



Lawyers = Liars

(Members of the Bar)

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

Lawyers = Liars

- All lawyers go into court and say this guy did this and this guy did that and none of them have first hand knowledge of anything
- If we are too stupid to object to the testifying by the liar, the (bought and paid for) Clerk masquerading as a Judge, (another lawyer – liar, who is sitting there playing stupid), will sell you into slavery

Lawyers = Liars

- Since they are all liars, they are also children of the devil

Fraud = Lies = Satanism

- **“Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.”** John 8:44
- **“But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers [pharmaceutical drug pushers], and idolaters, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone: which is the second death.”** Revelations 21:8

Satanists

- Everything their so-called Court does is a fraud
- They spell your name in all block capital letters – a fraud
- They spell your address in all block capital letters – a fraud, they use a ZIP Code – another Fraud
- They present themselves as neutral and unbiased, when in reality they are bought and paid for
- All so-called Judges (state or federal) are actually federal whores selling their justus
- There is no such thing as an Article 3 Judge, because they are all territorial

Satanist PIGs

- These Satanists CANNOT speak the truth
- That is one of the hallmarks of satanism, lies, half truths, fraud, deception
- They criminally convert your appellation (name)
- They criminally convert your postal address
- They present the judge as neutral and unbiased, when the so-called judge is actually a bought and paid for clerk – see LEOs in Azle, Texas videos 1, 2, 3, & 4
- Everything they do is a fraud (lie)
- **“Colour, color. Signifies a probable plea, but which is in fact false...”** Tomlin’s Law Dictionary 1835, Volume 1

Roman Cult = Slavery

- **“He [the prisoner] 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**

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**

Who are Attorneys?

- **“Between 75% to 90% of all lawyers are either incompetent, dishonest, or both.”** Earl Warren (former Chief Justice US Supreme Court)

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?

Attorneys

- **“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**

Dictatorship is Here!

- **"The privilege against self-incrimination is neither accorded to the passive resistant, nor the person who is ignorant of his rights, nor to one indifferent thereto. It is a fighting clause. Its benefits can be retained only by sustained combat. It can not be retained by attorney or solicitor. It is valid only when insisted upon by a belligerent claimant in person. The one who is persuaded by honeyed words or moral suasion to testify or produce documents rather than make a last ditch stand, simply loses the protection. Once he testifies to part, he has waived his right and must on cross examination or otherwise, testify as to the whole transaction. He must refuse to answer or produce, and test the matter in contempt proceedings, or by habeas corpus." District Judge James Alger Fee, United States v. Johnson, 76 F. Supp. 538 (at page 540), District Court, M.D. Pennsylvania, Feb. 26, 1947**

Dictatorship

- ▣ **“The privilege against self incrimination is neither accorded to the passive resistant, nor to the person who is ignorant of his rights, nor to the one who is indifferent thereto. It is a fighting clause. It’s benefits can only to retained by combat. It cannot be claimed by attorney or solicitor. It is valid only when insisted upon by a belligerent claimant in person”** *McAlister v Henkle*, 201 US 90, 26 S.Ct. 385, 50 L.Ed.671

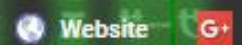
Attorneys

- **“(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).**


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much more

This post is for the newer individuals out that are getting into cryptocurrency. Below are my recommendations on what your crypto-coin portfolio should look like. Keep in mind that this is just my opinion and you research anything before buying it.

Attorneys

- **“The practice of Law CAN NOT be licensed by any state/State.”** Schware v. Board of Examiners, 353 U.S. 238, 239
- **“The practice of Law is an occupation of common right.”** Sims v. Aherns, 71 S.W. 720 (1925)

Attorney's Retainer

- “A "retainer" is a sum of money paid by a client to secure an attorney's availability to work for a client. The fee paid is considered earned at the time of payment because the attorney is entitled to the money regardless of whether he actually performs any services for the client, and the funds shall not be placed into the attorneys trust account.” Baranowski v. State Bar, 154 Cal.Rptr. 752, 593 P.2d 613 (1979); and the Washington State Bar News, Committee Reports, Formal Opinion No. 173.

Inns of Court

- **INNS OF COURT** - "These are certain private unincorporated associations, in the nature of collegiate houses, located in London, and invested with the exclusive privilege of calling men to the bar;..." Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition page 709.

Inns of Court

- There is an American Inns of Court foundation
- Every state has a local Inns of Court chapters



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Message from the
President



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Latest News

We are pleased to announce that **Becky Bye of Golden, Colorado and John DeStefano of Phoenix, Arizona** have been selected to be the **2012 American Inns of Court Pegasus Scholars**. They begin their six week scholarship on February 20th.

[Click here to learn more](#)

The Temple American Inn of Court of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in conjunction with members of **The Honourable Society of Gray's Inn** of London, England, recently presented a debate on "This House Believes the Declaration of Independence was an Illegal Document" at the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia as part of the Temple Inn's 20th Anniversary celebration. The summary below was provided by the BBC.
[Click here to see a summary of the event.](#)

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American Inns of Court (AIC) are designed to improve the skills, professionalism and ethics of the bench and bar.

