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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
THERE ARE 4 TYPES OF PEOPLE YOU WILL MEET IN YOUR LIFE

1. THE PEOPLE WHO TRY TO WAKE UP THE SLAVES

2. THE SLAVE MASTERS

3. THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE NO IDEA THEY'RE SLAVES

4. THE PEOPLE WHO LIKE BEING SLAVES

Which one are you?
Do you really know for sure?
Are you who you think you are?
IF YOU CAN SEE THROUGH THE ILLUSION THEN YOU ARE THE SOLUTION
IF THE PEOPLE DO NOT KNOW THEIR BASIC RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS,

HOW CAN THEY KNOW WHEN OR IF THEIR RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS ARE BEING INFRINGED?
NEVER FORGET THE MEN WHO STARTED THIS COUNTRY WERE

MARIJUANA GROWING, WHISKEY DRINKING, TAX EVADING REBELS WHO LEFT THEIR BEDS LATE AT NIGHT TO SHOOT AT COPS

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

- Thomas Jefferson
Summary

• A Federal Government is equal with the State governments except with delegated authority and limited power
  – States are Sovereign

• A National government is superior to the State governments, and tells what the State Governments what to do.
  – States are Territories
Confederation

- “CONFEDERATION. A league or compact for mutual support, particularly of princes, nations, or states. Such was the colonial government during the Revolution.” Black’s Law Dictionary, 4th Revised Edition, page 368

Title 49 U.S. Code Transportation

• “In this part --

• (12) “State” means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.”

49 U.S. Code § 32101 - Definitions

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“(a) Definitions.— In this title, the following definitions apply:

(25) State.— The term “State” means any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.” 23 U.S. Code § 101 - Definitions and Declaration of Policy [emphasis added]
Federal vs National

• “federal, adj. Of or relating to a system of associated governments with a vertical division of governments into national and regional components having different responsibilities; esp., of or relating to the national government of the United States.” Black’s Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, page 1818
Federal vs National

“FEDERAL. American Law. Belonging to the general government or union of the states. Founded on or organized under the constitution or laws of the United States.

The United States has been generally styled, in American political and judicial writings, a "federal government." The term has not been imposed by any specific constitutional authority, but only expresses the general sense and opinion upon the nature of the form of government. In recent years, there is observable a disposition to employ the term "national" in speaking of the government of the Union. Neither word settles anything as to the nature or powers of the government. "Federal" is somewhat more appropriate if the government is considered a union of the states; "national" is preferable if the view is adopted that the state governments and the Union are two distinct systems, each established by the people directly, one for local and the other for national purposes. See United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542, 23 L.Ed. 588; Abbott; Mills, Representative Government 301; Freeman, Fed. Gov't.” Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Revised Edition, page 740
Federal vs National

• “NATIONAL. Pertaining or relating to a nation as a whole; commonly applied in American law to institutions, laws, or affairs of the United States or its government, as opposed to those of the several states.

Federal vs National

• “NATION. A people, or aggregation of men, existing in the form of an organized jural society, usually inhabiting a distinct portion of the earth, speaking the same language, using the same customs, possessing historic continuity, and distinguished from other like groups by their racial origin and characteristics, and generally, but not necessarily, living under the same government and sovereignty. Montoya v. U. S., -180 U.S. 261, 21 S. Ct. 358, 45 L.Ed. 521; Worcester v. Georgia, 6 Pet. 539, 8 L.Ed. 483; Republic of Honduras v. Soto, 112 N.Y. 310, 19 N.E. 845, 2 L.R.A. 642.” Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Revised Edition, page 1175
Federal vs National

“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;

2. That territories are not states within the meaning of Rev. Stat. 709, permitting writs of error from this court in cases where the validity of a state statute is drawn in question;

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;

5. That where the Constitution has been once formally extended by Congress to territories, neither Congress nor the territorial legislature can enact laws inconsistent therewith.” Downes v Bidwell 182 US 244 (1901)
Federal vs National

• “We are therefore of opinion that the island of Porto Rico is a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States, but not a part of the United States within the revenue clauses of the Constitution;…” Downes v Bidwell 182 US 244 (1901)
Downes v Bidwell

• Soon after this case, they
  – passed the DC Code, which talks about cestui que trusts
  – started calling government “the administration”
National Supremacy

• The forced loans of 1862 and 1863, in the form of legal tender notes, were vital forces in the struggle for national supremacy. They formed a part of the public debt of the United States, the validity of which is solemnly established by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.“ Julliard v. Greenman, 110 US 432

• Forced Loans (Lieber Code, Article 37) = Martial Law
National vs Federal

• National government is supreme
• Federal Government is NOT supreme
National vs Federal

• If you are a US Citizen, you are in the territorial New Jersey, or Texas, or California

• If you are a State Citizen or a free inhabitant, you are in the lawful de jure New Jersey, or Texas or California

• “...the free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States;...” Articles of Confederation, Article IV

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- On Youtube don’t forget to click the bell next to the subscribe button so that you are notified when there is a new upload
- On steemit don’t forget to vote and make your comments
Many State Statutes are actually Federal Statutes

