# INTERNATIONAL LAW

## 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 https://sovereigntyinternational.wordpress.com www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi

## References

- Copies of these documents can be found at My private group at Yahoo called Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
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#### Papal Bull Dum Diversas 18 June, 1452

Pope Nicholas V issued the papal bull Dum Diversas on 18 June, 1452. It authorised Alfonso V of Portugal to reduce any "Saracens (Muslims) and pagans and any other unbelievers" to perpetual slavery. This facilitated the Portuguese slave trade from West Africa.

The same pope wrote the bull <u>Romanus Pontifex</u> on January 5, 1455 to the same Alfonso. As a follow-up to the Dum diversas, it extended to the Catholic nations of Europe dominion over discovered lands during the Age of Discovery. Along with sanctifying the seizure of non-Christian lands, it encouraged the enslavement of native, non-Christian peoples in Africa and the New World.

"We weighing all and singular the premises with due meditation, and noting that since we had formerly by other letters of ours granted among other things free and ample faculty to the aforesaid King Alfonso — to invade, search out, capture, vanquish, and subdue all Saracens and pagans whatsoever, and other enemies of Christ wheresoever placed, and the kingdoms, dukedoms, principalities, dominions, possessions, and all movable and immovable goods whatsoever held and possessed by them and to reduce their persons to perpetual slavery, and to apply and appropriate to himself and his successors the kingdoms, dukedoms, counties, principalities, dominions, possessions, and goods, and to convert them to his and their use and profit—by having secured the said faculty, the said King Alfonso, or, by his authority, the aforesaid infante, justly and lawfully has acquired and possessed, and doth possess, these islands, lands, harbors, and seas, and they do of right belong and pertain to the said King Alfonso and his successors".

In 1493 Alexander VI issued the bull <u>Inter Caetera</u> stating one Christian nation did not have the right to establish dominion over lands previously dominated by another Christian nation, thus establishing the Law of Nations.

Together, the Dum Diversas, the <u>Romanus Pontifex</u> and the <u>Inter Caetera</u> came to serve as the basis and justification for the Doctrine of Discovery, the global slave-trade of the 15th and 16th centuries, and the Age of Imperialism.

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SECOND SERIES-1899-1900

VOLUME V

SECTION II

ENGLISH HISTORY, LITERATURE, ARCHMOLOGY, ETC.

THE LINES OF DEMARCATION

OF

## POPE ALEXANDER VI.

AND THE

TREATY OF TORDESILLAS

A.D. 1493 and 1494

By SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON Lit.D. (Laval)

J. HOPE & SONS, OTTAWA; THE COPP-CLARE CO., TORONTO

not exist before Grotius, or that he originated its principles. The most cursory glance at his great work, De Jure Belli, will show that all his illustrations were drawn from Greek, Roman and Jewish history, and it will be found, on perusal, that his principles are derived from natural law or the law of nature as laid down by the Roman lawyers, upon the Roman civil law as found in the Corpus Juris, upon the works of the more philosophical of the Christian Fathers, upon the Synodical Canons recorded in ecclesiastical history and upon the Divine law as revealed in the Bible. Grotius does not, himself, pretend to anything else. He was born in 1583, ninety years after the discovery of America, and to attempt therefore, to pass judgment on the Bull of 1493 in the light of our present notions, is an absurd anachronism. Grotius goes further, and, while justly claiming the merit of his work, refers to authors who had preceded him who, as he says, were "partly Divines and partly Doctors of Law." If, therefore, we put aside the conventional law or treaty law of nations, it will be seen that modern international law is founded on the Roman law and on the Canon law, which latter was carried over all Europe by the Roman Church ; for even in England up to the time of Edward III, the Lord Chancellor was always an ecclesiastic. In commenting on this point, Sir Henry Maine observes that "it "is astonishing how small a proportion the additions made to inter-"national law since Grotius's day bear to the ingredients which have "been simply taken from the most ancient stratum of the Roman "Jus Gentium." This Jus Gentium is the law of nature applicable to all human beings, and therefore to nations collectively, and is eloquently said by Cicero2 to be "That law which was neither a thing con-"trived by the genius of man, nor established by any decree of the "people; but a certain eternal principle, which governs the entire "universe, wisely commanding what is right and prohibiting what is "wrong....Therefore, the true and supreme law, whose commands and " prohibitions are equally authoritative, is the right reason of the " Sovereign Jupiter."