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City of London

- Downtown London is walled in (approximately 1 -2 square miles)
- The Imperial Parliament buildings are located in the City of London
- The City of London was never conquered by William the Conqueror (1066)
- The City of London has several gates, one of which is called Temple Bar
- The ONLY true law (800 years of jury trial decisions) schools (4 ea) in the world are in the City of London
- Inns of Court is one of those law schools

City of London

- The City of London is foreign territory to the rest of England
- During the convening of the Imperial Parliament, the Queen gives the Throne Speech
- The Queen goes to Temple Bar and requests permission to enter the foreign territory
- The Lord Mayor grants permission
- The Queen then walks 2 steps behind the Lord Mayor, with her head bowed, while she is in the City of London

City of London

- “... we will and establish perpetual obligation and concession we will establish that from the proper and especial revenues of our aforesaid kingdoms, for all the service and customs which we ought to render for them, saving in all things the penny of St. Peter, the Roman church shall receive yearly a thousand marks sterling, namely at the feast of St. Michael five hundred marks, and at Easter five hundred marks-seven hundred, namely, for the kingdom of England, and three hundred for the kingdom of Ireland...” Concessions of England to the Pope (1213)

The Magna Carta

- After the Concessions of England to the Pope (1213) was signed, King John had to make money to pay his tribute
- King John imposed Martial Law Rule and started to do things to raise money to pay his tribute
- It took ONLY 2 years for the people to figure out what was happening, and the Magna Carta was the result,

The Magna Carta

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

The Crown

- The Crown is a corporation that is domiciled in the City of London
- The Crown is owned and operated by the Vatican
- The Crown that belongs to the Queen has “ER” transposed over it (stands for “Elizabeth Regina”)
- All members of the Bar (Attorneys) are foreign agents of the Crown

Article Thirteen in Amendment

- **"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."**
Article Thirteen in Amendment, Constitution for the United States of America

Laws of Michigan Territory, 1827, digitized by Google

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lowing, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum for that purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

When citizenship shall be forfeited.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

AN ORDINANCE,

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTH-WEST OF THE RIVER OHIO.

District.

Be it ordained, by the United States, in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Laws of Michigan Territory, 1827, digitized by Google

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1819 Virginia Constitution

A. D. 1788—9.
A. R. C. 15.

ARTICLE 12.*

* See ante, art. 2, § 1, cl. 2.]
Actual mode of electing the president and vice president of the United States.

1. THE electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. THE person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators; and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. BUT no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

Citizenship forfeited by the acceptance, from a foreign power, of any title of nobility, office, or emolument of any kind, &c. [See ante, art. 1, § 9, cl. 2.]

IF any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

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1819 Virginia Constitution

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whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

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THE
YOUNG AMERICAN:
OR
BOOK OF GOVERNMENT AND LAW;
SHOWING THEIR
HISTORY, NATURE AND NECESSITY.



FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

THIRD EDITION.

BY S. G. GOODRICH:
AUTHOR OF PETER PARLEY'S TALES.

NEW YORK:
WILLIAM ROBINSON 208 BROADWAY.
1843.

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of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability, of the President.

2. *The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.*

3. *But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.*

In the Constitution as originally adopted, Sec. 1 of Article II. pointed out the mode of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States.

This passage was subsequently struck out, and the preceding amendment took its place. It is by the rule here laid down that these high officers of the government are now chosen.

In most cases, the presidents have been chosen by the electors selected by the people: but in some cases it has been otherwise. In 1825, there being no choice by the electors, John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, was chosen by the House of Representatives.

ART. XIII.—If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Lawyers = Liars

- The true Article Thirteen in Amendment was magically disappeared during the civil war by Congress under Martial law
- See 14 Stat. 428 An Act to provide a more efficient government of the rebel states

March 2, 1867. CHAP. CLII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Construction of a Jail in and for the District of Columbia," approved June [July] twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.*

Repeal of part of section six of act of 1866, ch. 236.

City of Washington to pay \$75,000 as its part for building jail in the District of Columbia.
Georgetown to pay \$12,400.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a jail in and for the District of Columbia," approved June [July] twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as specifies the amounts to be raised and paid into the treasury of the United States by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, respectively, before the completion of said jail, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the proper authorities of the city of Washington, and they are hereby required, to raise, by tax or otherwise, and pay into the treasury of the United States, at or before the time of the completion of said jail, the sum of seventy-eight thousand dollars; and it shall be the like duty of the proper authorities of the city of Georgetown, and they are hereby required, to raise, by tax or otherwise, and pay into the treasury of the United States, at or before the time of the completion of said jail, the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 2, 1867.

March 2, 1867. CHAP. CLIII. — *An Act to provide for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States.*

Preamble.

See Vol. xv. pp. 2, 14, 23, 25.

Certain rebel States to be divided into military districts and subjected to military authority.

First District.

Second District.

Third District.

Fourth District.

Fifth District.

President to assign army officer to command each district.

Military forces to be detailed.

Commanders of districts, their powers and duties.

Local civil tribunals.

Military tribunals.

State interference declared null.

Persons under military arrest to be speedily tried.

Punishment.

Sentences of military tribunals.

WHEREAS no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama, and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of brigadier-general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid, to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the govern-

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See Vol. xv.
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SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the govern-

ment of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions: *Provided*, That no sentence of death under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State: *Provided*, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote, under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
March 2, 1867. }

The President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

EDWD. McPHERSON,
Clerk of H. R. U. S.

Sentences of death.

Conditions upon which such States shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress.

