



D. I. Y. Kangaroo Courts 1

by **Sovereignty International** (a trust)

C/O 6340 Lake Worth Blvd., #437

Fort Worth, Texas

ZIP CODE EXEMPT

engineerwin@yahoo.com

Administrating-Your-Public-Servants@GoogleGroups.com

Administrating-Your-Public-Servants@YahooGroups.com

www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi

<https://sovereigntyinternational.wordpress.com>

Kangaroo Courts are Everywhere!

- **“Kangaroo court. Term descriptive of a sham legal proceeding in which a person's rights are totally disregarded and in which the result is a foregone conclusion because of the bias of the court or other tribunal.”**
Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th Edition,
page 868

Kangaroo Courts are Everywhere!

• Part 1

- All Courts – 2 general kinds – 3 general types of jurisdiction
- What a kangaroo court is
- Why they are holding a kangaroo court
- Why they want you to have an attorney
- How to tell it is a kangaroo court
- What they do in a kangaroo court
- How they are Satanists

Jurisdictions

- Admiralty = The Vatican
- Equity = The Vatican
- Common Law = Law of the Land = We the People

Common Law Courts

- ❖ **“The judicial power is the power to hear those matters which affect life, liberty or property of the Citizens of the State.”** Sapulpa v Land, 101 Okla. 22, 223 Pac. 640, 35 A.L.R. 872

Common Law Courts

- ❖ **"The very meaning of 'sovereignty' is that the decree of the sovereign makes law."** American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047.

Common Law Courts

❖ "and because it brings into action, and enforces this great and glorious principle, that the people are the sovereign of this country, and consequently that fellow citizens and joint sovereigns cannot be degraded by appearing with each other in their own courts to have their controversies determined." Chisolm v Georgia 2 Dall. 440

Trial by Jury = Justice

- Trial by jury is NOT trial with jury
- Trial by jury means that the jury calls the witnesses, questions the witnesses, determines the law and the facts, and even pronounces sentence (if necessary)
- These days all courts of equity or admiralty

Courts

- ❖ **COURT.** The person and suit of the sovereign; the place where the sovereign sojourns with his regal retinue, wherever that may be. Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 318.
- ❖ **COURT.** An agency of the sovereign created by it directly or indirectly under its authority, consisting of one or more officers, established and maintained for the purpose of hearing and determining issues of law and fact regarding legal rights and alleged violations thereof, and of applying the sanctions of the law, authorized to exercise its powers in the course of law at times and places previously determined by lawful authority. *Isbill v. Stovall*, Tex.Civ.App., 92 S.W.2d 1067, 1070; Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 425

Superior Courts

- **"COURTS. A Court, Curia." The king's palace, or mansion; but more especially the place where justice is judicially administered. Co. Lit. 58. The superior courts are those at West minster; and of courts, some are of record, and some not; which are accounted base courts, in respect of the rest. A court of record is that court which hath power to hold plea, according to the course of the common law, of real, personal, and mixed actions, where the debt or damage is 40#. or above ; as the King's Bench, Common Pleas, Sec. Tomlins 1835 Law Dictionary [emphasis added],**

Courts Not of Record

- **A court not of record is....or where the proceedings are not according to the course of the common law, nor inrolled, as the county-court, and the court-baron, &c. 1 Inst. 117-260: 4 Rep. 52 : 2 Rol. Ahr. 574. See Record. Tomlins 1835 Law Dictionary [emphasis added],**

Generally - 2 types of courts

- **Superior Courts**
 - **General jurisdiction**
- **Inferior Courts**
 - **Limited Jurisdiction**

Inferior Courts – Superior Courts

- **“Also nothing shall be intended to be within the jurisdiction of an inferior court, but what is expressly so alleged : and if part of the cause arises within the inferior jurisdiction, and part thereof without it, the inferior court ought not to hold plea. 1 Lev. 104: 2 Rep. 16. See tit Abatement, l....The king, being the supreme magistrate of the kingdom, and intrusted with the executive power of the law, all courts, superior or inferior, ought to derive their authority from the crown ; Staundf. 54; " 1835 Tomlins Law Dictionary, [emphasis added]**