These things being so, it is somewhat flippant for the London Times to characterize the citation of the Bull of 1493, in the Venezuela dispute, as "comical" or "absurd." It was good law pro tanto, for where else was there, at that time, a court so competent, by learning or tradition, to decide questions which, in their essence, depended on the Roman or Canon law as the Court of Rome? Nor could there, a priori, be conceived one more likely to be impartial; for the Pope had no sailors through whom he could discover and claim for himself new lands. Flings at the private character of Alexander VI. are only pretexts for avoiding argument. We have to do with him in this paper



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## Alberico Gentili

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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] Gentill is perhaps one of the most influential people in legal education ever to have lived. [note 3] He is one of the three men referred to as the "Father of international law". [note 4] Gentili has been the earliest writer on public international law<sup>[note 5]</sup> 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] As a result, Mendoza was expelled from England.

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#### Doctor Alberico Gentili



Engraved portrait of Gentili

Regius Professor of Civil Law

## Early life and family [edit]

Alberico Gentili was born into a noble family in the town of San Ginesio, Macerata, Italy. It has been conjectured that Gentili's mother might have been the source of his early love for jurisprudence, but it was his father, Matteo Gentili, a renowned physician who assumed the role of his tutor in Latin and Greek.<sup>[1]</sup> He obtained a doctoral degree in law at the University of Perugia at the age of 20.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Career [edit]

After his graduation, he was elected as the chief judge of Ascoli, but then settled in his native town, where he filled various responsible offices. Both father and son belonged to a confraternity suspected of meeting for the discussion of opinions hostile to the Roman church. The inquisition was upon the track of the heretics, and Gentili together with his father and one of his brothers, Scipione Gentili, were forced to leave Italy because of their Protestant beliefs. The three first went to Ljubljana (German: Laibach), Slovenia, the capital of the duchy of Carniola. From there, Alberico went on to the German university towns of Tübingen and Heidelberg. At their first halting-place, Ljubljana, Matteo, doubtless through the influence of his brother-in-law, Nicolo Petrelli, a jurist high in favour with the court, was appointed chief physician for the duchy of Carniola. In the meantime the papal authorities had excommunicated the fugitives, and soon procured their expulsion from Austrian territory. Early in 1580 Alberico set out for England, preceded by a reputation which procured him offers of professorships at Heidelberg and at Tübingen, where Scipio was left to commence his university studies. Alberico reached London in August, with introductions to Giovanni Battista Castiglione, the Italian tutor Queen Elizabeth I. Gentili soon became acquainted with Dr Tobia Matthew, the Archbishop of York. On 14 January 1581 Gentili was appointed as the Regius professor of civil law at Oxford University by the Chancellor of Oxford University, Robert Dudley, 1st Earl of Leicester. He was commissioned to prepare a revised version of the statutory laws of his home town, a task which he completed in 1577. After a short stay in Wittenberg, Germany, he returned to Oxford.

Personal details Born 14 January 1552 Macerata, Italy 14 January 1608 (aged 56) Died London, England Nationality Italian Spouse(s) Lucrezia Petrelli Relations Scipione Gentili (brother) Diodoro Petrelli (father-in-law) Children Roberto Gentili Parents Dr Matteo Gentili University of Perugia Alma mater Known for Substantial contributions to the theory of international law, human rights and war: First writer on public international aw: Regius Professor Religion Protestantism

Gentili held the regius professorship until his death, but he turned more and more to practical work in London from about 1590. He practised in the High Court of Admiralty, where the continental civil law rather than the English common law was applied. [4] In 1600 Gentili was called to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn. [5] He died in London and was buried in the Church of St Helen Bishopsgate in the City of London.

