

Imprisonment = Ecclesiastical Censure

by Sovereignty International (a trust)

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Disclaimers

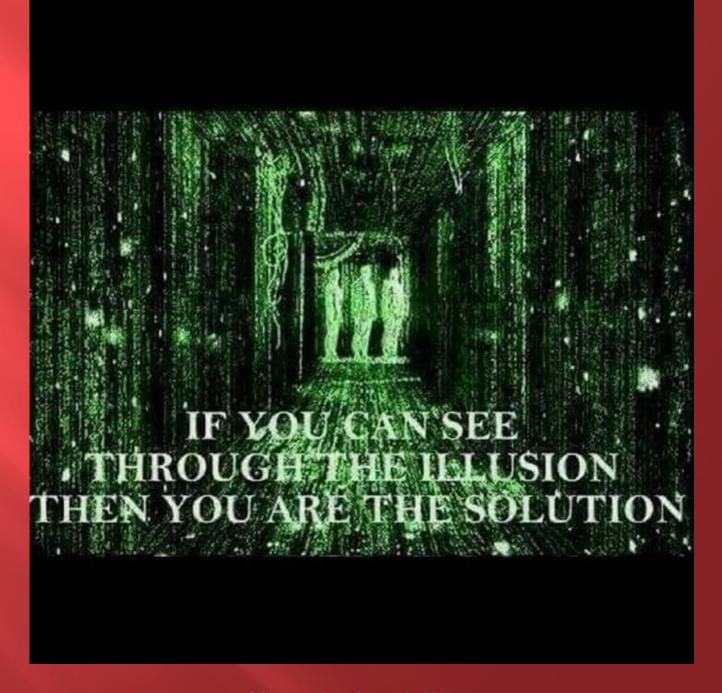
- I am NOT a liar (lawyer)
- You should NEVER take my word for anything
- You should always do your own research
- I have provided references to aid you in your research
- I don't know everything and am open to any ideas

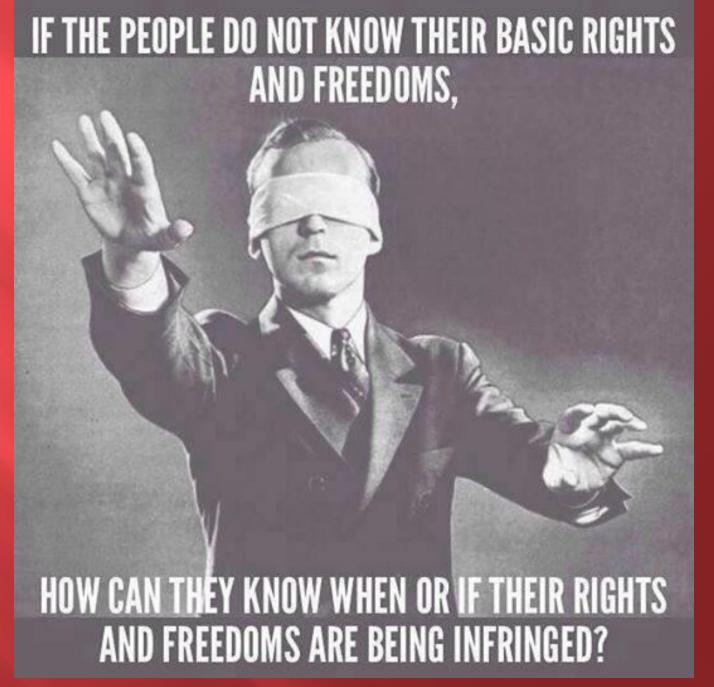


Which one are you?

Do you really know for sure?

Are you who you think you are?







