Office of Justice



Tunisia

Ministry of Justice and Human Rights



Turkey

Ministry of Justice General Directorate of International Law and Foreign Relations



United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform



United States of America

Department of State



Uruguay

Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Venezuela

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

UNIDROIT Treaty

- Anything in America (Canada or United States) & (federal or state) involving motor vehicles, or the courts, or the banks, or finance, or municipal corporations, is actually federal, and falls under UNIDROIT

Municipal Corporation

- **“There has been created a fictional federal State (of) xxxxxx within a State. See Howard v. Sinking Fund of Louisville, 344 U.S. 624, 73 S.Ct. 465, 476, 97 L.Ed. 617 (1953);” Schwarts v. O'Hara TP School District, 100 A 2d. 621, 625, 375, Pa. 440**

Law Merchant - UCC

- "If the common law can try the cause, and give full redress, that alone takes away the admiralty jurisdiction." Ramsey v. Allegrie, 12 Wall 611, p. 411.
- "In Kreble's Reports, p. 500, quoted by Brown, it is expressly said, that without a stipulation, the admiralty has no jurisdiction at all over the person." Ramsey v. Allegrie, 12 Wall 611, p. 410.
- "The common law is the standard by which to ascertain what are proper cases for a prohibition to a court of admiralty, and not the civil law:" Bains v. The Scooner James and Catherine, Federal Cases 576 p. 56

Law Merchant - UCC

- **“There has been created a fictional federal State (of) xxxxxx within a state. See Howard v. Sinking Fund of Louisville, 344 U.S. 624, 73 S.Ct. 465, 476, 97 L.Ed. 617 (1953)”**; Schwarts v. O'Hara TP School District, 100 A 2d. 621, 625, 375, Pa. 440

Capitalization

-Capitis Diminutio (meaning the diminishing of status through the use of capitalization) In Roman law. A diminishing or abridgment of personality; a loss or curtailment of a man's status or aggregate of legal attributes and qualifications.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition, 1968

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- ❖ Announcing a subscription based Youtube channel called Sovereignty International
- ❖ The recommended cost of the subscription is currently US\$1.99 because it avoids the advertising ONLY
- ❖ The ONLY power that the N.W.O. satanists have over us is through fraud and deception, and my agenda is to expose it for all our benefit
- ❖ For that reason there will be very little exclusive material on that channel
- ❖ Currently publishing 6 videos a week

Words used in Commerce

- ❖ Resident – residence (sovereigns inhabit, a home is an abode)
- ❖ Traffic
- ❖ Commissioner
- ❖ Motor Vehicle (Private Conveyance)
- ❖ Drive (people travel with private property)
- ❖ Human (living soul, a man)
- ❖ Liberty (people have freedom)
- ❖ Mail (people use the “post” i.e. postal address)
- ❖ Transportation

Words used in Commerce

- Passenger (guest)
- Debtor
- Revenue
- Income (compensation for labor)
- Employee (compensation for labor contract)
- Spouse (wife)
- Children (son, daughter)
- Married (joined in holy matrimony)
- Assets (property)
- Tax payer (non tax payer)

Transportation

- **“TRANSPORTATION, punishment. In the English law, this punishment is inflicted by virtue of sundry statutes; it was unknown to the common law. 2 H. Bl. 223. It is a part of the judgment or sentence of the court, that the party shall be transported or sent into exile. 1 Ch. Cr. Law, 789 to 796: Princ. of Pen. Law, c. 4 §2.” Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition**

Traffic

- **“TRAFFIC. Commerce, trade, sale or exchange of merchandise, bills, money and the like.”** Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

Liability

- **“liability,n.1. The quality or state of being legally obligated or accountable; legal responsibility to another or to society, enforceable by civil remedy or criminal punishment <liability for injuries caused by negligence>. — Also termed legal liability; responsibility; subjection. 2. (often pl.) A financial or pecuniary obligation; DEBT <tax liability> <assets and liabilities>.” Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition p 2910**

Roman Law

- in 1666 (notice the date), King Charles the 2nd signed the Cestui Que Vie Trust Act. Thus for the first time we have a Testamentary Trust, a trust for the deceased, into which the estate of the deceased is conveyed. On the same day this Act was signed into Law, the Town of London Burned. (Burning records maybe?) It is under this type of trust that you (if you are a “person”) are now classified, you are a Fictional entity, as you legally died at the age of 7, and your property was put into an estate and the Government is the trustee.