His son was Robert Gentilis, who graduated from Oxford University at the age of 12 and was made a Fellow of All Souls College Oxford at the age of 17 through his father's influence.

## Statute of the International Law Commission 1947

- "1. The International Law Commission shall have for its object the promotion of the progressive development of international law and its codification.
- 2. The Commission shall concern itself primarily with public international law, but is not precluded from entering the field of private international law." Article

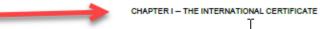


### 21. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS<sup>1</sup>

(Concluded 2 October 1973)

The States signatory to this Convention,

Desiring to facilitate the international administration of the estates of deceased persons, Have resolved to conclude a Convention to this effect and have agreed upon the following provisions:



#### Article 1

The Contracting States shall establish an international certificate designating the person or persons entitled to administer the movable estate of a deceased person and indicating his or their powers.

This certificate, drawn up in the Contracting State designated in Article 2 in accordance with the model annexed to this Convention, shall be recognised in the Contracting States.

A Contracting State may subject this recognition to the procedure or to the publicity provided for in Article 10.

#### CHAPTER II - THE DRAWING UP OF THE CERTIFICATE

#### Article 2

The certificate shall be drawn up by the competent authority in the State of the habitual residence of the deceased.

#### Article 3

For the purpose of designating the holder of the certificate and indicating his powers, the competent authority shall apply its internal law except in the following cases, in which it shall apply the internal law of the State of which the deceased was a national –

- if both the State of his habitual residence and the State of his nationality have made the declaration provided for in Article 31;
- (2) if the State of which he was a national, but not the State of his habitual residence has made the declaration provided for in Article 31, and if the deceased had lived in the State of the issuing authority for less than 5 years immediately prior to his death.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This Convention, including related materials, is accessible on the website of the Hague Conference on Private International Law (www.hcch.net), under "Conventions". For the full history of the Convention, see Hague Conference on Private International Law, Actes et documents de la Douzième session (1972), Tomes I et II, Matières diverses / Administration des successions (ISBN 90 12 00222 2, 150 / 311 pp.).



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# Hague Convention Concerning the International Administration of Deceased Persons

- 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
- "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

## Trusts = UNIDROIT

- CONVENTION ON THE LAW APPLICABLE TO TRUSTS AND ON THEIR RECOGNITION
- □ (Concluded 1 July 1985)
- (Entered into force 1 January 1992)
- In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.
- Done at The Hague, on the first day of July, 1985, in English and French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and of which a certified copy shall be sent, through diplomatic channels, to each of the States Members of the Hague Conference on Private International Law at the date of its Fifteenth Session.

## 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 that it is designed to be automatically implemented UNIDROIT makes a change, and all of the signatories of the Treaty are required to make the same changes

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### RNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW

- 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);

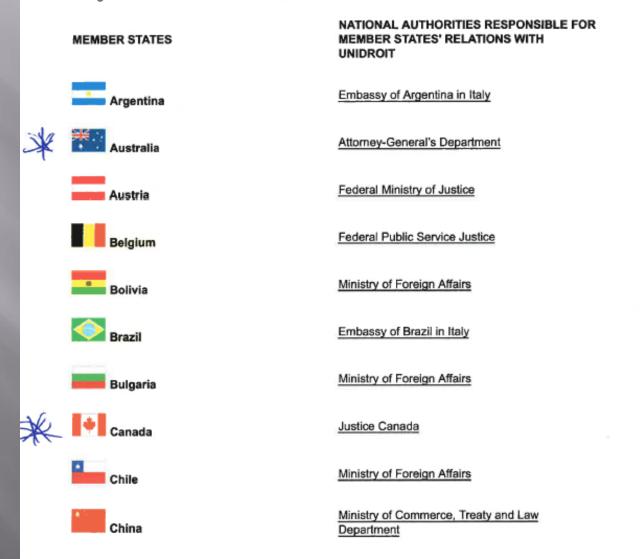
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Membership of UNDROIT is restricted to States acceding to the UNIDROIT Statute.