All tyranny needs to gain a foothold is for people of good conscience to remain silent - Thomas Jefferson

"CITATION, citatio.] A summons to appear, applied particularly to process in the Spiritual Court. The Ecclesiastical Courts proceed according to the course of the civil and canon laws, by citation, libel, &c.Where persons are cited out of their diocese, and live out of the jurisdiction of the bishop, a prohibition, or consultation, may be granted: but where persons live in the diocese, if when they are cited they do not appear, they are to be excommunicated, &c." Tomlins Law Dictionary, 1835 Edition, Volume 1 [emphasis added]

- "EXCOMMUNICATION, Excommunicatio.] An ecclesiastical censure, divided into the greater and the lesser; by the former a person was excluded from the communion of the church; from the company of the faithful; and incapacitated from performing any legal act; the latter merely debarred him from the service of the church.....
- The sentence of excommunication was instituted originally for preserving the purity of the church; but ecclesiastics did not scruple to convert it into an engine for promoting their own power, and inflicted it on the most frivolous occasions. Roberts. Hist. Emp. Charles V.2 vol. 109. &c." Tomlins Law Dictionary,

1835 Edition, Volume 1 [emphasis added]

"An excommunicated person was disabled to do any act required to be done by one that that is probus and legalis homo. He could not serve upon juries, nor be a witness in any court, nor bring an action, either real or personal, to recover lands or money due to him. Litt. § 201." Tomlins Law Dictionary, 1835 Edition, Volume 1 [emphasis added]

"EXCOMMUNICATO CAPIENDO. A writ directed to the sheriff for apprehending him who stands obstinately excommunicated. If within forty days, after sentence of excommunication has been published in the church, the offender does not submit and abide by the sentence of the Spiritual Court, the bishop may signify i. e. certify, such contempt to the king in Chancery. Upon which there issues out this writ to the sheriff of the county, called, from the bishop's certificate, a significavit: or, from its effect, a writ de excommunicato capiendo. And the sheriff shall thereupon take the offender and imprison him in the county gaol till he is reconciled to the church, and such reconciliation certified by the bishop. F.N.B.62." Tomlins Law Dictionary, 1835 Edition, Volume 1 [emphasis added].

 Which is why a Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus is used to get somebody out of jail, because they are holding your body as collateral (surety) for their Roman Cult cestui que trust

"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 [taxes] 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 [emphasis added]

References

- Copies of these documents can be found at My private group at Yahoo called Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
- For a complete set of Youtube videos with Private Information Shares, a DVD with over 50 searchable Law Dictionaries, and other books and forms contact me privately at engineerwin@yahoo.com
- 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

"The Legal Estate to be in Cestui
 Oue Use" Chapter Fifty-Six in Sec.
 1617, District of Columbia Code, at 31
 Stat. 1432

- The Roman Cult's cestui que trust (JOHN HENRY SMITH), is created by the Birth Certificate, and Social Security Number, and is recognized under the Convention of the Law Applicable to Trusts and on their Recognition which was concluded 1 July 1985, and entered into force on 1 January 1992 which is also considered Private International Law which was originated with the Roman Cult.
- The unconstitutional corporation that was set up in 1871, has not had a Treasury since 1921 (41 Stat. Ch.214 pg. 654) and its Treasury is now the International Monetary Fund (Presidential Documents Volume 29-No.4 pg. 113, 22 U.S.C. 285-288), which is an Agency of the Roman Cult's World Bank and United Nations.

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 All Social Security Numbers are issued by the International Monetary Fund through The Treasury, which maintains an account for each Roman Cult cestui que trust, (JOHN HENRY SMITH), under the Social Security Number which is claimed under the Convention Concerning the International Administration of the Estates of Deceased Persons which was concluded on 2 October 1973, and is part of the Hague Conference on Private International Law.