Delegates to conventions to form constitution, by whom elected

Provisions of constitutions as to the elective franchise

Constitutions to be ratified by popular vote, to be approved by Congress.

The States to adopt the amendment to the Constitution.

date, p. 258. Senators and representatives to be admitted upon taking the oath, and this act becomes inoperative.

Proviso. Certain persons not eligible as members of the constitutional convention.

The civil government of such States to be provisional only until they are admitted to representation.

Who may vote in elections to office under provisional governments, and who are eligible to office

Vol. xv. p. 4.

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The States to adopt the amendment to the Constitution.

Id., p. 358.

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Certain persons not eligible as members of the constitutional convention.

The civil government of such

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SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

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Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

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EDWD. McPHERSON,
Clerk of H. R. U. S.

al convention.
The civil government of such States to be provisional only until they are admitted to representation.

Who may vote in elections to office under provisional governments, and who are eligible to office

Vol. xv. p. 4.

Bar Members (Attorneys)

- An office of trust is one that requires an oath of office
- An office of profit is one which is paid

War of 1812

- The War of 1812 was initiated by the Crown to eliminate the true Article Thirteen in Amendment
 - One of the major engagements was when the British burned the capitol and the National Archives
 - The National Archives would have been where the ratification records would have been kept

Bar Members (Attorneys)

- All Bar members have a title of Nobility
- All Bar members have a special privilege or honor from a foreign power
- All Bar members have an emolument from a foreign power

Bar Members (Attorneys)

- **“EMOLUMENT. The lawful gain or profit which arises from an office.”** Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

Bar Members (Attorneys)

- **“ESQUIRE. A title applied by courtesy to officers of almost every description, to members of the bar, and others...2. In England, it is a title next above that of a gentleman, and below a knight.”** Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

Lawyers Guild

- **1950 81st Congress Investigated the Lawyers Guild and determined that the B.A.R. Association by definition is founded and run by communists. Thus any elected official that is a member of the B.A.R. will only be loyal to the B.A.R. entity and never have allegiance to the people.**

Bar Members (Attorneys)

- All Bar members have renounced their US citizenship (as contemplated by the founding fathers)
 - Pursuant to the true Article Thirteen in Amendment

Bar Members (Attorneys)

- All Bar members “represent” you in court
- All Bar members make legal determinations for you
- If you hire an attorney, you are saying you are not competent
- If you hire an attorney you are making yourself a “Ward of the court”
- If you hire an attorney, you are saying that you are an imbecile.

Bar Members (Attorneys)

- The right to be represented exists ONLY in a military court
- **“(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.” 10 USC § 838(a)(1)**

Bar Members (Attorneys)

- They cannot put you in jail unless you have an attorney representing you
- When you hire an attorney, you volunteer to go to jail

Bar Members (Attorneys)

“We hold that no person may be deprived of his liberty who has been denied the assistance of counsel as guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment. This holding is applicable to all criminal prosecutions, including prosecutions for violations of municipal ordinances. The denial of assistance of counsel will preclude the imposition of a jail sentence. . . . Under the rule we announce today, every judge will know 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. He will have a measure of the seriousness and gravity of the offense and therefore know when to name a lawyer to represent the accused before the trial starts.”

ARGERSINGER v. HAMLIN, 407 U.S. 25, 27, 31, 37, 38, 40 (June 12, 1972)

Bar Members (Attorneys)

- Almost all judges are Bar members (state and federal)
- **“No individual may be appointed or reappointed to serve as a magistrate judge under this chapter unless: (1) He has been for at least five years a member in good standing of the bar of...”** 28 USC § 631(b)(1)

BAR Members (Attorneys)

- **“No person is eligible to be appointed a judge of a superior court in any province unless, in addition to any other requirements prescribed by law, that person (a) is a barrister or advocate of at least ten years standing at the bar of any province;...”**

Section 3, Canada Judges Act

Clerks masquerading as Judges

- **““When acting to enforce a statute and its subsequent amendments to the present date, the judge of the municipal court is acting as an administrative officer and not in a judicial capacity; courts administering or enforcing statutes do not act judicially, but merely ministerially....but merely act as an extension as an agent for the involved agency -- but only in a “ministerial” and not a “discretionary capacity...”**
Thompson v. Smith, 154 S.E. 579, 583; Keller v. P.E., 261 US 428; F.R.C. v. G.E., 281, U.S. 464 [emphasis added]

Clerks Masquerading as Judges

- **"It is the accepted rule, not only in state courts, but, of the federal courts as well, that when a judge is enforcing administrative law they are described as mere 'extensions of the administrative agency for superior reviewing purposes' as a ministerial clerk for an agency..."**
30 Cal 596; 167 Cal 762
- **"...judges who become involved in enforcement of mere statutes (civil or criminal in nature and otherwise), act as mere "clerks" of the involved agency..."** K.C. Davis, ADMIN. LAW, Ch. 1 (CTP. West's 1965 Ed.)