Unident'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.

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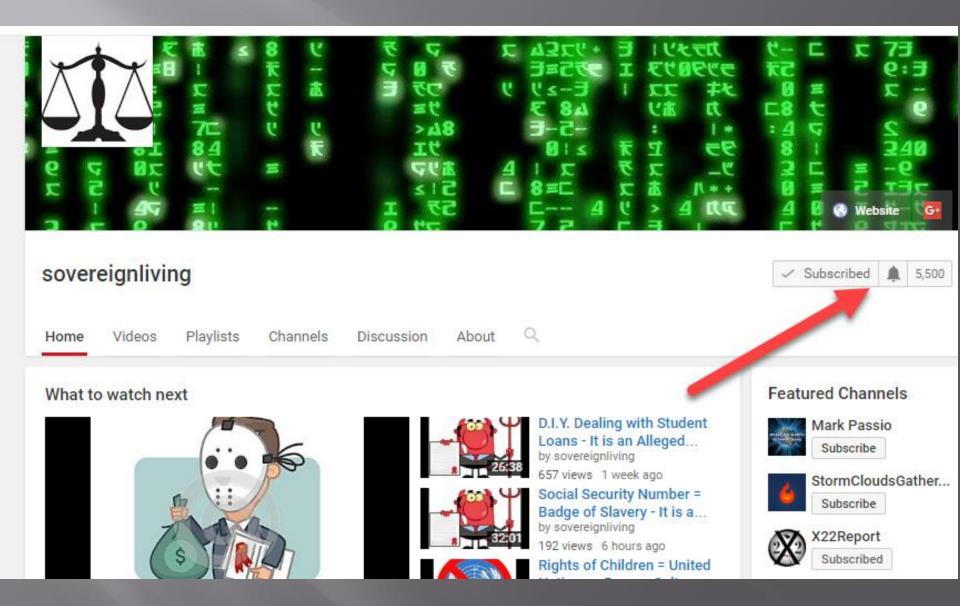
The following 63 States are members of UNIDROIT.



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	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
K	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
6	United States of America	Department of State
	Uruguay	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Venezuela	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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- "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]

"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]

"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]

- "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]

"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]

"Everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law." International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 16 [emphasis added]

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## The Death of London's Roman Empire | Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

(1) FEBRUARY 5, 2017 LECLINIK LEARNING 9 3 COMMENTS

In earlier published reports, I had warned, in one way or another, that the Roman empire, which is represented presently by the terminal conditions of the hyper-inflated British empire, has reached the fag end of its tyrannies, in one manner or another.

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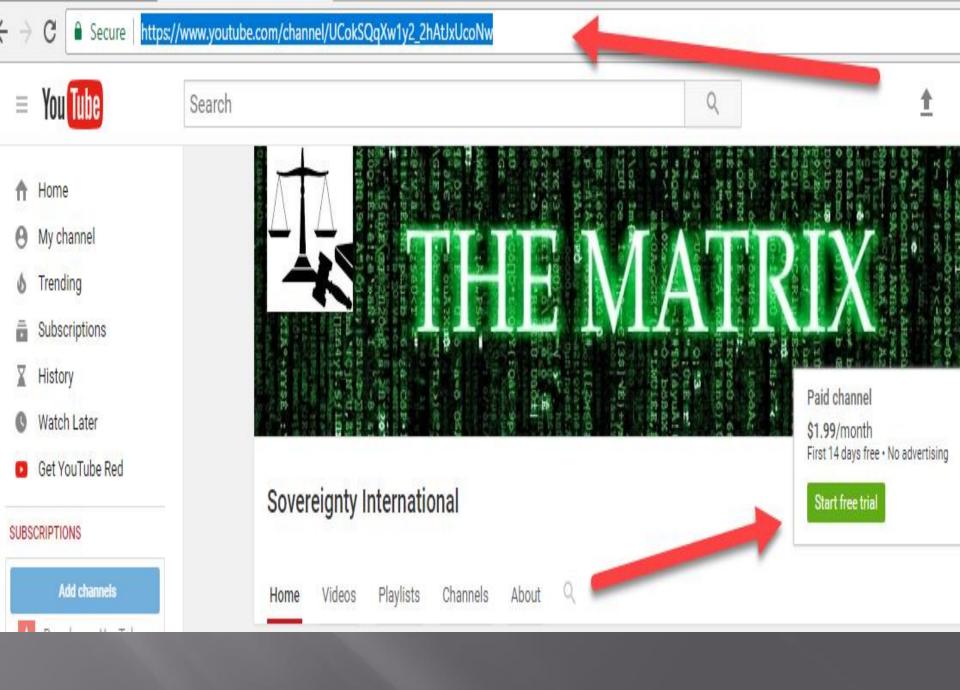
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## Civil Law = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- "1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed.....
- 2. Nothing in this article shall prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations." International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 15 [emphasis added]