- "INTERNATIONAL LAW RULE: Adopted for areas under Federal legislative jurisdiction.....Federalizes State civil law, including common law.--The rule serves to federalize not only the statutory but the common law of a State.... STATE AND FEDERAL VENUE DISCUSSED: The civil laws effective in an area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction are Federal law, notwithstanding their derivation from State laws, and a cause arising under such laws may be brought in or removed to a Federal district court under sections 24 or 28 of the former Judicial Code (now sections 1331 and 1441 of title 28, United States Code), giving jurisdiction to such courts of civil actions arising under the "* * *laws * * * of the United States" where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of $3,000, exclusive of interest and costs." "Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States – Report of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States, Part II, A Text of the Law of Legislative Jurisdiction Submitted to the Attorney General and Transmitted to the President June 1957, page 158 - 165

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State Statutes are actually National Statutes

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

• "The United States Government is a foreign corporation with respect to a State of the Union." In Re Merriam's Estate, 36 N.E. 505, 141 N.Y. 479, affirmed 16 S.Ct. 1073, 41 L.Ed. 287
Municipal Corporations are National

• “Fifth. The Constitution has undoubted[ly] conferred on Congress the right to create such municipal organizations as it may deem best for all the territories of the United States, whether they have been incorporated or not, to give to the inhabitants as respects the local governments such degree of representation as may be conducive to the public wellbeing, to deprive such territory of representative government if it is considered just to do so, and to change such local governments at discretion.” Downes v Bidwell 182 US 244

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There are 2 States in every State

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

- “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” Dissenting opinion of Justice Marshall Harlan. Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 1901

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3,460,000 Stockholders
ENGAGED IN PROVIDING PEACE, JUSTICE,
SECURITY, OPPORTUNITY, HEALTH, HIGHWAYS,
EDUCATION, CONSERVATION, RECREATION.

Report for Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 1936 and Ending June 30, 1937.
PREPARED BY INDIANA GROSS INCOME TAX DIVISION
Clarence A. Jackson, Director.
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY BOARD
M. Clifford Townsend, Governor; Peter F. Hein, Treasurer; Laurence F. Sullivan, Auditor.
Report for Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 1936 and Ending June 30, 1937.
PREPARED BY INDIANA GROSS INCOME TAX DIVISION
Clarence A. Jackson, Director.
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY BOARD
M. Clifford Townsend, Governor; Peter F. Hein, Treasurer; Laurence F. Sullivan, Auditor.
There are 2 States in every State

- The JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS, INC., is a subsidiary of STATE OF TEXAS INC., as found in the Affidavit of Daniel-Lee: Swank which is recorded with the Liberty County Recorder at RECORDING # 2008010522, which has attached a Dunn and Bradstreet Listing for the Judiciary Courts of the State of Texas;

- “Year Started: 1845”, “Headquarter location … SUPREME COURT BUILDING, AUSTIN, TX 78701”, “Top Executive: THOMAS R PHILLIPS, CHF JUSTICE” “BUSINESS TYPE … CORPORATION – PROFIT”

- and on page 2 it shows, “As noted this company is a subsidiary of Texas, State of (Inc),…State court system which includes the Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals (courts of last resort), 14 Courts of Appeals with 80 judges, District Court with 386 judges, Criminal District Court with 10 judges, and County Level Court with 445 judges….”

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AFTER RECORDING THIS
AFFIDAVIT RETURN ORIGINAL TO:
Daniel-Lee: Swank
P.O. Box 855
Huffman, Texas 77336

AFFIDAVIT

Liberty County

$  AFFIDAVIT OF

State of Texas

$  RECORD

$  

I, Daniel-Lee: Swank, affiant herein, state under Public Law 97-280 that I am competent,
I have personal knowledge of the facts herein and state that the facts herein are true,
correct, and not misleading.

1. I have retrieved the attached two pages of D&B Business Background Report
regarding the for profit corporate status of the JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE
OF TEXAS from the Dunn and Bradstreet internet website

Further, affiant says nothing.

Daniel-Lee: Swank, affiant

STATE OF TEXAS

$  SS

COUNTY OF LIBERTY

SUBSCRIBED PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 97-280

BEFORE ME ON THIS June 6, 2008.

By Daniel-Lee: Swank, a man, personally known to me or provided to me on the basis of
satisfactory evidence to be the man who appeared before me.

NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS

My Commission Expires on: Oct-24-2010
D&B Business Background Report: Judiciary Courts of the State of Texas

D&B has not fully revised this report since 12-02-04 and this report, therefore, should not be considered a statement of existing fact. The information present may refer to information obtained by D&B after the last full revision date. Such information may not currently relate to this business due to possible changes in ownership, control, or legal status.

BUSINESS BACKGROUND REPORT

JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

DUNS: 36-070-5040

DATE PRINTED: January 29, 2008

PO BOX 12248 AUSTIN, TX 78711

Year Started: 1845
Control Year: 1845
This is a Headquarters location.

SUPREME COURT BUILDING
AUSTIN, TX 78701
Telephone: 512 463-1312

Employees: Total: 1,049
Employees Here: 64

Top Executive: THOMAS R PHILLIPS, CHF JUSTICE

INDUSTRY

Line of Business: STATE COURT SYSTEM

Primary SIC:
9211 (STATE COURT SYSTEM)

BUSINESS HISTORY

The Corporate Details provided below may have been submitted by the management of the subject business and may not have been verified with the government agency which records such data.