Superior Court

- ❖ **“A court of general jurisdiction is presumed to be acting within its jurisdiction till the contrary is shown.”** Brown, Jur Section 202; Wright v. Douglas, 10 Barb. (N.Y.) 97; Town of Huntington v. Town of Charlotte, 15 Vt. 46.
- **“superior court. 1. In some states, a trial court of general jurisdiction. 2. In Pennsylvania, an intermediate court between the trial court and the chief appellate court.”** Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition, page 1078

Inferior Courts = Limited Jurisdiction

- **“court not of record. An inferior court that is not required to routinely make a record of each proceeding and usually does not.”** Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition, page 1070
- **“inferior court. 2. A court of special, limited, or statutory jurisdiction, whose record must show the existence of jurisdiction in any given case to give its ruling presumptive validity. — Also termed lower court.”** Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition, page 1074
- **“magistrate's court.1. A court with jurisdiction over minor criminal offenses. • Such a court also has the power to bind over for trial persons accused of more serious offenses. — Also termed police court. 2. A court with limited jurisdiction over minor criminal and civil matters.”** Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition, page 1077

Admiralty Jurisdiction

- **“The admiralty from the highest antiquity has exercised a very extensive criminal jurisdiction.”** United States v. Flores, 289 U.S. 137, 139.
- **“Admiralty courts have a jurisdiction over contracts and torts and other special cases.”** Waring v. Clark, 5 How. 441, 454-464; Genessee Chief v. Fitzhugh, 12 How. 443, 454. United States v. Flores, 289 U.S. 137, 137, 142. (1933).

Informations = Admiralty

- **“Informations are filed in the court of exchequer for forfeiture, upon seizure of property, for breach of laws of revenue, impost, navigation, and trade.”** (Admiralty, Commerce)
Kent's Commentaries, Lecture XVII

Information = Admiralty

- An information is a written accusation of a crime, made by a U.S. Attorney, which permits the government to prosecute an individual without benefit of a grand jury indictment. An indictment is required in any case where a person is being charged with an "infamous crime." The Supreme Court ruled in *Makin v. United States*, 117 U.S. 348 that any crime for which the punishment is imprisonment is an "infamous crime." In short, prosecutions by Information have long been a means of political suppression and intimidation.

Information = Admiralty

- **"The use of (information) has a long history, For example, in the reign of Henry VII", ..a very oppressive use was made of them for something more than a century, so as to continually harass and shamefully enrich the crown."**
Blackstone, 4 BL. Comm 310.

Information = Admiralty

- **"The oppressive use of this mode of prosecution by Information occasioned struggles to procure a declaration of its illegality."**
People v. Sponsler, 46 N.W. 450,

Representation = Admiralty

- The right to be represented exists ONLY in a military court room. 10 USC § 838(a)(1)
- **“(1)The accused has the right to be represented in his defense before a general or special court-martial or at an investigation under section 832 of this title (article 32) as provided in this subsection.”**

Attorneys – See BAR Members video

- **“IN PROPRIA PERSONA. In one's own proper person. It is a rule in pleading that pleas to the jurisdiction of the court must be plead *in propria persona*, because if pleaded by attorney they admit the jurisdiction, as an attorney is an officer of the court, and he is presumed to plead after having obtained leave, which admits the jurisdiction. Lawes, Pl. 91.” Black’s Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 899-900**

Attorneys – See BAR Members video

- **“(a) The controlling rule is that "absent a knowing and intelligent waiver, no person may be imprisoned for any offense . . . unless he was represented by counsel at his trial." Argersinger, 407 U. S., at 37. Pp. 5–6.” Alabama v Shelton 535 U.S. 654**
- **“...when the trial of a misdemeanor starts that no imprisonment may be imposed, even though local law permits it, unless the accused is represented by counsel.” Argersinger v. Hamlin, 407 U S 25, 40 (1971).**

Who are Attorneys?