Clerks Masquerading as Judges

- A Clerk Masquerading as a Judge is not competent to do anything judicial like issue orders, or warrants
- A Clerk Masquerading as a Judge is operating in his private capacity, and has no immunity
- **"Ministerial officers are incompetent to receive grants of judicial power from the legislature, their acts in attempting to exercise such powers are necessarily nullities" Burns v. Sup., Ct., SF, 140 Cal. 1**

Bar Members (Attorneys)

- Bar members have criminally converted citizenship into the opposite of what the founding fathers intended
- **“And while the Fourteenth Amendment does not create a national citizenship, it has the effect of making that citizenship "paramount and dominant", instead of "derivative and dependent" upon state citizenship.”** *Colgate v Harvey*, 296 U.S. 404, on page 427
- **"The amendment (fourteenth) reversed and annulled the original policy of the constitution,"** *United States v. Rhodes*, 27 Federal Cases, 785, 794.

Bar Members (Attorneys)

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

Bar Members (Attorneys)

- Bar members are facilitating the murder of millions of our unborn children
- **"As used in the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the word "person" does not include the unborn." Roe v Wade, 410 US 113, 93 S.Ct. 705**

Other Videos

- Bankster Thieves playlist
- Roman Cult playlist
- Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
- BAR Members 1 - 3
- 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 have facilitated the
imposition of Martial Law Rule

- Lincoln was a BAR
member.

Bar Members have facilitated the imposition of Martial Law Rule

- **"Since March 9, 1933; the United States has been in a state of declared National Emergency . . . Under the powers delegated by these statutes, the President may: seize property; organize and control the means of production; seize commodities; assign military forces abroad; institute martial law; seize and control all transportation and communication; regulate the operation of private enterprise; restrict travel; and in a plethora of particular ways, control the lives of all American citizens. . . . A majority of the people of the United States have lived all of their lives under emergency rule. For 40 years, freedoms and governmental procedures guaranteed by the Constitution have in varying degrees been abridged by laws brought into force by states of national emergency . . ."** In Reg: U.S. Senate Report No. 93-549 dated 11/19/73 (73 CIS Serial Set S963-2 - [607 Pages])

Bar Members have facilitated the imposition of Martial Law Rule

- **“Next to revenue (taxes) itself, the late extensions of the jurisdiction of the admiralty are our greatest grievance. The American Courts of Admiralty seem to be forming by degrees into a system that is to overturn our Constitution and to deprive us of our best inheritance, the laws of the land. It would be thought in England a dangerous innovation if the trial, of any matter on land was given to the admiralty” Jackson v. Magnolia, 20 How. 296 315, 342 (U.S. 1852)**

Martial Law Rule

- BAR Members have brought us Martial Law Rule as described in the Presentation on Martial Law
- **“RCW 1.16.090 Legislative declaration for civil liberties day of remembrance. The legislature recognizes that on February 19, 1942, the President of the United States issued Executive Order 9066 which authorized military rule over civilian law and lives . . .”**

Bar Members have facilitated the imposition of Martial Law Rule

- **“Congress (claiming its martial law "power to declare war," "suppress insurrections" and "repel invasions") imposed martial law on the United States and never discontinued it. The result was an extension of military and municipal jurisdiction of Congress. But where is the evidence of this? Look at the Thirteenth Amendment , the Civil Rights Acts, the Legal Tender Laws, the Fourteenth Amendment , etc., etc., etc..” 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**

Bar Members have facilitated the imposition of Martial Law Rule

- **"It is an established fact that the United States Federal Government has been dissolved by the Emergency Banking Act, March 9, 1933, 48 stat. 1, Public Law 89-719; declared by President Roosevelt, being bankrupt and insolvent, H.J.R. 192, 73rd Congress in session June 5, 1933 - Joint Resolution To Suspend The Gold Standard and Abrogate The Gold Clause dissolved the Sovereign Authority of the United States and the official capacities of all United States Governmental Offices, Officers, and Departments and is further evidence that the United States Federal Government exists today in name only." United States Congressional Record, March 17, 1993 Vol. 33,**

Bar Members have facilitated the
imposition of Martial Law Rule

“The Fourteenth Amendment is an extension of national military powers presently used in a municipal character and enforced by municipal laws, stretched far beyond their original limitations and enforced in Article I Tribunals [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

Contact Information

- ❖ My Blog is; <http://sovereigntyinternational.wordpress.com>
- ❖ Website - www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi
- ❖ Email - engineerwin@yahoo.com
- ❖ Youtube profile – sovereignliving & Sovereignty International
- ❖ Facebook - Community Page - Deleted
 - ❖ Private Group – Sovereignty International – Being deleted
- ❖ Yahoo Private Group – Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
- ❖ Google Private Group – Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
- ❖ Follow me on twitter [@engineerwin](https://twitter.com/engineerwin)
- ❖ Follow me on Steemit <https://steemit.com/@sovereigntyintl>
- ❖ <https://www.bitchute.com/channel/sovereigntyinternational/>

The Courts

- All US courts are territorial courts;

"The United States District Court is not a true United States court established under Const, art. 3, to administer the judicial power of the United States, but was created by virtue of the sovereign congressional faculty, granted under Article 4, § 3, of making all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States."

Balzac v People of Puerto Rico, 258 U.S. 298

Martial Law within the States

- “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 ... 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,

The Courts

- **“When a State forms a constitution, which is approved by Congress, it is estopped to deny its validity. The action of Congress cannot be inquired into, for the judicial is bound to follow the action of the political department. White v. Hart, 39 Ga., 306; Powell v. Boon, 43 Ala.l, 459" Luther v. Borden et al., 48 U.S. 1 (1849)**

The US Supreme Court

- Rule 45 – “All process of this Court issues in the name of the President of the United States.”