BUSINESS TYPE: CORPORATION - PROFIT
DATE INCORPORATED: 06/06/1836
STATE OF INCORP: TEXAS

2/01/04
THOMAS R PHILLIPS, CHIEF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR(S): THE OFFICER(S)
JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

DUNS: 36-070-5040

DATE PRINTED: January 29, 2008

[SUBSIDIARY OF TEXAS, STATE OF, AUSTIN, TX]

PO BOX 12248 AUSTIN, TX 78711

SUPREME COURT BUILDING
AUSTIN, TX 78701

Telephone: 512 463-1312

Year Started: 1845
Control Year: 1845
This is a Headquarter location.

Employees Total: 1,049
Employees Here: 64

Top Executive: THOMAS R PHILLIPS, CHIEF JUSTICE

INDUSTRY

Line of Business: STATE COURT SYSTEM

Primary SIC:

4211 (STATE COURT SYSTEM)

BUSINESS HISTORY

The Corporate Details provided below may have been submitted by the management of the subject business and may not have been verified with the government agency which records such data.

BUSINESS TYPE: CORPORATION - PROFIT

DATE INCORPORATED: 00/00/1836

STATE OF INCORP: TEXAS

2/02/04

THOMAS R PHILLIPS, CHIEF JUSTICE

DIRECTOR(S): THE OFFICER(S)
Business started 1845 by the citizens.
THOMAS R PHILLIPS. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas since 1886.

OPERATIONS

12/02/04 Subsidiary of Texas, State Of, AUSTIN, TX started 1845 which operates as a state government. Intercompany relations: None reported by management.

As noted, this company is a subsidiary of Texas, State of (Inc).
DUNS 800-253-7595, and reference is made to that report for background information on the parent company and its management.

State court system which includes the Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals (courts of last resort). 14 Court of Appeals with 90 judges, District Court with 386 judges, Criminal District Court with 10 judges and County level Court with 645 judges.
Funds derived from tax revenues.

EMPLOYEES: 1,439 which includes officer[s]. 64 employed here.

FACILITIES: Owns premises in a multi story building.

LOCATION: Central business section on main street.

BRANCHES: The department maintains 14 courts of appeal, 375 district level courts and 426 county level courts.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

If you need any additional information or have any questions regarding this report, please call our Customer Service Center at 1-800-234-DUNS (38671).

END OF D&B BRADSTREET BUSINESS BACKGROUND REPORT

OFFICIAL RECORDS
LIBERTY COUNTY
DELIA SELFKS
COUNTY CLERK
RECORDING FEE
F 2008010522
06/06/2006 09:14 AM 3 PGS
KCESSN,DC Receipt 4086689

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF LIBERTY

COUNTY CLERK
LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS

JUN - 6 2008

SIGNED
DELIA SELF
COUNTY CLERK
LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS
Business started 1845 by the citizens.
THOMAS R PHILLIPS, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas since 1986.

OPERATIONS

12/02/04 Subsidiary of Texas, State Of, AUSTIN, TX started 1845 which operates as a state government. Intercompany relations: None reported by management.

As noted, this company is a subsidiary of Texas, State of (Inc), DUNS #000-253-7595, and reference is made to that report for background information on the parent company and its management.

State court system which includes the Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals (courts of last resort), 14 Court of Appeals with 80 judges, Distrcit Court with 386 judges, Criminal District Court with 10 judges and County Level Court with 445 judges.

Funds derived from tax revenues.

EMPLOYEES: 1,049 which includes officer[s]. 64 employed here.

FACILITIES: Owns premises in a multi story building.

LOCATION: Central business section on main street.

BRANCHES: The department maintains 14 courts of appeal, 375 district level courts and 420 county level courts.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

If you need any additional information or have any questions regarding this report, please call our Customer Service Center at 1-800-234-DUNS!38671.

END OF DUN & BRADSTREET BUSINESS BACKGROUND REPORT
CUSTOMER SERVICE

If you need any additional information or have any questions regarding this report, please call our Customer Service Center at 1-800-234-DUNN/38671.

END OF DUN & BRADSTREET BUSINESS BACKGROUND REPORT

OFFICIAL RECORDS
LIBERTY COUNTY
DELLA SELLERS
COUNTY CLERK
RECORDING FEE: $19.00
# 200801522
06/05/2008 09:14 AM 3 PGS
KCES5NA,DC Receipt 4008285

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF LIBERTY
I, Della Sellers, hereby certify that this instrument as FILED in the recorder's office on the date and at the time stated herein by me, and was duly RECORDED in the volume and page of the OFFICIAL PUBLIC RECORDS of Liberty County, Texas, as shown herein by me or

JUN - 6 2008

Della Sellers
COUNTY CLERK
LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS
Contact Information

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

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Texas Territory

• "In this state" means within the exterior limits of Texas and includes all territory within these limits ceded to or owned by the United States.” Texas Tax Code Section 151.004 ‘In This State’ [emphasis added]
State Statutes are National

- **Montello Salt v. Utah 221 US 455** “Include’ or the participial form thereof, is defined ‘to comprise within’; ‘to hold’; ‘to contain’; ‘enclosed’; ‘comprised’; ‘comprehend’; ‘embrace’; ‘involve’.”