What happened?

- Canon 1170
 - “A Divine Trust is the highest possible form of Trust and unique as the only possible type of Trust that can hold actual Form, rather than the Rights of Use of Form being Property.”
- Canon 1171
 - “In accordance with these canons, a Divine Trust can never be terminated.”

What happened?

- Canon 1179
 - “In accordance with these canons, every child or higher order spirit that is borne from now until the end of time possesses a Divine Personality through the creation of their Divine Trust before any other legal entity or claim.”

Advertisement - Other Videos

- Bankster Thieves 1, 2, & 3
- Churchianity series
- Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
- BAR Members 1, 2, & 3
- DIY How NOT to Volunteer for the Selective Service
- Martial Law is here!
- DIY No Income Tax
- DIY No Sales Tax
- DIY Traffic Stop
- DIY Free Mail
- DIY Kangaroo Courts

United Nations = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- **“All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.”** Article 1, Clause 1
- **“The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.”** International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 1, Clause 3 [emphasis added]

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- **“Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.”** International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 2, Clause 1
[emphasis added]

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- **“Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.”**

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
Article 2, Clause 2 [emphasis added]

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- **“Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes:**
- **(a) To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity;**
- **(b) To ensure that any person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy;**
- **(c) To ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted.” International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 2, Clause 3 [emphasis added]**

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- **“The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant.”** International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 3 [emphasis added]

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- **“1 . In time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, the States Parties to the present Covenant may take measures derogating from their obligations under the present Covenant to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with their other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin.**
- **2. No derogation from articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 11, 15, 16 and 18 may be made under this provision.”**
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 4
[emphasis added]

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- No matter how nice they make their United Nations International Covenant, they always insert an escape clause
- With their false flags, and their agent provocateurs, and their bankster thieves, it is easy to create any sort of emergency they want to justify the denial of the privileges they are calling rights

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- **“1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.**
- **2. No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice.”** International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 18, [emphasis added]

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- **“3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.**
- **4. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.”**

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
Article 18 [emphasis added]

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- **“1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.**
- **2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.”** International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 19 [emphasis added]

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- **“3. The exercise of the rights provided for in paragraph 2 of this article carries with it special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:**
 - **(a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others;**
 - **(b) For the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health or morals.”** International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 19 [emphasis added]

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- “1. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.
- 2. The right of men and women of marriageable age to marry and to found a family shall be recognized.
- 3. No marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
- 4. States Parties to the present Covenant shall take appropriate steps to ensure equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. In the case of dissolution, provision shall be made for the necessary protection of any children.” International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 23 [emphasis added]

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- **“1. Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State.**
- **2. Every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name.**
- **3. Every child has the right to acquire a nationality.”** International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 24 [emphasis added]

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- “All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.” International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 26 [emphasis added]

Civil Law = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- **“"Civil Law," "Roman Law," and "Roman Civil Law" are convertible phrases, meaning the same system of jurisprudence. That rule of action which every particular nation, commonwealth, or city has established peculiarly for itself; more properly called "municipal" law, to distinguish it from the "law of nature," and from international law. See Bowyer, Mod. Civil Law, 19; Sevier v. Riley, 189 Cal. 170, 244 P. 323, 325” Black's Law Dictionary, Rev. 4th Ed.**

What happened?

- This has been going on from the beginning of time.
 - **“Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother; usury of money, usury of victuals, usury of anything that is lent upon usury; Unto a stranger thou mayest lend upon usury; but unto thy brother thou mayest not lend upon usury;”**
Deuteronomy 23: 19-20

Summary

- Commerce is Roman Law and the United Nations and the Roman Cult
- You can make a common law contract and NOT be in commerce
- If you talk about Commerce in anyway, you are saying that you are a US Citizen / cestui que trust / slave
- I see a lot of people use commercial words in their documents, reference the UCC, and do other similar things that sabotage what they are trying to do

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 that are available for a donation**
- **Donations to support this work are appreciated. I prefer gold or silver coin, but as an extremely less desirable alternative I can accept IOUs (Federal Reserve Notes, Paypal gifts, checks, money orders, etc) send me an email for particulars**

Contact Information

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