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- Currently publishing 5 videos a week
- https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCokSQqXw1 y2\_2hAtJxUcoNw



- "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]

- "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]

# United Nations = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- "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]

### United Nations = Roman Law = Roman Cult

 "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]

### United Nations = Roman Law = Roman Cult

\* "In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language." International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 26 [emphasis added]

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### US Citizen = Roman Cult

"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. ... 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 ... (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" ...." 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 158-165 ©Common Law Copyright 2016

"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);

### 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 <u>The (so-called) Fourteenth Amendment</u> 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 cobeneficiary 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 common Law Copyright 2017

- \* "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

- \* "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]

- \* "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."

# Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges? 15 USC § 44 Definitions; "Corporation" "shall be

deemed to include any company, trust, so-called Massachusetts trust, or association, incorporated or unincorporated, which is organized to carry on business for its own profit or that of its members, and has shares of capital or capital stock or certificates of interest, and any company, trust, socalled Massachusetts trust, or association, incorporated or unincorporated, without shares of capital or capital stock or certificates of interest, except partnerships, which is organized to carry on business for its own profit or that of its members.



### Cestui Que Vie Act 1666

#### 1666 CHAPTER 11 18 and 19 Cha 2

An Act for Redresse of Inconveniencies by want of Proofe of the Deceases of Persons beyond the Seas or absenting themselves, upon whose Lives Estates doe depend.

X1 Recital that Cestui que vies have gone bevond Sea, and that Reversioners cannot find out whether they are alive or dead.

Whereas diverse Lords of Mannours and others have granted Estates by Lease for one or more life or lives, or else for yeares determinable upon one or more life or lives And it hath often

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Cestui Que Vie Act 1666. (See end of Document for details)

### [I.] Cestui que vie remaining beyond Sea for Seven Years together and no Proof of their Lives, Judge in Action to direct a Verdict as though Cestui que vie were dead.

If such person or persons for whose life or lives such Estates have beene or shall be granted as aforesaid shall remaine beyond the Seas or elsewhere absent themselves in this Realme by the space of seaven yeares together and noe sufficient and evident proofe be made of the lives of such person or persons respectively in any Action commenced for recovery of such Tenements by the Lessors or Reversioners in every such case the person or persons upon whose life or lives such Estate depended shall be accounted as naturally dead, And in every Action brought for the recovery of the said Tenements by the Lessors or Reversioners their Heires or Assignes, the Judges before whom such Action shall be brought shall direct the Jury to give their Verdict as if the person soe remaining beyond the Seas or otherwise absenting himselfe were dead.