- "Any person who pays, or delivers property to, the holder of the certificate drawn up, and, where necessary, recognised, in accordance with this Convention shall be discharged, unless it is proved that the person acted in bad faith." Article 22, Convention Concerning the International Administration of the Estates of Deceased Persons
- "Any person who has acquired assets of the estate from the holder of a certificate drawn up, and, where necessary, recognised, in accordance with this Convention shall, unless it is proved that he acted in bad faith, be deemed to have acquired them from a person having power to dispose of them." Article 23, Convention Concerning the International Administration of the Estates of Deceased Persons

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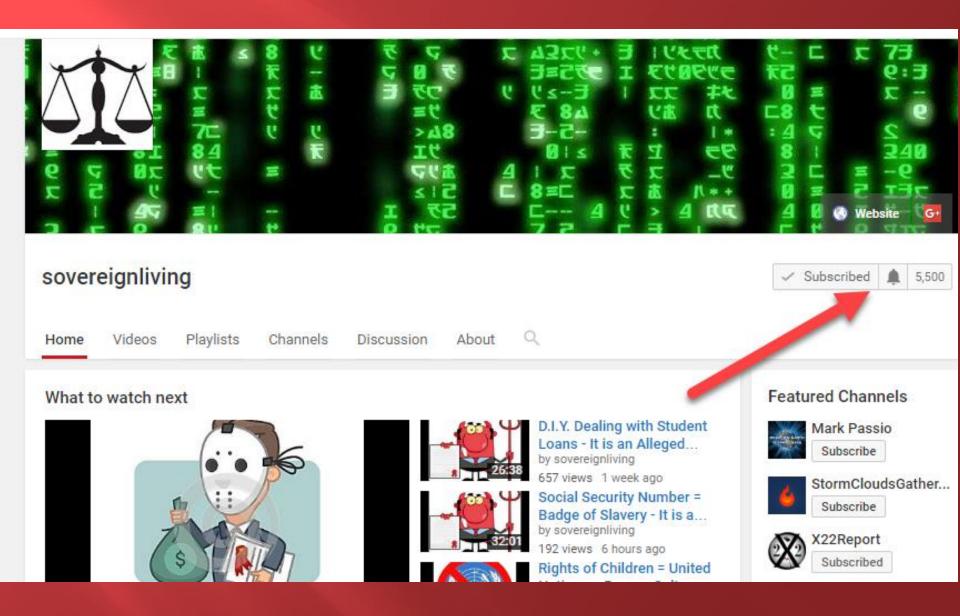
"ADMINISTRATOR. A person authorized to manage and distribute the estate of an intestate, or of a testator who has no executor. In English law, administrators are the officers of the Ordinary appointed by him in pursuance of the statute, and their title and authority are derived exclusively from the ecclesiastical judge, by grants called letters of administration. Williams, Ex. 331. At First the Ordinary was appointed administrator under the statute of Westm. 2d. Next, the 31 Edw. III. c. 11, required the Ordinary to appoint the next of kin and the relations by blood of the deceased. Next, under the 21 Hen. VIII., he could appoint the widow, or next of kin, or both, at his discretion." Bouviers Law Dictionary, 1883 Edition, page 119

- Why do you think it is called "The Obama Administration"? ...or the "Trump Administration"?
- "COURT OF ORDINARY. In American Law. A court which has jurisdiction of the probate of wills and the regulation of the management of decedents' estates. Such courts exist in Georgia, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Texas. See 2 Kent, Comm. 409 ; Ordinary." Bouviers Law Dictionary, 1856 Edition, page 383

- "ORDINARY, ordinarius.] A civil law term for any judge who hath authority to take cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by deputation: by the common law it is taken for him who hath ordinary or exempt and immediate jurisdiction in causes ecclesiastical. Co. Litt. 344; Stat. Westm. 2. 13 Edw. 1. st. 1. c. 19.
- This name is applied to a bishop who hath original jurisdiction; and an archbishop is the ordinary of the whole province, to visit and receive appeals from inferior jurisdictions, &c. 2 Inst. 398; 9 Rep. 41; Wood's Inst. 25. The word ordinary is also used for every commissary or official of the bishop, or other ecclesiastical judge having judicial power: an archdeacon is an ordinary; and ordinaries may grant administration of intestates' estates, &c. 31 Edw. 3. c. 11; 9 Rep. 36...." Tomlins Law Dictionary, 1835 Edition, Volume 2