- “Include 1. To confine within; to hold; to contain; as, the shell of a nut includes the kernel; a pearl is included in a shell. [But in these senses we more commonly use inclose.] 2. To comprise; to comprehend; to contain.” American Dictionary of The English Language, Noah Webster, 1828

- “Include. (Lat. Includere, to shut in, keep within.) To confine within, hold as in an inclosure, take in, attain, shut up, contain, inclose, comprise, comprehend, embrace, involve. Premier Products Co. v. Cameron, 240 Or. 123, 400 P.2d 227, 228.” Black’s Law Dictionary 6th Edition, page 763
Texas Territory

• “(a) The owner of a motor vehicle registered in this state:

• (2) may not operate or permit the operation of the vehicle on a public highway until the owner obtains:

• (A) title and registration for the vehicle; or

• (B) a receipt evidencing title for registration purposes only under Section 501.029.

• (b) A person may not operate a motor vehicle registered in this state on a public highway if the person knows or has reason to believe that the owner has not obtained a title for the vehicle.

• (c) The owner of a motor vehicle that is required to be titled and registered in this state must obtain a title to the vehicle before selling or disposing of the vehicle.

• (d) Subsection (c) does not apply to a motor vehicle operated on a public highway in this state with a metal dealer's license plate or a dealer's or buyer's temporary tag attached to the vehicle as provided by Chapter 503.” Texas Transportation Code Section 501.022 Motor Vehicle Title Required [emphasis added]
Texas Territory

• “A person, other than a person expressly exempted under this chapter, may not operate a motor vehicle on a highway in this state unless the person holds a driver's license issued under this chapter.” Texas Transportation Code Sec. 521.021. License Required
Texas Territory

“A person may not operate a motor vehicle in this state unless financial responsibility is established for that vehicle through:

• (1) a motor vehicle liability insurance policy that complies with Subchapter D;
• (2) a surety bond filed under Section 601.121;
• (3) a deposit under Section 601.122;
• (4) a deposit under Section 601.123; or
• (5) self-insurance under Section 601.124.”

Texas Transportation Code Sec. 601.051. Requirement of Financial Responsibility
Texas Territory

• “(a) A motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, pole trailer, or mobile home, registered in this state, must have the following items inspected at an inspection station or by an inspector:” Texas Transportation Code Sec. 548.051. Vehicles and Equipment Subject to Inspection [emphasis added]
Texas Territory

• “(a) A municipal court of record is presided over by one or more municipal judges.

• (b) The governing body shall by ordinance appoint its municipal judges.

• (c) A municipal judge must:

• (1) be a resident of this state;

• (2) be a citizen of the United States;

• (3) be a licensed attorney in good standing; and

• (4) have two or more years of experience in the practice of law in this state.”

• Texas Government Code Section 30.00006 JUDGE [emphasis added]
Texas Territory

• “(a) An assistant prosecuting attorney must be licensed to practice law in this state and shall take the constitutional oath of office.” Texas Government Code Section 41.103 Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys [emphasis added]
Texas Territory

• “To qualify for appointment as an associate judge under this subchapter, a person must:
  • (1) be a resident of this state and one of the counties the person will serve;
  • (2) have been licensed to practice law in this state for at least four years;”
• Texas Government Code Section 54A.003 Qualifications [emphasis added]
Texas Territory

• “(a) The Board of Law Examiners, acting under instructions of the supreme court as provided by this chapter, shall determine the eligibility of candidates for examination for a license to practice law in this state.” Texas Government Code Section 82.004 Board Duties [emphasis added]
Texas Territory

• “(a) The Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System shall develop and maintain a model for a uniform written jury summons in this state.” Texas Government code Section 62.0131 Form of Written Jury Summons [emphasis added]
Texas Territory

• “(a) All real and tangible personal property that this state has jurisdiction to tax is taxable unless exempt by law.

• (b) This state has jurisdiction to tax real property if located in this state.

• (c) This state has jurisdiction to tax tangible personal property if the property is:

  • (1) located in this state for longer than a temporary period;
  • (2) temporarily located outside this state and the owner resides in this state; or
  • (3) used continually, whether regularly or irregularly, in this state.

• (d) Tangible personal property that is operated or located exclusively outside this state during the year preceding the tax year and on January 1 of the tax year is not taxable in this state.”

Texas Tax Code Section 11.01 Real and Tangible Personal Property

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Texas Territory

• “(a) In this article:
• (1) "Law enforcement agency" means an agency of the state, or of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state, that employs peace officers who make motor vehicle stops in the routine performance of the officers' official duties.
• (2) "Motor vehicle stop" means an occasion in which a peace officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance.
• (3) "Race or ethnicity" means of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, or Middle Eastern descent.
• (b) Each law enforcement agency in this state shall adopt a detailed written policy on racial profiling…” Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.132 Law Enforcement Policy on Racial Profiling [emphasis added]
Texas Territory

• “A warrant of arrest, issued by any county or district clerk, or by any magistrate (except mayors of an incorporated city or town), shall extend to any part of the State; and any peace officer to whom said warrant is directed, or into whose hands the same has been transferred, shall be authorized to execute the same in any county in this state.” Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 15.06 [emphasis added]
Texas Territory

- “(a) A "search warrant" is a written order, issued by a magistrate and directed to a peace officer, commanding him to search for any property or thing and to seize the same and bring it before such magistrate or commanding him to search for and photograph a child and to deliver to the magistrate any of the film exposed pursuant to the order.

- (b) No search warrant shall issue for any purpose in this state unless sufficient facts are first presented to satisfy the issuing magistrate that probable cause does in fact exist for its issuance. …

- (c)… Except as provided by Subsections (d), (i), and (j), only a judge of a municipal court of record or a county court who is an attorney licensed by the State of Texas, a statutory county court judge, a district court judge, a judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals, including the presiding judge, a justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, including the chief justice, or a magistrate with jurisdiction over criminal cases serving a district court may issue warrants under Article 18.02(10).”

Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 18.01 Search Warrant [emphasis added]
Territories

- U.S. Code: Title 4 - Flag and Seal, Seat of Government, and the States
- Chapter 1 - The Flag (§§ 1 to 10)
- Chapter 2 - The Seal (§§ 41 to 42)
- Chapter 3 - Seat of the Government (§§ 71 to 73)
- Chapter 4 - The States (§§ 101 to 126)
- Chapter 5 - Official Territorial Papers (§§ 141 to 146)

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4 U.S. Code Chapter 4 - The States

- § 101 - Oath by members of legislatures and officers
- § 103 - Assent to purchase of lands for forts
- § 105 - State, taxation affecting Federal areas; sales or use tax
- § 106 - Same; income tax
- § 107 - Same; exception of United States, its instrumentalities, & authorized purchases
- § 108 - Same; jurisdiction of United States over Federal areas unaffected
- § 109 - Same; exception of Indians
- § 111 - Same; taxation affecting Federal employees; income tax
- § 112 - Compacts between States for cooperation in prevention of crime

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  - $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.
- The ONLY power that the N.W.O. satanists have over us is through fraud and deception, and my agenda is to expose it for all our benefit – I cannot fight all of the battles.
- Currently publishing 1 video a week.
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- 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
- Revocation of Signature training
- Third Party Witness Training
- Federal Habeas Corpus Training

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- Revocation of Voter Registration
- Criminal Complaint Training
- Lawsuit Training
- Other Training (requests?)
- Northeast Private Information Share videos

All forms, files and other instructions are available for free on my 2 private groups at YahooGroups and GoogleGroups

All exclusive content will be on my website and you can buy a subscription there

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

- All Hospitals and Healthcare (deathcare)
- All financial institutions (Banks, Real Estate, Insurance, etc.)
- All labor organizations
- All Law Enforcement Agencies (LEOs)
- All government agencies (Courts, Cities, Counties, Municipal corporations, etc.)
- All taxes are federal

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National Warfare

- The officers of their court are US citizens
- They are demanding Federal Reserve Notes
- All of their LEOs (code enforcers) are US Citizens
National Warfare

• They are demanding Federal Reserve Notes

• “Sec. 15. As used in this Act the term “United States” means the Government of the United States...the term “currency of the United States” means currency which is legal tender in the United States, and includes United States notes,...Federal Reserve Notes...”

• “Sec. 17. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.” Gold Reserve Act of 1934, 48 Stat. 337
Perpetual Warfare

• “Under International Law of Warfare, all parties to a cause must appear by nom de guerre, because an "alien enemy cannot maintain an action during the war in his own name". Merriam-Webster Dictionary, pg. 1534

• "A mixed war is one which is made on one side by public authority, and the other by mere private persons." Black's Law Dictionary 5th Ed., page 1420
Nom de guerre

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

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

“(a) The President, if he shall find it compatible with the safety of the United States and with the successful Prosecution of the war, may…

“(b)(1) During the time of the war, the President may, through any agency that he may designate, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of instructions, licenses, or otherwise,

“(B) …regulate, direct and compel, nullify, void, prevent or prohibit,…or exercising any right, power or privilege with respect to…any property…by any person…subject to the jurisdiction of the United States:…and upon the terms, directed by the President, in such agency or person…and such designated agency or person may perform any and all acts incident to the accomplishment or furtherance of these purposes…”

50 U.S.C. Appendix 5 Trading with the Enemy Act
US citizens are Enemies of the State

• “All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States…” 14th Amendment Section 1
“An Act To terminate certain authorities with respect to national emergencies still in effect, and to provide for orderly implementation and termination of future national emergencies.”

which was approve on September 14, 1976 at 90 Stat. 1255, where it says;

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the “National Emergencies Act.”

and in Sec. 502 it says;

“SEC. 502. (a) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the following provisions of law, the powers and authorities conferred thereby, and actions taken thereunder

“(1) Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (12 U.S.C. 95a; 50 U.S.C. App. 5(b)):” [emphasis added]
Perpetual Commercial Warfare

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

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

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Perpetual Commercial Warfare

• “In the meantime, "Civil Law" was the form of law imposed in the Roman Empire which was largely (if not wholly) governed by martial law rule. "Equity“ has always been understood to follow the law; to have "superior equity," is to turn things on their head. This is exactly what happens when martial law is imposed. If "equity" is the law, then it follows its own course rather than following the common law, thereby destroying the common law and leaving what is called "equity" in its place.” Dyett v. Turner, 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Assistant Director A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court [emphasis added]

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It is all voluntary

• "The exclusive jurisdiction which the United States have in forts and dock-yards ceded to them, is derived from the express assent of the States by whom the cessions are made. It could be derived in no other manner; because without it, the authority of the State would be supreme and exclusive therein," U.S. v. Bevans, 16 U.S. 336, 3 Wheat, at 350, 351 (1818). [emphasis added]
It is all voluntary

• “It is a well established principle of law that all federal regulation applies only within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States....” Foley Brothers, Inc. v. Filardo, 336 U.S. 281 (1949)
It is all voluntary

• “There is a canon of legislative construction which teaches Congress that, unless a contrary intent appears legislation is meant to apply only within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States [the District of Columbia].” U.S. v. Spelar, 338 U.S. 217 at 222
United States is District of Columbia