- **“He is however in a sense an officer of the state with an obligation to the Court...”** 7 Corpus Juris Secundum § 4 Attorneys

Attorneys duties

- **“His first duty is to the courts and to the public, not to the client, and whenever his duties to his client conflict with those as an officer of the court, in the administration of justice, the former must yield to the latter.” 7 Corpus Juris Secundum § 4 Attorneys**

Who is an Attorney's Client

- **“Clients are also called
“wards of the court”...”**

7 Corpus Juris Secundum

§ 4 Attorneys

Who is an Attorney's Client

- **“Wards of court. Infants and persons of unsound mind. Davis' Committee v. Loney, 290 Ky. 644, 162 S.W.2d 189, 190. Their rights must be guarded jealously. Montgomery v. Erie R. Co., C.C.A.N.J., 97 F.2d 289, 292.” Blacks Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 1755**

Ward of the Court

- A ward of the court is an imbecile.
- A ward of the court is not competent
 - Everything is about competence and incompetence!
 - That is why they are “representing” you, because you are not competent to make decisions for yourself. Therefore the attorney is going to make the decisions for you.
 - There is no such thing as an incompetent sovereign.
 - Do you know who you are?

Admiralty & Civil Law

- **"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.

Admiralty = contract

- **"Brown, Vol. 2, 100, lays down the rule in these terms: 'The general rule, however, at present, is, that the admiralty acts only in rem, and that no person can be subject to that jurisdiction but by his consent, expressed by his entering into a stipulation.'"** Ramsey v. Allegrie, 12 Wall 611, p. 409.

Admiralty = Contract

- **"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. [emphasis added]**

Satanists and their Satanic Contracts

- **"It is impossible to prove jurisdiction exists absent a substantial nexus with the state, such as voluntary subscription to license. All jurisdictional facts supporting claim that supposed jurisdiction exists must appear on the record of the court."** Pipe Line v Marathon. 102 S. Ct. 3858 quoting Crowell v Benson 883 US 22

Admiralty

- **"It is well known that in civil cases, in courts of equity and admiralty, juries do not intervene, and that courts of equity use the trial by jury only in extraordinary cases to inform the conscience of the court." Parsons v. Bedford, et al, 3 Pet 433, 479.**

Admiralty Law = Commercial 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)

Civil Law = Roman Law

- **““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.**

See Martial Law video

- **“Admiralty Law. The terms "admiralty" and "maritime" law are virtually synonymous.”**
Black's Law Dictionary 6th Ed.
1990

Martial Law Court

- **"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**

Perpetual Commercial Warfare

- **“We can't even begin to count the number of times Judges, Lawyers, and Statesmen have said: "There isn't any common law anymore. It has been replaced by Statutes." They would be more truthful if they said: "There isn't any common-law any more, it has been replaced by martial law." 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**

War of Independence

- “**...statutes have been passed for extending the jurisdiction of courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty beyond their ancient limits; for depriving us of the accustomed and inestimable privilege of trial by jury, in cases affecting both life and property;**
- **...and for altering fundamentally the form of government established by charter.**
- **We saw the misery to which such despotism would reduce us.”**
- Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms 1775 [emphasis added]

Equity = Chancery = The Vatican

- **“EQUITY. In the early history of the law, the sense affixed to this word was exceedingly vague and uncertain. This was owing, in part, to the fact, that the chancellors of those days were either statesmen or ecclesiastics, perhaps not very scrupulous in the exercise of power. It was then asserted that equity was bounded by no certain limits or rules, and that it was alone controlled by conscience and natural justice. 3 Bl. Com. 43-3, 440, 441.”**

Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

Equity = Chancery = The Vatican

- **“EQUITY, COURT OF. A court of equity is one which administers justice, where there are no legal rights, or legal rights, but courts of law do not afford a complete, remedy, and where the complainant has also an equitable right.”**
Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

Equity = Chancery = The Vatican

- **“Equity, 4. The system of law or body of principles originating in the English Court of Chancery and superseding the common and statute law (together called “law” in the narrow sense) when the two conflict <in appealing to the equity of the court, she was appealing to the “King’s conscience”>.” Black’s Law Dictionary 7th Edition**

Martial Law destroys Common Law

“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. "Equity" has always been understood to follow the law; to have "superior equity," is to turn things on their head. This is exactly what happens when martial law is imposed. If "equity" is the law, then it follows its own course rather than following the common law, thereby destroying the common law and leaving what is called "equity" in its place.”