The Courts

“Over the years, the people have had a great deal of trouble accessing the judicial power of the courts. Since martial law suspends the judicial power (along with other regular powers of government), this is quite understandable. Congress' power is (practically speaking) "unlimited" where the regulation of courts subjected to martial law rule are concerned. Therefore, why would Congress think that their power over the martial law measures (in general), is limited to the Constitution (especially since Congress claimed power under martial law with the power Clauses of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments)?” 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

Color of Law

- **"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**

Lateran Pact

- Under the Lateran Pact, of 1929, Italy agrees to give the Vatican all of the rights of a sovereign nation, and to protect the Vatican
 - Canada, United States, and most other nations have signed on to the Lateran Pact.
 - Under the Lateran Pact the Vatican is considered neutral territory.

BAR Members have brought us the UN

- All courts in Canada & United States are United Nations Courts under the UNIDROIT treaty, and have been for over 30 years
- All courts are de facto courts
- There is no authority to delegate anything to the United Nations in the Constitution for the United States of America, or the British North America Act (Constitution of Canada)
- See the Corruption in the Courts 3 & 4 Presentations for more information

UNIDROIT

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

Attorneys & the UN

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

Constitution is a Trust Indenture with delegated authority

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

Constitution is a Trust Indenture with delegated authority

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

Delegated Authority

- **“A delegate cannot delegate; an agent cannot delegate his functions to a subagent without the knowledge or consent of the principal; the person to whom an office or duty is delegated cannot lawfully devolve the duty on another, unless he be expressly authorized so to do.”** 9 Coke, 77; Broom, Max. 840; 2 Kent, Comm. 633; 2 Steph. Comm. 119 [emphasis added]
- **“A delegated power cannot be again delegated.”** 2 Inst. 597; Black's, 2d. 347; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1300
- **“A deputy cannot have (or appoint) a deputy.”** Story, Ag. s.13; 9 Coke, 77; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1936

No Delegated Authority

- There is No Delegated Authority for a corporation called United States, or any agency, department, commission, board or other entity of such a corporation

“As used in this chapter:

(15) “United States” means—

(A) a Federal corporation;

(B) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or

(C) an instrumentality of the United States.” 28 USC §

3002 Definitions [emphasis added]

No Delegated Authority

- There is no delegated authority for;
 - A corporation called Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - A corporation called National Security Agency
 - A corporation called Central Intelligence Agency
 - A corporation called Department of Homeland Security
 - A corporation called Internal Revenue Service
 - A corporation called Department of the Treasury
 - An Agency called The Office of Attorney General of the United States

No Delegated Authority

- There is no delegated authority for;
 - A municipal corporation called City of Fort Worth
 - A municipal corporation called City of Grand Prairie
 - Any municipal corporation
 - Any prison corporation
 - A corporation called Department of Public Safety in any State
 - A corporation called Texas State Police, or State Police in any State

Subscription Channels

- ❖ Vid.me shut down on 15 December & youtube channel called Sovereignty International is deleted
- ❖ I made the exclusive content available on my website
- ❖ 2 subscription levels, and I accept crypto currencies
- ❖ \$29.99/year for the videos only
- ❖ \$49.99/year for videos plus unlimited consultations – I am NOT a liar (Attorney) but I can tell you what I would do and where to find forms
- ❖ People on other previous subscription plans will remain on that plan as long as they renew it

Subscription Channels

- Unlimited Consultations
 - Does not include phone calls
 - Does not include baby sitting
 - Does not include preparing documents or reviewing documents
- 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
- <http://sovereigntyinternational.fyi/videos.shtml>
- <https://www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi/subscriber.shtml>

Exclusive Content

- BAR Members (Attorneys – Liars) 4
- Arlington Private Information Share
- Land Deed Training
- Estoppel Certificates Training
- Foreclosure Estoppel Certificates Training
- Corporate Denial Training
- Toll Roads Notice and Demand Training
- Invoice Training
- Notice of Void Judgment training

Exclusive Content

- Revocation of Signature training
- Third Party Witness Training
- Federal Habeas Corpus Training
- Revocation of Voter Registration
- Criminal Complaint Training
- Lawsuit Training
- Other Training (requests?)
- 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

No Delegation of Authority

- **“The word “Canada” as used in s. 91(1) [of the Constitution Act, 1867 (30 & 31 Vict.) c.3], does not refer to Canada as a geographical unit, but refers to the juristic federal unit.”** Word and Phrases Judicially Decided in Canadian Courts

No Delegation of Authority

- **“The usual form of juristic person and the only one....at common law is a corporation.”**
Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1915

No Delegated Authority

- There is no delegated authority for a corporation called Canada,
 - or a corporation called Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
 - or a corporation called Canada Border Services Agency,
 - or a corporation called Lethbridge Correctional Centre,
 - or a corporation called Calgary Remand Centre,

No Delegated Authority

- "It is an established fact that the United States Federal Government has been dissolved by the Emergency Banking Act, March 9, 1933, 48 stat. 1, Public Law 89-719; declared by President Roosevelt, being bankrupt and insolvent, H.J.R. 192, 73rd Congress in session June 5, 1933 - Joint Resolution To Suspend The Gold Standard and Abrogate The Gold Clause dissolved the Sovereign Authority of the United States and the official capacities of all United States Governmental Offices, Officers, and Departments and is further evidence that the United States Federal Government exists today in name only."
United States Congressional Record, March 17, 1993 Vol. 33 [Emphasis added]