• “(h) The United States is located in the District of Columbia.” Uniform Commercial Code Sec. 9.307. LOCATION OF DEBTOR.
It is all Voluntary

• “If a Citizen acquires the same legal status (artificial character) as those protected by the Amendment (through the operation of some statutory law of Congress), then said Citizen may be brought within the venue of the Amendment as a statutory (juristic) person. By this means, Citizens birthrights become of no affect and their rights are reduce to the inferior character of statutory Civil Rights (mere legislative privileges).” Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court,
Other Videos

- Bankster Thieves playlist
- Roman Cult playlist
- Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
- BAR Members 1 - 4
- D.I.Y. How NOT to Volunteer for the Selective Service and the Draft
- Martial Law is here!
- D.I.Y. No Income Tax
- D.I.Y. Free Mail
- D.I.Y. Kangaroo Courts 1 – 15
- Canada Border PIGs playlist
- BAR Members and their Satanic Connections playlist
2 Classes of Citizens

- State Citizens or a free inhabitant
- Federal Citizens
- You can be a State citizen without being a US citizen
- Watch the Do You Know Who You Are? video
It is all for US citizens

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

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

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

• “(2) the term “individual” means a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence;” 5 USC § 552a.(a)(2)

• “(13) the term “Federal personnel” means officers and employees of the Government of the United States, members of the uniformed services (including members of the Reserve Components), individuals entitled to receive immediate or deferred retirement benefits under any retirement program of the Government of the United States (including survivor benefits).” 5 USC § 552a.(a)(13)

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What is a US Citizen?

• US Code Title 5 – Government Organization and Employees
What is a US Citizen?

• “[T]he term "citizen," in the United States, is analogous to the term "subject" in the common law.” State vs Manual 20 NC 122, 14 C.J.S. 4, p 430
What is a US Citizen

• “Residents, as distinguished from citizens, are aliens who are permitted to take up a permanent abode in the country. Being bound to the society by reason of their dwelling in it, they are subject to its laws so long as they remain there, and, being protected by it, they must defend it, although they do not enjoy all the rights of citizens. They have only certain privileges which the law, or custom, gives them. Permanent residents are those who have been given the right of perpetual residence. They are a sort of citizen of a less privileged character, and are subject to the society without enjoying all its advantages. Their children succeed to their status; for the right of perpetual residence given them by the State passes to their children.” The Law of Nations, Vattel, Book 1, Chapter 19, Section 213, p. 87
What is a US Citizen?

• "... (E)very taxpayer is a cestui qui trust having sufficient interest in the preventing abuse of the trust to be recognized in the field of this court's prerogative jurisdiction ...” In Re Bolens (1912), 135 N.W. 164

• “A “citizen of the United States” is a civilly dead entity operating as a co-trustee and co-beneficiary of the PCT (Public Charitable Trust), the constructive, cestui que trust of US Inc. under the 14th Amendment, which upholds the debt of the USA and US Inc.” Congressional Record, June 13 1967, pp. 15641-15646
What is a US Citizen?

• “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 in Sec. 117, at 31 Stat. 1208, where it says;

• “That in addition to the jurisdiction conferred in the preceding section, plenary jurisdiction is hereby given to the said court holding the said special term to hear and determine all questions relative to the execution of any and all wills…”

• and at Chapter Fifty-Six in Sec. 1617, at 31 Stat. 1432, where it says;

• “The Legal Estate to be in Cestui Que Use”

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What is a US Citizen?

• “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, unless such construction would be unreasonable, and the reference to any officer shall include any person authorized by law to perform the duties of his office,…” [emphasis added]

• “Fourth. The word “executor” is used it shall include “administrator,” and vice versa, unless such application of the term would be unreasonable…” [emphasis added]
What is a US Citizen

- Government Employee
- Cestui que Trust (fictitious entity)
- Anybody who is NOT white
Race

• Racism is Satanic
• It is the Satanic doctrine of divide and conquer
• They are enslaving everybody (white or black, red, yellow or any other color) based on this racism
  – Why do you think they have their policies about racial profiling????
• If you are white and you think you are treated better, then think again !!!
What is a US Citizen?

• "The thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments were designed mainly for the protection of the newly emancipated negroes." United States v. Anthony, 24 Fed. Cas. 829, Case No. 14,459.

• "The (14th) amendment referred to slavery. Consequently, the only persons embraced by its provisions, and for which Congress was authorized to legislate in the manner were those then in slavery." Bowling v. Commonwealth, (1867), 65 Kent. Rep. 5, 29

• “No white person born within the limits of the United States and subject to their jurisdiction, or born without those limits and subsequently naturalized under their laws, owes his status of citizenship to the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution.” Van Valkenburg v. Brown, 43 Cal 43
What is a US Citizen

• “All citizens of the United States shall have the same right, in every State and Territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property.” 42 USC § 1982 [emphasis added]

• "The only absolute and unqualified right of a United States citizen is to residence within the territorial boundaries of the United States," US vs. Valentine 288 F. Supp. 957
Many State Statutes are Actually National

• “In other words, when State martial law is imposed within the State to enforce National martial law, Congress has no reason to exercise its martial law powers.

• If a State has conformed to the new Order, there is no need for Congress to intervene. And if a white Citizen has not obtained the standing of a former slave by petitioning Congress for admittance to venue and jurisdiction of the Fourteenth Amendment (i.e. statutory character of "person"), then Congress has no power over that individual under this Clause (Amend. 14, Sec. 5).”