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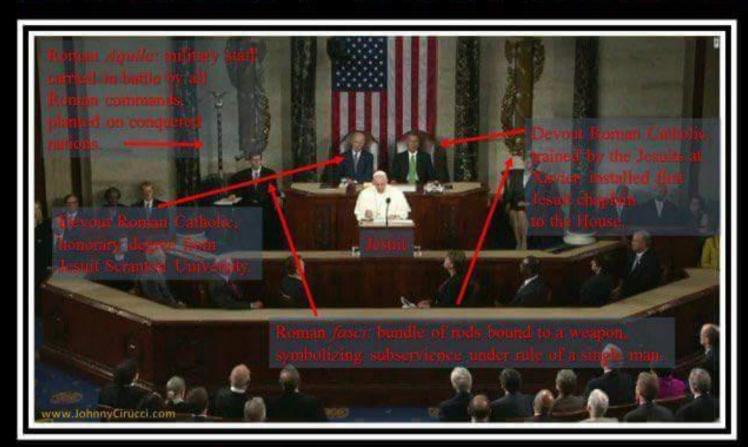


"Within twenty years this country is going to rule the world. Kings and Emperors will soon pass away and the democracy of the United States will take their place... When the United States rules the world, the <u>Catholic</u> Church will rule the world...Nothing can stand against the Church. I'd like to see the politician who would try to rule against the Church in Chicago. His reign would be short indeed." --Roman Catholic Archbishop James E. Quigley (October 15, 1854 - July 10, 1915) Chicago Daily Tribune, May 5, 1903





ROMAN CONQUEST



24 SEPTEMBER 2015

- Roman aquila military staff carried in battle by all Roman commands. Planted on all conquered nations.
- Devout Roman catholic, honorary degree from Jesuit Scranton University
- Roman bundle of rods bound to a weapon symbolizing subservient under the rule of a single man
- Devout Roman Catholic trained by the Jesuits installed first Jesuit chaplain to the House

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- * \$29.99/year for the videos only
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- 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 – I cannot fight all of the battles
- Currently publishing 1 video a week

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- Federal Habeas Corpus Training
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- Lawsuit Training
- Other Training (requests?)
- Northeast Private Information Share videos
- All forms, files and other instructions are available for free on my 2 private groups at YahooGroups and GoogleGroups
- All exclusive content will be on my website and on Patreon.com and you can buy a subscription there

Exclusive Website and Patreon Content

- Revocation of Voter Registration
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- Other Training (requests?)
- Northeast Private Information Share videos
- All forms, files and other instructions are available for free on my 2 private groups at YahooGroups and GoogleGroups
- All exclusive content will be on my website and you can buy a subscription there
- Patreon.com/SovereigntyInternational

- A "penal action" is an action on a penal statute; an action for recovery of penalty given by statute. McNeely v. City of Natchez, 114 So. 484, 487; 148
 Miss. 268
- Where an action is founded entirely upon a statue, and the only object of it is to recover a penalty or forfeiture, such action is a "penal action." Gawthrop v. Fairmont Coal Co., 81 S.E. 560, 561; 74 S.Va. 39

 A "penal action" is one founded entirely on statute, and the only object is to recover a penalty or a forfeiture imposed as a punishment for a certain specific offense, while a "remedial action: is one which is brought to obtain compensation or indemnity. Cummings v. Board of Education of Okla. City, 125 P2d 989, 994, 190 Okl. 533

 A "penal action" is a civil suit brought for the recovery of a statutory forfeiture when inflicted as punishment for an offense against the public. Such actions are "civil actions", on the one hand closely related to criminal prosecutions and on the other to actions for private injuries in which the party aggrieved may, by statute, recover punitive damages. State ex rel. McNamee v. Stobie, 92 SW 191, 212, 194 Mo. 14,