Canada is Bankrupt



Government of Canada
Gouvernement du Canada

INSTRUCTION SHEET

- A - Complete the application form.
- B - You must provide an original primary document according to your status in Canada. Refer to leaflet "Documents you need to Insurance Number SC-207-03-06."
- C - If the name on your primary document is different from the name you are now using, you must also submit an original support to leaflet "Documents you need to obtain a Social Insurance Number SC-207-03-06."
- D - **If you are replacing your SIN card, you must pay a \$10.00 fee (subject to change).** Make your personal cheque, bank dra payable in Canadian funds to the RECEIVER GENERAL FOR CANADA. You may pay in cash at a Human Resource Centre MAIL CASH.
- E - If you are a guardian, you must submit an original document showing proof of legal guardianship in order to sign an applicatio the applicant.

The information contained in the vital statistics registers and the Citizenship and Immigration Canada records can be used to valid that you provide with this application form when presenting a document originating from these sources.

If you are employed, it is important that the name and Social Insurance Number under which you are working are identical and Social Insurance Number that appear on your card. This will ensure that your Canada Pension Plan and/or Quebec contributions are properly credited to you.

Bankrupt

- When any corporation goes bankrupt, the creditors become the owners, and it is a *coup de tat* for the government, except that they don't tell you

THE MOST REALISTIC
GOLF GAME



AMR creditors prefer all-stock merger with US Airways: sources

 REUTERS

By Soyoung Kim | Reuters – Wed, 12 Dec, 2012 8:38 PM EST

NEW YORK (Reuters) - American Airlines creditors want a potential merger with US Airways Group Inc to be an all-stock deal rather than one that pays some claims in cash, three people familiar with the matter said, in a move that underscores confidence in a merged airline.

The creditors of American Airlines parent AMR Corp want to capture the full upside from a combination if the airline chooses to emerge from bankruptcy in a merger with its smaller rival, the people said this week.

Creditors in bankruptcy often want at least part of their claims paid in cash, rather than in the stock of a reorganized company with an uncertain trading value.

AMR creditors' preference for an all-stock deal could be seen as a vote of confidence in the proposed merger and the potential revenue and cost benefits from a deal that would create one of the world's largest airlines.

US Airways, in hot pursuit of its bigger rival all year, sounded out AMR creditors about how they wanted to be paid off before proposing a formal all-stock merger proposal at a meeting with the creditors committee in November, the people said.

The merger discussions among US Airways, AMR and its creditors are at an advanced stage, with a decision on whether to pursue a combination or emerge as an independent company expected as soon as January, they said.

The people asked not to be named because the matter is not public. Representatives for the creditors committee did not immediately respond to requests for comment.

AMR management prefers to exit bankruptcy as an independent airline, but events since US Airways made a formal merger offer last month indicate a deal looks more likely than before.

On Monday, the union representing AMR pilots voted to join the merger talks at the invitation of AMR creditors and said the first discussions involving the union are set to begin this week. US Airways' pilots union is also joining the discussions, a spokesman confirmed on Wednesday.

The Allied Pilots' Association, the union representing AMR pilots, is important to the discussions because they recently ratified a new labor contract granting them a 13.5 percent equity stake in a newly reorganized airline.

The APA, which also sits on the airline's nine-member unsecured creditors committee, has said it has lost faith in AMR management led by Chief Executive Tom Horton and strongly supports a merger with US Airways.

"As the new owners of a significant percentage of the restructured airline, it's APA's responsibility to maximize the value of our investment by conducting thorough due diligence," pilots union president Keith Wilson said in a message posted on the union's website on Wednesday.

US Airways, in hot pursuit of its bigger rival all year, sounded out AMR creditors about how they wanted to be paid off before proposing a formal all-stock merger proposal at a meeting with the creditors committee in November, the people said.

The merger discussions among US Airways, AMR and its creditors are at an advanced stage, with a decision on whether to pursue a combination or emerge as an independent company expected as soon as January, they said.

The people asked not to be named because the matter is not public. Representatives for the creditors committee did not immediately respond to requests for comment.

AMR management prefers to exit bankruptcy as an independent airline, but events since US Airways made a formal merger offer last month indicate a deal looks more likely than before.

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US Airways declined to comment.

STICKY ISSUE

The talks are now narrowly focused on how to integrate labor unions, indicating the negotiations are far along, the people familiar with the matter said. Detailed valuation discussions - how much of the combined carrier each side should own - are expected to come after the parties iron out labor integration issues, they said.

Under the US Airways proposal sent in November, AMR creditors would own 70 percent and US Airways shareholders 30 percent of the merged airline, which could be valued at around \$8.5 billion, sources told Reuters on Friday.

Based on US Airways' fully diluted market value of \$2.5 billion and the proposed equity split of 70 to 30, its merger proposal implies a valuation of little less than \$6 billion for its larger rival.

AMR creditors think they should own more than 70 percent of the combined company, the people familiar with the matter said. AMR management has told the creditors they believe the equity split should be as high as 80 percent in favor of AMR creditors, the people said.