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, [emphasis added]

Equity = Chancery

- **“LACHES laches (lach-iz). [Law French “remissness; slackness”] 1. Unreasonable delay in pursuing a right or claim — almost always an equitable one — in a way that prejudices the party against whom relief is sought. — Also termed sleeping on rights.**
- **2. The equitable doctrine by which a court denies relief to a claimant who has unreasonably delayed in asserting the claim, when that delay has prejudiced the party against whom relief is sought. Cf. LIMITATION(3). [Cases: Equity 67. C.J.S. Equity §§ 128–132.]“The doctrine of laches ... is an instance of the exercise of the reserved power of equity to withhold relief otherwise regularly given where in the particular case the granting of such relief would be unfair or unjust.” William F. Walsh, A Treatise on Equity 472 (1930).” Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition, page 2553-2554**

Judicial Code of 1911 at 36 Stat. 1087

- **"CHAP. 231. - An Act To codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary.**
- **Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the laws relating to the Judiciary be, and they hereby are, codified, revised, and amended, with title, chapters, head-notes, and sections, entitled, numbered, and to read as follows:"**
- **"SEC. 9. The district courts, as courts of admiralty and as courts of equity, shall be deemed always open for the purpose of filing any pleading, of issuing..."** [emphasis added] Sec. 9 at 36 Stat. 1088

Judicial Code of 1911 at 36 Stat. 1087

- **"CHAPTER Two. - DISTRICT COURTS - JURISDICTION. SEC. 24 . The district courts shall have original jurisdiction as follows: First. Of all suits of a civil nature, at common law or in equity, brought by the United States, ...and (a) arises under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or treaties... under their authority, or (b) is between Citizens of different States, or (c) is between citizens of a State and foreign States citizens, or subjects. No district court shall have cognizance of any suit (except upon bills of exchange) to recover upon any promissory note or other chose in action in favor of any assignee, ...**
- **Third. Of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, saving to suitors in all cases the right of a common-law remedy where the common law is competent to give it; of all seizures on land or waters not within admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; of all prizes brought into the United States; and of all proceedings for the condemnation of property taken as prize." [emphasis added] 36 Stat. 1091**

State Statutes are actually Federal Statutes

- **“INTERNATIONAL LAW RULE: Adopted for areas under Federal legislative jurisdiction”**
“Federalizes State civil law, including common law.--The rule serves to federalize not only the statutory but the common law of a State. Kniffen v. Hercules Powder Co., 164 Kan. 196, 188 P.2d 980 (1948); Kaufman v. Hopper, 220 N.Y. 184. 115 N.E. 470 (1917), see also 151 App. Div. 28, 135 N.Y.Supp. 363 (1912), aff'd., 163 App. Div. 863, 146 N. Y. Supp. 1096 (1914); Norfolk & P.B.L.R. v. Parker,...” Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States – Report of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States, Part II, A Text of the Law of Legislative Jurisdiction Submitted to the Attorney General and Transmitted to the President June 1957, page 158

State Statutes are actually Federal Statutes

- **STATE AND FEDERAL VENUE DISCUSSED: The civil laws effective in an area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction are Federal law, notwithstanding their derivation from State laws, and a cause arising under such laws may be brought in or removed to a Federal district court under sections 24 or 28 of the former Judicial Code (now sections 1331 and 1441 of title 28, United States Code), giving jurisdiction to such courts of civil actions arising under the "*** * * laws * * *** of the United States" where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$3,000, exclusive of interest and costs."**
- Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States – Report of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States, Part II, A Text of the Law of Legislative Jurisdiction Submitted to the Attorney General and Transmitted to the President June 1957, page 165 [emphasis added]

Fabricating Evidence

- **"... (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.**
- **"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 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,

US citizen has no rights

- ❖ **"...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**

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)
- ❖ **"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)

2 States in every State

- There is a lawful State
- There is a federal territory (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,

Perpetual Warfare

- **“Under International Law of Warfare, all parties to a cause must appear by nom de guerre, because an "alien enemy cannot maintain an action during the war in his own name". Merriam-Webster Dictionary, pg. 1534**
- **"A mixed war is one which is made on one side by public authority, and the other by mere private persons." Black's Law Dictionary 5th Ed., page 1420**

Nom de guerre = Fictitious War Name

- **“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.”**
- **“Capitis Diminutio Maxima (meaning a maximum loss of status through the use of capitalization, e.g. HANNAH, WITH THE UNKNOWN LAST NAME or DOE JOHN) - The highest or most comprehensive loss of status. This occurred when a man's condition was changed from one of freedom to one of bondage, when he became a slave. It swept away with it all rights of citizenship and all family rights.” Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Edition [emphasis added]**