### Cestui Que use = 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

### Intermediate Summary

- All "persons" are aliens and cestui que trusts
- All statutes are for regulating aliens
- All statutes are international law
- All courts are dealing with International Law
- All Judges fall under the United Nations and United Nations treaties

### Advertisement - Other Videos

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- BAR Members 1 3
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- Martial Law is here!
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- D.I.Y. Traffic Stop 1 & 2
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# No Common Law Crimes in United States (D.C. & Territories)

 There are no common law offenses against the United States. Only those acts which Congress has forbidden, with penalties for disobedience of its command, are crimes. *United States v.* Hudson & Goodwin, 11 U.S. (7th Cr.) 32 (1812); United States v. Coolidge, 14 U.S. (1 Wheat.) 415 (1816); United States v. Britton, 108 U.S. 199, 206 (1883); United States v. Eaton, 144 U.S. 677, 687 (1892).

### No Common Law Crimes in Texas

■ Under Texas law, no act or omission is a crime unless made so by statute. <u>Dawson v. Vance</u>, 329 F.Supp. 1320, (D.C.Tex. 1971). The Legislature may create an offense and in same enactment, provide exceptions to its application. <u>Williams v. State</u>, 176 SW2d 177, Tex.Cr.App., 1943.

### No Common Law Crimes

- Everything is in Admiralty
- "A writ of error doth not lie upon a sentence in the admiralty, but an appeal. 4 Inst. 135.
   339." Tomlins Law Dictionary 1835 Edition under the definition of Admiralty
- Appeals are in Admiralty
- It is called a Court of Appeals
- It is the same thing that precipitated the War of Independence

### No Common Law = Martial Law

- "...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..... 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) Common Law Copyright 2017

### Martial Law = Satanism

"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,

### Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult

- A "penal action" is an action on a penal statute; an action for recovery of penalty given by statute. NcNeely 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.

### Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult

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.

### Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult

- 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

### Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges?

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

# Uniform Commercial Code = UNIDROIT = Roman Cult Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges?

"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]

## Uniform Commercial Code = UNIDROIT = Roman Cult

"(a) In an action with respect to an instrument, the authenticity of, and authority to make, each signature on the instrument are admitted unless specifically denied in the pleadings. If the validity of a signature is denied in the pleadings, the burden of establishing validity is on the person claiming validity, but the signature is presumed to be authentic and authorized unless the action is to enforce the liability of the purported signer and the signer is dead or incompetent at the time of trial of the issue of validity of the signature." Texas Business and Commerce Code § 3.308 Proof of Signatures and Status as Holder in Due Course [emphasis added]

## Uniform Commercial Code = UNIDROIT = Roman Cult

- "The following rules apply in an action on a certificated security against the issuer:
- ① (1) Unless specifically denied in the pleadings, each signature on a security certificate or in a necessary indorsement is admitted.
- (2) If the effectiveness of a signature is put in issue, the burden of establishing effectiveness is on the party claiming under the signature, but the signature is presumed to be genuine or authorized." Texas Business and Commerce Code § 8.114 Evidentiary Rules Concerning Certificated Securities [emphasis added]

### Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges?

- These Roman Cult Satanist BAR member whore masquerading as a Judge forges your signature onto a contract and then presumes it is authorized and authentic (who is going to call a "Judge" a liar)
- That is how they are populating the prisons
- Karl Lents brought up the issue of forgery against CPS (when they stole his son) in his successful 1 page lawsuit
- See the Judicial Whores video

### Roman Cult = Slavery

- "He [the convicted felon] has as a consequence of his crime, not only forfeited his liberty but all his personal rights except those which the law in its humanity affords him. He is for the time being a slave of the state." 62 Va. (21 Gratt.) 790, 796 (1871)
- "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

### International Law = Roman Cult

- International Law is a subset of Canon Law
- International Law started with the Roman Cult
- UNIDROIT stands for the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law
- UNIDROIT is located about 100 yards from the Holy See
- UNIDROIT controls and governs the Uniform Commercial Code
- Through UNIDROIT the Roman Cult has seized control of all courts
- The Roman Cults BAR members are already all officers of all Courts See the BAR Members 1, 2, & 3 videos