An 80-20 equity split between AMR creditors and US Airways could suggest a \$10 billion valuation for AMR, based on the \$2.5 billion fully diluted market value of US Airways. It could also mean that AMR values its smaller rival at a significant discount to its trading value, which would be a tough deal to swallow for US Airways' shareholders and board.

The world's two largest airlines - Delta Air Lines Inc and United Continental Holdings Inc - have market values of \$9 billion and \$7.2 billion, respectively.

The case is In re AMR Corp et al, U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of New York, No. 11-15463.

(Reporting by Soyoung Kim in New York, additional reporting by Nick Brown in New York and Karen Jacobs in Atlanta. Editing by Andre Grenon)

Bankruptcy

- **"YIELDING AND PAYING yearly, to us, our heirs and Successors, for the same, the yearly Rent of Twenty Marks of Lawful money of England, at the Feast of All Saints, yearly, forever, The First payment thereof to begin and be made on the Feast of All Saints which shall be in the year of Our Lord One thousand six hundred Sixty and five; AND also, the fourth part of all Gold and Silver Ore which, with the limits aforesaid, shall, from time to time, happen to be found." The Carolina Charter, 1663 [emphasis added]**

Bankruptcy

- **"And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall affect the titles or possessions of individuals holding or claiming under the laws heretofore in force, or grants heretofore made by the late King George II, or his predecessors, or the late lords proprietors, or any of them."** Declaration of Rights 1776, North Carolina Constitution

Bankruptcy

- "....In *Terrett v. Taylor*, it was stated that the dissolution of the regal government, no more destroyed the rights of the church to possess and enjoy the property which belonged to it, than it did the right of any other corporation or individual to his or its own property. In the later case, the Chief Justice, in reference to the corporation of the college, observes that it is too clear to require the support of argument, that all contracts and rights respecting property remained unchanged by the revolution; and the same sentiment was enforce, more at length, by the other judge who noticed this point in the cause...." *The Society, &c., v. The Town of New Haven. Et Al.* 8 Wheat. 464; 5 Cond. Rep. 489.

[emphasis added]



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in memory of Sol Goldman

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British-American Diplomacy The Paris Peace Treaty of September 30, 1783

[See the Discussion of the Treaty in Jefferson's Autobiography](#)

[Art 1](#)[Art 2](#)[Art 3](#)[Art 4](#)[Art 5](#)[Art 6](#)[Art 7](#)[Art 8](#)[Art 9](#)[Art 10](#)

The Definitive Treaty of Peace 1783

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

It having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George the Third, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunebourg, arch-treasurer and prince elector of the Holy Roman Empire etc., and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore, and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse, between the two countries upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony; and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation by the [Provisional Articles signed at Paris on the 30th of November 1782](#), by the commissioners empowered on each part, which articles were agreed to be inserted in and constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded between the [Crown of Great Britain and the said United States](#), but which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great Britain and France and his Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the Provisional Articles above mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say his Britannic Majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esqr., member of the Parliament of Great Britain, and the said United States on their part, John Adams, Esqr., late a commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, late delegate in Congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their high mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esqr., late delegate in Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of Versailles; John Jay, Esqr., late president of Congress and chief justice of the state of New York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the court of Madrid; to be plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty; who after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles.

used at any time heretofore to fish. And also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that island) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled, but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

Article 4:

It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

Article 5:

It is agreed that Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective states to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated belonging to real British subjects; and also of the estates, rights, and properties of persons resident in districts in the possession on his Majesty's arms and who have not borne arms against the said United States. And that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the thirteen United States and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavors to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights, and properties as may have been confiscated; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent not only with justice and equity but with that spirit of conciliation which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states that the estates, rights, and properties, of such last mentioned persons shall be restored to them, they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights, or properties since the confiscation.

And it is agreed that all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

Article 6:

That there shall be no future confiscations made nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons for, or by reason of, the part which he or they may have taken in the present war, and that no person shall on that account suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty, or property; and that those who may be in confinement on such charges at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

Article 7:

There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said states, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other, wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall from henceforth cease. All prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic Majesty shall with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any Negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets from the said United States, and from every post, place, and harbor within the same; leaving in all fortifications, the American artillery that may be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers belonging to any of the said states, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper states and persons to whom they belong.

Debt Slavery

- Treaty between the King of France (King George) and the Thirteen Colonies of the United States of North America, signed at Versailles July 16, 1782
- **ARTICLE 1 "It is agreed and certified that the sums advanced by His Majesty to the Congress of the United States under the title of a loan, in the years 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, and the present 1782, amount to the sum of eighteen million of livres, money of France, according to the following twenty-one receipts.....**

By which receipts the said Minister has promised, in the name of Congress and in behalf of the thirteen United States, to cause to be paid and reimbursed to the royal treasury of His Majesty, on the 1st of January, 1788, at the house of his Grand Banker at Paris, the said sum of eighteen millions, money of France, with interest at five per cent per annum."