Commercial Warfare

- **“(a) The President, if he shall find it compatible with the safety of the United States and with the successful Prosecution of the war, may...**
- **“(b)(1) During the time of the war, the President may, through any agency that he may designate, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of instructions, licenses, or otherwise,**
- **“(B) ...regulate, direct and compel, nullify, void, prevent or prohibit,...or exercising any right, power or privilege with respect to...any property...by any person...subject to the jurisdiction of the United States:...and upon the terms, directed by the President, in such agency or person...and such designated agency or person may perform any and all acts incident to the accomplishment or furtherance of these purposes...”** 50 U.S.C. Appendix 5 Trading with the Enemy Act

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

Commercial Warfare

- **“An Act To terminate certain authorities with respect to national emergencies still in effect, and to provide for orderly implementation and termination of future national emergencies.”**
- which was approved on September 14, 1976 at 90 Stat. 1255, where it says;
- **“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the “National Emergencies Act.””**
- and in Sec. 502 it says;
- **“SEC. 502. (a) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the following provisions of law, the powers and authorities conferred thereby, and actions taken thereunder**
- **“(1) Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (12 U.S.C. 95a; 50 U.S.C. App. 5(b)):”** [emphasis added]

Perpetual Commercial Warfare

- **“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. "Equity" has always been understood to follow the law; to have "superior equity," is to turn things on their head. This is exactly what happens when martial law is imposed. If "equity" is the law, then it follows its own course rather than following the common law, thereby destroying the common law and leaving what is called "equity" in its place.” Dyett v. Turner, 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Assistant Director A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court [emphasis added]**

It is all voluntary

- **"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. Bevens, 16 U.S. 336, 3 Wheat, at 350, 351 (1818).
[emphasis added]**

It is all voluntary

- **“It is a well established principle of law that all federal regulation applies only within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States....”**
Foley Brothers, Inc. v. Filardo, 336 U.S. 281 (1949)
- **“There is a canon of legislative construction which teaches Congress that, unless a contrary intent appears legislation is meant to apply only within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States [the District of Columbia].” U.S. v. Spelar, 338 U.S. 217 at 222**

It is all Voluntary

- **“If a Citizen acquires the same legal status (artificial character) as those protected by the Amendment (through the operation of some statutory law of Congress), then said Citizen may be brought within the venue of the Amendment as a statutory (juristic) person. By this means, Citizens birthrights become of no affect and their rights are reduce to the inferior character of statutory Civil Rights (mere legislative privileges).”**
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,

It is all for US citizens

- a US citizen is NOT entitled to an Article 3 Court, but instead gets an Article 1 Court with a plenary (military dictatorship) jurisdiction and Art. 1, Section 8, Clause 17 Constitution for the United States of America as defined and reinstated in *National Mutual Insurance Company of the District of Columbia v. Tidewater Transfer Company*, 337 U.S. 582, 93 L.Ed. 1556 (1948): which further states that **citizens of the District of Columbia are not embraced by the judicial power under Article III** of the Constitution for the United States of America, the same statement is held in *Hepburn v. Dundas v. Elizey*, 2 Cranch (U.S.) 445, 2 L.Ed. 332.; In 1804, the Supreme Court, through Chief Justice Marshall, held that a citizen of the District of Columbia was not a citizen of a state;

It is all for US citizens

- **"We therefore decline to overrule the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall: We hold that the District of Columbia is not a state within Article 3 of the Constitution. In other words cases between citizens of the District and those of the states were not included of the catalogue of controversies over which the Congress could give jurisdiction to the federal courts by virtue of Article 3. In other words Congress has exclusive legislative jurisdiction over citizens of Washington District of Columbia and through their plenary power nationally covers those citizens even when in one of the several states as though the district expands for the purpose of regulating its citizens wherever they go throughout the states in union" National Mutual Insurance Company of the District of Columbia v. Tidewater Transfer Company, 337 U.S. 582, 93 L.Ed. 1556 (1948)**