 The words "penal" and "penalty" in their strict and primary sense denote a punishment, whether corporal or pecuniary, imposed and enforced by the state for a crime or offense against its laws. The noun penalty is defined forfeiture or to be forfeited for noncompliance with an agreement. The words forfeit and penalty are substantially synonymous. Missouri, K. & T. Ry. Co. v. Dewey Portland Cement Co., 242 P. 257, 259, 113 Okla. 142

"PECUNIARY CAUSE. Such as arise either from the withholding ecclesiastical dues, or the doing or neglecting some act relating to the church whereby some damage accrues to the plaintiff; towards obtaining satisfaction for which, he is permitted to institute a suit in the spiritual court. Such, for instance, are the subtraction and withholding of tithes from the parson or vicar; the non-payment of ecclesiastical dues to the clergy, as pensions, mortuaries, compositions, and the like.-3 Bl. 88, 89." Holthouse A New Law Dictionary, 1850 Edition, page 299

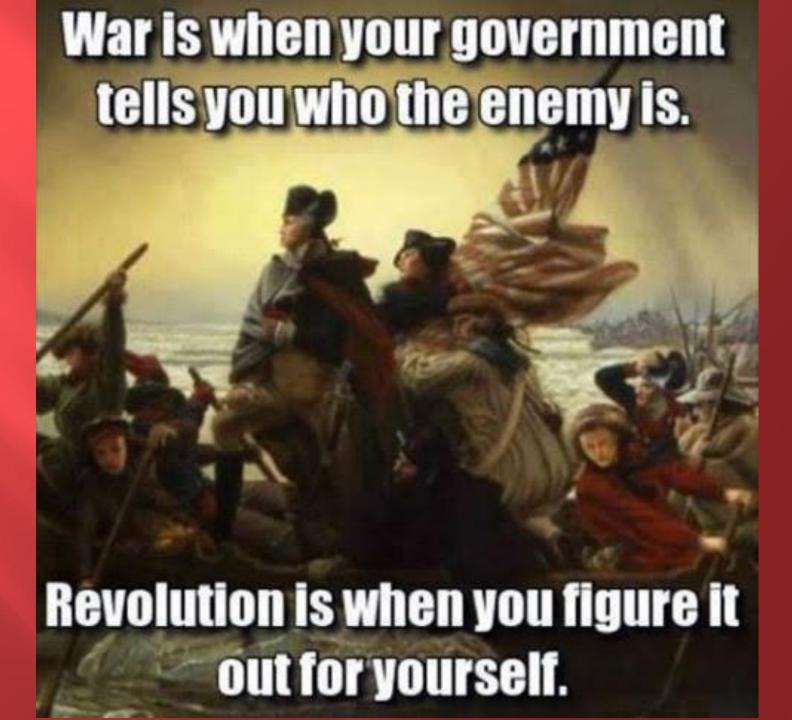
Contact Information

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- Facebook Community Page Deleted
 - Private Group Sovereignty International Being deleted
- Yahoo Private Group Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
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- Follow me on twitter <u>@engineerwin</u>
- Follow me on Steemit https://steemit.com/@sovereigntyintl
- https://www.bitchute.com/channel/sovereigntyinternationa
 1/
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Penal = Breach of Contract

- "Penitentiary has meant: a penitent, an ordainer of penances, and a place for penitents. See Locus, Penitentias." Andersons Law Dictionary, 1889 Edition, page 764
- and the Roman Cult's penance was always for sale
- "Penance, (Paenitentia) Is a Punishment imposed for a Crime by the Ecclesiastical Laws. It is an Acknowledgment of the Offence... Penance may be changed into a Sum of Money to be applied to pious Uses, called Commuting. 3 Inst. 150. 4 Inst. 336." Jacob A New Law Dictionary, 1750 Edition,