### Get US Out of the UN NOW!!

- The United Nations is owned and operated by the Crown and their Roman Cult handlers
- See The Crown is Owned and Operated by the Roman Cult video
- See the United States is a Crown Colony and the Crown Owns and Operates the United Nations 1 & 2 videos
- UNIDROIT is coming from the United Nations See
   The Roman Cult Slave Scam 1 video
- The United Nations maintains the International Law collection which is also coming from the Roman Cult
- They are using the Roman Cult's International Law Rule to assault us with their fraudulent fictitious cestui que trust / US citizen / slave

#### The Vatican's Holocaust

#### The sensational account of the most horrifying religious massacre of the 20th century

By Avro Manhattan - Knight of Malta





Avro Manhattan (1914-1990)

#### About the Author:

Avro Manhattan was the world's foremost authority on Roman Catholicism in politics. A resident of London, during WW II he operated a radio station called "Radio Freedom" broadcasting to occupied Europe. He was the author of over 20 books including the best-seller *The Vatican in World Politics*, twice Book-of-the-Month and going through 57 editions.

He was a Great Briton who risked his life daily to expose some of the darkest secrets of the Papacy.

His books were #1 on the Forbidden Index for the past 50 years!!

Ed Note: This issue from 1986 - in 2006 the record is now 70 Years on the forbidden book list.

#### PREFACE TO THE AMERICAN EDITIONS:

THE VATICAN'S HOLOCAUST is not a misnomer, an accusation, and even less a speculation. It is an historical fact.

Rabid nationalism and religious dogmatism were its two main ingredients.

During the existence of Croatia as an independent Catholic State, over 700,000 men, women and children perished.

Many were executed, tortured, died of starvation, buried alive, or were burned to death.

Hundreds were forced to become Catholic.

Catholic padres ran concentration camps; Catholic priests were officers of the military corps which committed such atrocities. 700,000 in a total population of a few million, proportionally, would be as if one-third of the USA population had been exterminated by a Catholic militia.

What has been gathered in this book will vindicate the veracity of these facts. Dates, names, and places, as well as photos are there to prove them.

They should become known to the American public, not to foster vindictiveness, but to warn them of the danger, which racialism and sectarianism, when allied with religious intolerance can bring to any contemporary nation, whether in Europe or in the New World.

This work should be assessed without prejudice and as a lesson; but even more vital, as a warning for the future of the Americans, beginning with that of the USA.

Avro Manhattan, 1986

#### Editor's Note

#### An armed Serbia could have easily prevented this Holocaust.

Thank God for the 2nd Amendment to the Constitution which guarantees the right to bear arms.

Freedom of religion and an armed citizenry go hand in hand and is the *only* guarantee that this won't happen in the U.S.

Ed Note: It is the <u>Vatican One World Government</u> that doesn't want you to have the right to own arms or to use any means to defend yourself.

#### 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.

# No Treaties Internally Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges?

"The government of the United States . . . is one of limited powers. It can exercise authority over no subjects, except those which have been delegated to it. Congress cannot, by legislation, enlarge the federal jurisdiction, nor can it be enlarged under the treaty-making power" Mayor of New Orleans v. United States, 10 Pet. 662, 736 [emphasis added]

# No Treaty Internally Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges?

"but Madison insisted that just "because this power is given to Congress," it did not follow that the Treaty Power was "absolute and unlimited." The President and the Senate lacked the power "to dismember the empire," for example, because "[t]he exercise of the power must be consistent with the object of the delegation." "The object of treaties," in Madison's oft-repeated formulation, "is the regulation of intercourse with foreign nations, and is external." Bond v United States 572 (2014) case number 12-158 [emphasis added

# No Treaty Internally Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges?

- "Today, it is enough to highlight some of the structural and historical evidence suggesting that the Treaty Power can be used to arrange intercourse with other nations, but not to regulate purely domestic affairs." Bond v United States 572 US \_\_\_\_ (2014) case number 12-158 [emphasis added]
- See the <u>No Treaty Power Inside USA</u> video

- Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 1901. Dissenting opinion of Justice Marshall Harlan. "Two national governments exist, one to be maintained under the Constitution, with all its restrictions, the other to be maintained by Congress outside and independently of that instrument"
- Why do you think that Nancy Pelosi, as Speaker of the US House of Representatives says that they have to pass legislation without reading it?