It is all for US citizens

- **"If any citizen or resident of the United States does not reside in (and is not found in) any United States Judicial District, such citizen or resident shall be treated as residing in The District of Columbia for purposes of any provisions of this Title to “ (A) jurisdiction of courts, or (B) enforcement of summons.” 26 USC § 7701(39) see also 26 USC § 7408(C)**

What is a US Citizen

- **“(2) the term “individual” means a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence;” 5 USC § 552a.(a)(2)**
- **“(13) the term “Federal personnel” means officers and employees of the Government of the United States, members of the uniformed services (including members of the Reserve Components), individuals entitled to receive immediate or deferred retirement benefits under any retirement program of the Government of the United States (including survivor benefits).” 5 USC § 552a.(a)(13) [emphasis added]**

What is a US Citizen?

- “[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

State Citizens

- **"State citizens are the only ones living under free government, whose rights are incapable of impairment by legislation or judicial decision."** *Twining v. New Jersey*, 211 U.S. 97, 1908
- **"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,
- **"The State cannot diminish rights of the people."** *Hertado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516

State Statutes are Actually Federal

- “In other words, when State *martial law* is imposed within the State to enforce National *martial law*, Congress has no reason to exercise its *martial law* powers.
- If a State has conformed to the new *Order*, there is no need for Congress to intervene. And if a white Citizen has not obtained the standing of a former slave by petitioning Congress for admittance to venue and jurisdiction of the Fourteenth Amendment (*i.e. statutory character of "person"*), then Congress has no power over that individual under this Clause (*Amend. 14, Sec. 5*).” 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

Perpetual Commercial Warfare

- **“...statutes have been passed extending the courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty far beyond their ancient limits for depriving us the accustomed and inestimable privilege of trial by jury, in cases affecting both life and property.....to supersede the course of common law and instead thereof to publish and order the use and exercise of the law martial....”, Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms (1775)**

US Declaration of Independence

- **“He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended legislation.”** [color of law – martial law]
- **“For imposing taxes on us without our consent.”** [martial law]
- **“For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury.”** [martial law]
- Declaration of Independence (1776) [emphasis added]

All statutes and Codes are Bills of Attainder

- **“Bill of Attainder” means Legislative acts, no matter what their form, that apply either to named individuals or to easily ascertainable members of a group in such a way as to inflict punishment on them without a judicial trial.**
United States v. Brown, 381 U.S. 437, 448-49, 85 S. Ct. 1707, 1715, 14 L.Ed. 484, 492; United States v. Lovett, 328 U.S. 303, 315, 66 S.Ct. 1073, 1079, 90 L.Ed. 1252.

All Statutes and Codes are Bills of Attainder

- **“bill of attainder. 2. A special legislative act prescribing punishment, without a trial, for a specific person or group. • Bills of attainder are prohibited by the U.S. Constitution (art. I, § 9, cl. 3; art. I, § 10, cl. 1). — Also termed act of attainder. See ATTAINDER; BILL OF PAINS AND PENALTIES . [Cases: Constitutional Law 82.5. C.J.S. Constitutional Law §§ 429–431.]”** Black’s Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, page 496
- **“BILL OF PAINS AND PENALTIES bill of pains and penalties. A legislative act that, though similar to a bill of attainder, prescribes punishment less severe than capital punishment. • Bills of pains and penalties are included within the U.S. Constitution's ban on bills of attainder. U.S. Const. art I, § 9. [Cases: Constitutional Law 82.5. C.J.S. Constitutional Law §§ 429–431.]”** Black’s Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, page 499

Clerks Masquerading as a Judge

- **“No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it.”** 16th American Jurisprudence 2d, Section 177 late 2nd, Section 256
- **“An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed.”** Norton vs Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, p. 442
- **“An unconstitutional law is void, and is as no law. An offence created by it is not a crime.”** Ex parte Siebold, 100 U.S. 371, 376 (1880), quoted with approval in Fay v. Noia, 372 U.S. 391, 408 (1963)
- **“it never became a law and was as much a nullity as if it had been the act or declaration of an unauthorized assemblage of individuals.”** (Ryan v. Lynch, 68 Ill. 160)

Clerk Masquerading as a Judge

- Operating in private capacity
- **“All oaths must be lawful, allowed by the common law, or some statute; if they are administered by persons in a private capacity, or not duly authorized, they are *coram non iudice*, and void; and those administering them are guilty of a high contempt, for doing it without warrant of law, and punishable by fine and imprisonment. 3 *Inst.* 165; 4 *Inst.* 278; 2 *Roll. Abr.* 277.”** Tomlin’s Law Dictionary 1835 Edition, Volume 2
- **“An officer who acts in violation of the Constitution ceases to represent the government”.** Brookfield Const. Co. v. Stewart, 284 F. Supp. 94.