Other Videos

- Bankster Thieves playlist
- Roman Cult playlist
- Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
- BAR Members 1 4
- D.I.Y. How NOT to Volunteer for the Selective Service and the Draft
- Martial Law is here!
- D.I.Y. No Income Tax
- D.I.Y. Free Mail
- D.I.Y. Kangaroo Courts 1 15
- Canada Border PIGs playlist
- BAR Members and their Satanic Connections playlist
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- I like the Texas Plates because they can be used anywhere because all States, (Canada and Mexico included) are required to recognize Texas Law
- "(a) .. a political subdivision of this state <u>may</u> not require an owner of a motor vehicle to; (1) register the vehicle;
- (2) pay a motor vehicle registration fee; or
- (3) pay an occupation tax or license fee in connection with motor vehicle." Texas Transportation Code § 502.003 Registration By Political Subdivision Prohibited.

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- I like the Texas Plates because they can be used anywhere because all States, (Canada and Mexico included) are required to recognize Texas Law
- "(a) This chapter applies to a motor <u>vehicle</u> owned by the state or a political subdivision of the state.
- (b) This chapter does not apply to; (3) a motor vehicle while it is owned or operated by the United States. (Postal Service or military vehicles) "Texas Transportation Code § 501.004. Applicability. (Certificate of Title Act)

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Texas Codes

- You can get 1 plate and 1 Probable Cause lamination for two (3) each pieces of silver, one troy ounce each, or \$50 military script / Federal Reserve Notes / fake money
- Before you do this, you need to be prepared to defend it, but that is why I have the card in my car because the discussion should end right there when I show them that nobody is required to register their vehicle
- My Paypal: engineerwin@hotmail.com
- You can get the Forbidden Zone laminated sheets from katmanwon@gmail.com

- Before any police officer stops you, they must have probable cause
- Article Four in Amendment prohibits law enforcement officers from arresting citizens without probable cause (citations omitted); in cases Santiago v. City of Vineland, 107 F.Supp.2d 512, 561-62, 564 (D.N.J. 2000); Hill v. Algor, 85 F.Supp.2d 391, 397-98 (D.N.J. 2000) arrest made without probable cause violates the Fourth Amendment; Rzayeva v. Foster, 134 F.Supp.2d 239, 248-49 (D.Conn. 2001) holding involuntary civil confinement is a "massive curtailment of liberty", is tantamount to the infringement of being arrested and can be made only upon probable cause, citing Vitek v. Jones, 445 U.S. 480, 491, 100 S.Ct. 1254, 63 L.Ed.2d 552 (1980);

Schneider v. Simonini, 749 A.2d 336, 163 N.J. 336, 361-65 (2000)

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- The test for police officer's sufficient basis for probable cause -- did the officer have a sufficient basis to make a "practical, common sense" decision that a "fair probability of crime existed," -- once the officer's actions fail to satisfy this test, it may appear that no reasonably objective officer could have believed that probable cause existed to make an arrest; Allen v. City of Portland, 73 F.3d 232 (9th Cir. 1995), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (citing cases from the U.S. Supreme Court, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Circuits) held that "by definition, probable cause to arrest can only exist in relation to criminal conduct; civil disputes cannot give rise to probable cause; Paff v. Kaltenbach, 204 F.3d 425, 435 (3rd Cir. 2000)

Class C Misdemeanors - Texas

- "(e) An offense under this section is a <u>Class "C" misdemeanor</u> if the offense for which the actor's appearance is required <u>is punishable by fine only."</u>
 Texas Penal Code § 38.10 Bail Jumping and Failure to Appear [emphasis added]
- "(c) Conviction of a Class C misdemeanor does not impose any legal disability or disadvantage," Texas Penal Code § 12.03 Classification of Misdemeanor
- "An individual adjudged guilty of a Class "C" misdemeanor shall be punished by fine only, not to exceed \$500." Texas Penal Code § 12.23 Class (C) Misdemeanors
- "(a) If the owner of the motor vehicle fails to timely pay the amount of the civil penalty imposed against the owner: (1) an arrest warrant may NOT be issued for the owner; & (2) the imposition of the civil penalty may not be recorded on the owner's driving record." Texas Transportation Code § 707.019 Failure to Pay Civil Penalty [emphasis added]
- "A capias is NOT a "Warrant of Arrest,"...." Knox v State, 586 S.W. 2d 504, 508 (Tex.Crim.App. 1979) [emphasis added]