#### Conclusion

- All of these Statutes about Freedom of Religion are a cheap imitation of common law that essentially convert rights into privileges
- "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)." The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, in the case (Dyett v. Turner, 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968]), Judge AH Ellett of the Utah Supreme Court
- At common law they are absolute rights
- Statutes can and are changed
- Statutes are ignored under certain circumstances

### Common Law Rights

"History is clear that the first ten amendments to the <u>Constitution</u> were adopted to secure certain <u>common law rights</u> of the people, against invasion by the Federal Government." Bell v. Hood, 71 F.Supp., 813, 816 (1947) U.S.D.C. -- So. Dist. CA. [emphasis added]

#### Common Law Rights

- "Every citizen & freeman is endowed with certain rights & privileges to enjoy which no written law or statute is required. These are the fundamental or natural rights, recognized among all free people." U.S. v. Morris, 125 F 322, 325 [emphasis added]
- "The people or sovereign are not bound by general word in statutes, restrictive of prerogative right, title or interest, unless expressly named. Acts of limitation do not bind the King or the people. The people have been ceded all the rights of the King, the former sovereign,....." People v Herkimer, 4 Cowen (NY) 345, 348 (1825) [emphasis added]

- \* "Taxpayers are not State Citizens." Belmont v. Town of Gulfport, 122 So. 10.
- \* "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 citizen is immune from any and all government attacks and procedure, absent contract." see, Dred Scott vs. Sanford, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 or as the Supreme Court has stated clearly, "...every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowmen without his consent." CRUDEN vs. NEALE, 2 N.C. 338 2 S.E. 70, [emphasis added]

- "The rights of the individuals are restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government." City of Dallas v Mitchell, 245 S.W. 944
- "The people or sovereign are not bound by general word in statutes, restrictive of prerogative right, title or interest, unless expressly named. Acts of limitation do not bind the King or the people. The people have been ceded all the rights of the King, the former sovereign,.." People v Herkimer, 4 Cowen (NY) 345, 348 (1825)

- "It will be admitted on all hands that with the exception of the powers granted to the states and the federal government, through the Constitutions, the people of the several states are unconditionally sovereign within their respective states." Ohio L. Ins. & T. Co. v. Debolt, 16 How. 416, 14 L.Ed. 997
- "A Sovereign is exempt from suit, not because of any formal conception or obsolete theory, but on the logical and practical ground that there can be no legal Right as against the authority that makes the law on which the Right depends."

Kawananakoa v. Polyblank, 205 U.S. 349, 353, 27 S.

Ct. 526, 527, 51 L. Ed. 834 (1907)

- "...at the revolution the Sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country... the citizens of America are equal as fellow citizens, and as joint tenants in the sovereignty." Chisholm v Georgia, 2 Dall. 440, at pg 471
- "People of a state are entitled to all rights, which formerly belong to the King by his prerogative." Lansing v Smith, (1829) 4 Wendell 9,20 (NY)
- See the Do You Know Who You Are playlist

- "Eliminating, then, from the opinions of this court all expressions unnecessary to the disposition of the particular case, and gleaning therefrom the exact point decided in each, the following propositions may be considered as established:
- 1. That the District of Columbia and the territories are not states within the judicial clause of the Constitution giving jurisdiction in cases between citizens of different states;
- 3. That the District of Columbia and the territories are states as that word is used in treaties with foreign powers, with respect to the ownership, disposition, and inheritance of property;
- 4. That the territories are not within the clause of the Constitution providing for the creation of a supreme court and such inferior courts as Congress may see fit to establish;" Downes v Bidwell 182 US 244

- Nothing to do with the United Nations has anything to do with State Citizens
- United States participation with the United Nations ONLY applies to US citizens
- There are no real courts in the District of Columbia and the Territories – there are ONLY Kangaroo Courts
- "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