Clerks Masquerading as a Judge

- **“Officers of the court have no immunity, when violating a constitutional right, for they are deemed to know the law.”** *Owens v Independence* 100 S.C.T. 1398 (Ezra 7:23-26)
- **“Judge loses his absolute immunity from damage actions only when he acts in clear absence of all jurisdiction or performance of an act which is not judicial in nature.”** *Schucker v. Rockwood*, 846 F.2d 1202
- **“When enforcing mere statutes, judges of all courts do not act judicially” and thus are not protected by “qualified” or “limited immunity,”** SEE: *Owen v. City*, 445 U.S. 662; *Bothke v. Terry*, 713 F2d 1404

The Holy Bible

- “The end justifies the means” is satanic
- **“Wo unto them that call evil good and good evil, and put darkness for light, and light for darkness...”** Isaiah 5:20

Making Merchandise of you

- **“If a man be found stealing any of his brethren of the children of Israel, and maketh merchandise of him, or selleth him ; then that thief shall die; and thou shalt put evil away from among you.” Deuteronomy 24:7**
- **“And through covetousness shall they with feigned words make merchandise of you: whose judgment now of a long time lingereth not, and their damnation slumbereth not.” 2 Peter 2:3**

History

- **“Give me liberty or give me death”** Patrick Henry,
- after he witnessed a man flogged to death for refusing to take a license

Satanists

- ❖ **“By which also he went and preached unto the spirits in prison;” 1 Peter 3:19**
- ❖ **“And it shall come to pass in that day, that the LORD shall punish the host of the high ones that are on high, and the kings of the earth upon the earth. And they shall be gathered together, as prisoners are gathered in the pit, and shall be shut up in the prison, and after many days shall they be visited.” Isaiah 24: 21-22**

Conclusion

- **"It behooves every man who values liberty of conscience for himself, to resist invasions of it in the case of others: or their case may, by change of circumstances, become his own" Thomas Jefferson**

Conclusion

- **"If Ye love wealth better than liberty, the tranquility of servitude, better than the animating contest of freedom, go home from us in peace. We ask not your counsel or arms. Crouch down and lick the hands which feed you. May your chains set lightly upon you, and may our posterity forget that you were ever our countrymen."** Samuel Adams, "the father of the American revolution", member of "The sons of Liberty (the group that did the Boston Tea Party)" Quoted from the debates of 1776

Conclusion

- **"When shall it be said in any country of the world, my poor are happy, neither ignorance or distress is to be found among them; my jails are empty of prisoners, my streets of beggars; the aged are not in want, the taxes not oppressive; the rational world is my friend because I am friend of its happiness. When these things can be said, then may that country boast of its constitution and government ." - Thomas Paine**

The Watchman

- **“But if the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned; if the sword come, and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand.” Ezekiel 33:6**
- Either you are part of the problem, or you are part of the solution
- You are now a watchman!
- Circulate this video far and wide!!

Other Videos

- Bankster Thieves 1, 2, & 3
- Churchianity series
- Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
- BAR Members 1 & 2
- UNIDROIT
- Martial Law is here!
- Quasi Contracts and Roman Civil Law
- De Facto Courts
- All Courts are Ecclesiastical Courts
- DC Courts in Texas
- Jurisdiction

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**

Summary

- If you find this useful, then you need to pay it forward
- If you don't know what Pay it Forward means, then watch the movie

Contact Information

- My Blog is;
 - <http://sovereigntyinternational.wordpress.com>
- Website - www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi
- Email - engineerwin@yahoo.com
- Youtube profile - [sovereignliving](#)
- Facebook
 - Community Page - [Sovereignty International](#)
 - Private Group – [Sovereignty International](#)
- Yahoo Private Group – [Administrating-Your-Public-Servants](#)
- Google Private Group – [Administrating-Your-Public-Servants](#)