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

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It is all voluntary

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

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

• “He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended legislation.”” [color of law – martial law]

• “For imposing taxes on us without our consent.”” [martial law]

• “For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury.”” [martial law]

• Declaration of Independence (1776) [emphasis added]
Taxes in Commerce ONLY

• “Whereas taxation by the parliament of Great Britain, for the purpose of raising a revenue in his Majesty’s colonies, provinces, and plantations, in North America, has been found by experience to occasion great uneasiness and disorders... That from and after the passing of this act the King and Parliament of Great Britain will not impose any duty, tax, or assessment whatever, payable in any of the colonies, provinces, or plantations, in North America or the West Indies; except only such duties as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce...” George III, CAP XII 1778 [emphasis added]
The Root of the Problem

• The Martial Law Rule brings in Roman Civil Law and displaces the law of the land (common law) See the Martial Law is Here! Video

• Martial Law is brought in by the bankruptcy. See Bankrupt Corporate so-called Governments video, Banksters 1, Banksters 2, and Banksters 3 videos, De Facto Courts and UNIDROIT videos.

• The United Nations is the source of it all

• Under Roman Civil Law status is everything

• Under Common Law status is nothing

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The Real Root of the Problem

• Satanism
  – They are getting you into one of their so-called contracts
    • it is literally a contract with the devil
  – Satanic Martial Law works on presumption
    • They presume you are in the contract and go ahead and assault you
    • If you want any rights, you have to go before one of their BAAL priests, so they can assault you again, with their equity, and their Roman Law
    • They deliberately screen out intelligent people in the hiring process, so they can make more business for their BAAL priests in the so-called courts
  – The District of Columbia should be called The District of Criminals

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History

• “Give me liberty or give me death” Patrick Henry, after he witnessed a man flogged to death for refusing to take a license
  – Satanists shoving one of their satanic contracts down somebodies throat
  – “License, contracts, is a right given by some competent authority to do an act, which without such authority would be illegal. The instrument or writing which secures this right is also called a license. Vide Ayl.Parerg. 353; 15 Vin.Ab 92; Ang. Wat. Co. 61, 85. …” Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1843 Edition, Volume 2, page 53 [emphasis added]
What can we do?

- The most important thing we can do is stop letting these Satanists divide us, so they can conquer us!
- Most of these satanic Statutes are for people who cannot voluntarily respect other people or their property
- “Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other.“ John Adams
- ”Men, in a word, must necessarily be controlled either by a power within them or by a power without them; either by the Word of God or by the strong arm of man; either by the Bible or by the bayonet.“ John Winthrop, Speaker of the US House

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NEVER GIVE UP
War is when your government tells you who the enemy is. Revolution is when you figure it out for yourself.
Privileges = Slavery

• “The rights of sovereignty extend to all persons and things, not privileged that are within the territory. They extend to all strangers resident therein; not only to those who are naturalized, and to those who are domiciled therein, having taken up their abode with the intention of permanent residence, but also to those whose residence is transitory. All strangers are under the protection of the sovereign while they are within his territory and owe a temporary allegiance in return for that protection.” Carlisle v United States 83 U.S. 147, 154 (1873)

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Federal Territory

• "(h) DEFINITION’s. .... "(3) MOTOR VEHICLE.-The term 'motor vehicle' means a self-propelled vehicle which is registered for highway use under the laws of any State or foreign country. "(4) SECURITY.-The term 'security' means any bond, debenture, note, or certificate or other evidence of indebtedness, issued by a corporation or a government or political subdivision thereof, with interest coupons or in registered form, share of stock, voting trust certificate, or any certificate of interest or participation in, certificate of deposit or receipt for, temporary or interim certificate for, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase any of the foregoing: negotiable instrument: or money.” Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966 at Public Law 89-719 at 80 Stat. 1130-1131 ©Common Law Copyright 2019
Two Biggest Privileges

• Federal Reserve Notes

• Government Owned Vehicle Plates
Privilege Replacements

• Crypto currencies
• Private Plates
I like the Texas Plates because they can be used anywhere because all States, (Canada and Mexico included) are required to recognize Texas Law.

“(a) This chapter applies to a motor vehicle owned by the state or a political subdivision of the state.

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

“(a) .. a political subdivision of this state may not require an owner of a motor vehicle to; (1) register the vehicle;

(2) pay a motor vehicle registration fee; or

(3) pay an occupation tax or license fee in connection with motor vehicle.”” Texas Transportation Code § 502.003 Registration By Political Subdivision Prohibited.
Travel

- “Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.”

Articles of Confederation, Article IV, Clause III
Plates Available & Laminated Sheet
Texas Codes

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Plates Available & Laminated Sheet

Texas Codes

• You can get 1 plate and 1 Probable Cause lamination for three (3) each pieces of silver, one troy ounce each, or $50 military script / Federal Reserve Notes / fake money

• Before you do this, you need to be prepared to defend it, but that is why I have the card in my car because the discussion should end right there when I show them that nobody is required to register their vehicle

• My Paypal: engineerwin@hotmail.com

• You can get the Forbidden Zone laminated sheets from katmanwon@gmail.com
Probable Cause

• Before any police officer stops you, they must have probable cause.