Crime in Texas

- "(5) Crime means (A) a misdemeanor punishable by confinement (jail); or (B) a felony
- (6) "DEFENDANT" means a person accused of a crime" Texas Government Code § 79 001 Definitions

- "Perhaps it should be mentioned that as a general rule <u>a person</u> is placed under arrest when he is deprived of his liberty by an <u>officer who intends to arrest him</u>. It is not always necessary for the officer to make a formal declaration of arrest. See: 1 Varon, Searches, Seizures and Immunities, 75 (1961);" Henry v. United States, 361 U.S. 98, 4 L.Ed.2d 134, 80 S.Ct. 168 (1959) and United States v. Boston, 330 F.2d 937 (1964)
- "The stopping of an automobile by a highway patrol officer for inspection of a driver's license, or for any other purpose where it is accomplished by the authority of the officers, is an "arrest." Robinson v. State, 198 S.W.2d 633, 635, 184 Tenn. 277
- "A motorist stopped by a traffic officer for a traffic offense would be considered "arrested" . . . even if the motorist was not specifically informed that he had been arrested." People ex rel. Winkle v. Bannan, 125 N.W.2d 875, 879, 372 Mich. 292
- "Any restraint, however slight, upon another's liberty to come and go as one pleases, constitutes an "arrest." Swetnam v. W.F. Woolworth Co., 318 P.2d 364, 366, 83 Ariz. 189. [emphasis added]

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The test for police officer's sufficient basis for probable cause -- did the officer have a sufficient basis to make a "practical, common sense" decision that a "fair probability of crime existed," -- once the officer's actions fail to satisfy this test, it may appear that **no** reasonably objective officer could have believed that probable cause existed to make an arrest; Allen v. City of Portland, 73 F.3d 232 (9th Cir. 1995), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (citing cases from the U.S. Supreme Court, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Circuits) held that "by definition, probable cause to arrest can only exist in relation to criminal conduct; civil disputes cannot give rise to probable cause; Paff v. Kaltenbach, 204 F.3d 425, 435 (3rd Cir. 2000)

- "(e) An offense under this section is a Class "C" misdemeanor if the offense for which the actor's appearance is required is punishable by fine only." Texas Penal Code § 38.10 Bail Jumping and Failure to Appear [emphasis added]
- "(c) Conviction of a Class C misdemeanor does not impose any legal disability or disadvantage," Texas Penal Code § 12.03 Classification of Misdemeanor
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- "(5) Crime means (A) a misdemeanor punishable by confinement (jail); or (B) a felony
- (6) "DEFENDANT" means a person accused of a crime" Texas Government Code § 79.001 Definitions

- In Texas, a police may NOT arrest you for a Class C Misdemeanor, and if they do it is false arrest
- "The only thing the plaintiff needs to do is to allege a false arrest, is either (1) that the defendant made an arrest or imprisonment, or (2) that the defendant affirmatively instigated, encouraged, incited, or caused the arrest or imprisonment." Burlington v. Josephson, 153 Fed.2d 372,276 (1946)
- "When the plaintiff has shown that he was arrested, imprisoned or restrained of his liberty by the defendant, "the law presumes it to be unlawful." People v. McGrew, 20 Pac. 92 (1888); Knight v. Baker, 133 P. 544(1926)
- "The burden is upon the defendant (cop) to show that the arrest was by authority of law." McAleer v. Good, 65 Atl. 934, 935 (1907); Mackie v. Ambassador, 11 P.2d 6 (1932)