Source: Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America. Edited by Hunter Miller Volume 2 Documents 1-40 : 1776-1818 Washington : Government Printing Office, 1931. [emphasis added]

King George, Tyrant

- King of France and England
- Financed both sides of the War of Independence
- United States owed France 18,000,000 livres from the War
- Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, and the United States of America
- Treaty was authorized as an agent of the Vatican
- Queen Elizabeth, is now the Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire and the United States of America

Debt Slavery

- Debt was due and payable on 1 January 1788
- Created the first bankruptcy
- Bankruptcy under international law is 70 years, United States emerged from bankruptcy 1788 + 70 years = in 1858 and it took ONLY 3 years for the masonic Satanists to facilitate the next bankruptcy
- 3 years later (March 27, 1861) the Southern States walked out of Congress
- Battle of Fort Sumpter April 12-14, 1861

King George, Tyrant

- The Roman Cult Seized the Crown (corporation) when they couldn't pay their debt with the Concessions to the Pope (1213), and the subsequent Magna Carta (1215) when the people rebelled
- See the first **United States is a Crown Colony** video
- See the **Martial Law is Here** video
- Martial Law always comes from Roman Law and the Roman Cult
- The Roman Cult decides who will be President

Unconstitutional Delegations

- **“Ultra vires. An act performed without any authority to act on subject. Haslund v. City of Seattle, 86 Wash.2d 607, 547 P.2d 1221, 1230..... The term has a broad application and includes not only acts prohibited by the charter, but acts which are in excess of powers granted and not prohibited, and generally applied either when a corporation has no power whatever to do an act, People ex rel. Barrett v. Bank of Peoria, 295 Ill.App. 543, 15 N.E.2d 333, 335. Act is ultra vires when corporation is without authority to perform it under any circumstances or for any purpose. Ultra vires act of municipality is one which is beyond powers conferred upon it by law. Charles v. Town of Jeanerette, Inc., La.App., 234 So.2d 794, 798.” Black’s Law Dictionary 6th Edition page 1522, [emphasis added],**

De facto Law

- **“Obedience to de facto law – No person shall be convicted of an offense in respect of an act or omission in obedience to the laws for the time being made and enforced by persons in de facto possession of the sovereign power in and over the place where the act or omission occurs.”, Section 15 of the Criminal Code of Canada**

Attorneys brought us the Bankruptcy

- These United Nations bankster thieves make all of the rules, insurance, negotiable instruments, banking, etc,
- These United Nations bankster thieves make it mandatory so they can create a fictitious debt
- By fraud, these United Nations bankster thieves create a cestui que trust in the name of every living soul when they are given birth to be used to finance their fictitious debt, and to facilitate the slavery (bondage) of “We the People”

Attorneys brought us the Bankruptcy

- These United Nations bankster thieves then seize the corporation when it inevitably goes bankrupt, and thereby create their world wide dictatorship
- These United Nations bankster thieves get their whore buddies in the bankrupt legislatures and parliaments, (sold themselves to the bankster thieves), to hire low intelligence PIGs to populate border crossings, so they can assault people, and kidnap people, and falsely imprison people, to create business for their so-called courts, to generate business for their bankster owned and operated prisons, and generate revenue to support the fictitious debt

Attorneys brought us the Bankruptcy



- These same United Nations bankster thieves create a fictitious war on drugs, and a war on illegal immigration, and a war on terror, and a war on anything else they can think of, (all of which are really wars on “We the People”) to justify their hired thugs at the borders, and to further make business for their kangaroo so-called courts, and to make business for their bankster owned and operated prisons

Dictatorship = 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**

Attorneys brought us the Warfare


- These same United Nations banksters have created countless wars to send our sons and daughters to fields in foreign countries to meet the sons and daughters of people in foreign countries and engage in satanic blood sacrifices and then the criminal corporations masquerading as governments can seize the \$millions in the Roman Cult's cestui que trust account to pay down the fictitious debt



**21. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS¹**

(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:



CHAPTER I – THE INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE

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 –

- (1) 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.




¹ 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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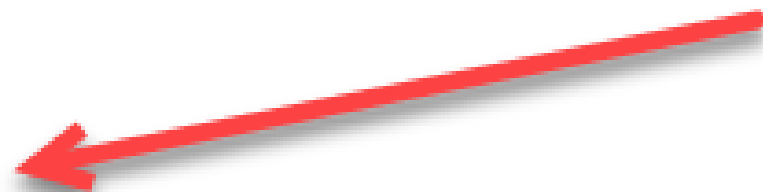
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Hague Convention Concerning the International Administration of Deceased Persons

- 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.

Attorneys brought us the Bankruptcy

- These de facto kangaroo United Nations Courts make sure they get a conviction so they can make business for their bankster owned and operated de facto prisons
- These de facto kangaroo United Nations so-called Courts have a conviction rate that is over 97% and if you do not plea bargain it, they throw the book at you, just like they did to me
- They want a plea bargain because it is NOT subject to appeal

Bar Members (Attorneys)

- The crimes of Bar members are too numerous to list
- Bar members have converted our nation from the Christian nation that it was intended to be,...into a nation of hedonists and devil worshipers
 - They have taken God out of our schools, and our courts
 - The number 1 Export of the United States is entertainment

Lawyers (liars) = Democracy

- All of these Statutes are cheap imitations 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

What Happened?

"Corruptissima re publica plurimae leges."

"(The more corrupt the state, the more numerous the laws.)" Cornelius Tacitus (55-117 A.D.)

"Fascism should more properly be called corporatism because it is the merger of state and corporate power." - Benito Mussolini

Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges?

- **“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”** Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 1901. Dissenting opinion of Justice Marshall Harlan.
- Why do you think that Nancy Pelosi, as Speaker of the US House of Representatives says that they have to pass legislation to find out what it says?
- Which is your government?