- "(a) If the owner of the motor vehicle fails to timely pay the amount of the civil penalty imposed against the owner: (1) an arrest warrant may NOT be issued for the owner; & (2) the imposition of the civil penalty may not be recorded on the owner's driving record." Texas Transportation Code § 707.019 Failure to Pay Civil Penalty [emphasis added]
- "A capias is NOT a "Warrant of Arrest,"...." Knox v State, 586 S.W. 2d 504, 506 (Tex.Crim.App. 1979) [emphasis added]

- If a cop stopped me for speeding in Texas, I would say;
- "I don't have a problem providing whatever you need, but I have a couple of questions first.
- What is your probable cause for stopping me?"
- If he stopped me for speeding, he will say that, and I will say:
- "Speeding is a class C Misdemeanor, and a Class C Misdemeanor is NOT a crime in Texas, and probable cause requires a crime, so I ask you again, what is your probable cause for stopping me,...or should I just be on my way?"

False Arrest

- "The only thing the plaintiff needs to do is to allege a false arrest, is either (1) that the defendant made an arrest or imprisonment, or (2) that the defendant affirmatively instigated, encouraged, incited, or caused the arrest or imprisonment." Burlington v. Josephson, 153 Fed.2d 372,276 (1946)
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Arrest

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- "Any restraint, however slight, upon another's liberty to come and go as one pleases, constitutes an "arrest." Swetnam v. W.F. Woolworth Co., 318 P.2d 364, 366, 83 Ariz. 189. [emphasis added]

Penal Code

- "(a) A public servant commits an offense if, with intent to obtain a benefit or with intent to harm or defraud another, he intentionally or knowingly: (2) misuses government property, services, personnel, or any other thing of value belonging to the government that has come into the public servant's custody or possession by virtue of the public servant's office or employment." Texas Penal Code Sec. 39.02 Abuse of Official Capacity [emphasis added];
- (a) A person commits an offense if <u>he intentionally refuses</u> to give his name, residence address, or date of birth to <u>a peace officer who has lawfully</u> <u>arrested the person and requested the information</u>. Texas Penal Code, Section 38.02. Failure to Identify [emphasis added]
- "(a) A public servant acting under <u>color of his office</u> or employment commits an offense if he:
 - (1) intentionally <u>subjects another</u> to mistreatment or to <u>arrest, detention</u>, <u>search</u>, <u>seizure</u>, <u>dispossession</u>, <u>assessment</u>, <u>or lien that he knows is</u> unlawful:
 - (2) intentionally <u>denies</u> or impedes another in the <u>exercise or enjoyment of any right, privilege, power, or immunity, knowing his conduct is unlawful; or (b) For purposes of this section, a public servant acts under <u>color of his office</u> or employment if he acts or <u>purports to act in an official capacity</u> or takes advantage of such actual or purported capacity." Texas Penal Code Section 39.03 Official Oppression [emphasis added].</u>

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GWF

Diplomat - Traveler



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- (1) intentionally <u>subjects another</u> to mistreatment or to <u>arrest, detention, search, seizure, dispossession,</u> <u>assessment, or lien that he knows is unlawful;</u>
- (2) intentionally <u>denies</u> or impedes another in the <u>exercise or enjoyment of any right, privilege, power, or immunity, knowing his conduct is unlawful; or</u>
- (b) For purposes of this section, a public servant acts under color of his office or employment if he acts or purports to act in an official capacity or takes advantage of such actual or purported capacity." Texas Penal Code Section 39.03 Official Oppression [emphasis added].

- "(a) A person commits an offense if he:
- (1) impersonates a public servant with intent to induce another to submit to his pretended official authority or to rely on his pretended official acts; or
- (2) knowingly purports to exercise any function of a public servant or of a public office, including that of a judge and court, and the position or office through which he purports to exercise a function of a public servant or public office has no lawful existence under the constitution or laws of this state or of the United States.
- (b) An offense under this section is a felony of the third degree." Texas Penal Code, Section 37.11 [mpersonating Public Servant, [emphasis added];



"Change will not come if we wait for some other person or some other time. We are the ones we've been waiting for. We are the change that we seek."