Probable Cause


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

Class C Misdemeanors - Texas

- "(e) An offense under this section is a Class "C" misdemeanor if the offense for which the actor's appearance is required is punishable by fine only." Texas Penal Code § 38.10 Bail Jumping and Failure to Appear [emphasis added]

- "(c) Conviction of a Class C misdemeanor does not impose any legal disability or disadvantage," Texas Penal Code § 12.03 Classification of Misdemeanor

- "An individual adjudged guilty of a Class “C” misdemeanor shall be punished by fine only, not to exceed $500." Texas Penal Code § 12.23 Class (C) Misdemeanors

- "(a) If the owner of the motor vehicle fails to timely pay the amount of the civil penalty imposed against the owner: (1) an arrest warrant may NOT be issued for the owner; & (2) the imposition of the civil penalty may not be recorded on the owner's driving record." Texas Transportation Code § 707.019 Failure to Pay Civil Penalty [emphasis added]

- "A capias is NOT a "Warrant of Arrest."..." Knox v State, 586 S.W. 2d 504, 506 (Tex.Crim.App. 1979) [emphasis added]

Crime in Texas

- "(5) Crime means (A) a misdemeanor punishable by confinement (jail); or (B) a felony

- (6) "DEFENDANT" means a person accused of a crime" Texas Government Code § 78.001 Definitions
Probable Cause

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

- “The only thing the plaintiff needs to do is to allege a false arrest, is either (1) that the defendant made an arrest or imprisonment, or (2) that the defendant affirmatively instigated, encouraged, incited, or caused the arrest or imprisonment.” Burlington v. Josephson, 153 Fed.2d 372,276 (1946)
- "When the plaintiff has shown that he was arrested, imprisoned or restrained of his liberty by the defendant, "the law presumes it to be unlawful." People v. McGrew, 20 Pac. 92 (1888); Knight v. Baker, 133 P. 544(1926)
- "The burden is upon the defendant (cop) to show that the arrest was by authority of law." McAleer v. Good, 65 Atl. 934, 935 (1907); Mackie v. Ambassador, 11 P.2d 8 (1932)

Arrest

- “A motorist stopped by a traffic officer for a traffic offense would be considered “arrested” . . . even if the motorist was not specifically informed that he had been arrested.” People ex rel. Winkle v. Bannan, 125 N.W.2d 875, 879, 372 Mich. 292
- “Any restraint, however slight, upon another’s liberty to come and go as one pleases, constitutes an “arrest.” Swetnam v. W.F. Woolworth Co., 318 P.2d 364, 368, 83 Ariz. 189. [emphasis added]

Penal Code

- “(a) A public servant commits an offense if, with intent to obtain a benefit or with intent to harm or defraud another, he intentionally or knowingly: (2) misuses government property, services, personnel, or any other thing of value belonging to the government that has come into the public servant’s custody or possession by virtue of the public servant's office or employment.” Texas Penal Code Sec. 39.02 Abuse of Official Capacity [emphasis added];
- (a) A person commits an offense if he intentionally refuses to give his name, residence address, or date of birth to a peace officer who has lawfully arrested the person and requested the information, Texas Penal Code, Section 38.02. Failure to Identify [emphasis added]
- “(a) A public servant acting under color of his office or employment commits an offense if he:
(1) intentionally subjects another to mistreatment or to arrest, detention, search, seizure, dispossession, assessment, or lien that he knows is unlawful;
(2) intentionally denies or impedes another in the exercise or enjoyment of any right, privilege, power, or immunity, knowing his conduct is unlawful; or
(b) For purposes of this section, a public servant acts under color of his office or employment if he acts or purports to act in an official capacity or takes advantage of such actual or purported capacity.” Texas Penal Code Section 39.03 Official Intimidation, Retaliation [emphasis added]
“Perhaps it should be mentioned that as a general rule a person is placed under arrest when he is deprived of his liberty by an officer who intends to arrest him. It is not always necessary for the officer to make a formal declaration of arrest. See: 1 Varon, Searches, Seizures and Immunities, 75 (1961);” Henry v. United States, 361 U.S. 98, 4 L.Ed.2d 134, 80 S.Ct. 168 (1959) and United States v. Boston, 330 F.2d 937 (1964)

“A motorist stopped by a traffic officer for a traffic offense would be considered “arrested” . . . even if the motorist was not specifically informed that he had been arrested.” People ex rel. Winkle v. Bannan, 125 N.W.2d 875, 879, 372 Mich. 292

“Any restraint, however slight, upon another’s liberty to come and go as one pleases, constitutes an “arrest.” Swetnam v. W.F. Woolworth Co., 318 P.2d 364, 366, 83 Ariz. 189. [emphasis added]
Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

• “(e) An offense under this section is a Class “C” misdemeanor if the offense for which the actor’s appearance is required [is punishable by fine only].” Texas Penal Code § 38.10 Bail Jumping and Failure to Appear [emphasis added]

• “(c) Conviction of a Class C misdemeanor does not impose any legal disability or disadvantage,” Texas Penal Code § 12.03 Classification of Misdemeanor

• “An individual adjudged guilty of a Class “C” misdemeanor shall be punished by fine only, not to exceed $500.” Texas Penal Code § 12.23 Class (C) Misdemeanors

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Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

• “(5) Crime means (A) a misdemeanor punishable by confinement (jail); or (B) a felony
• (6) “DEFENDANT” means a person accused of a crime” Texas Government Code § 79.001 Definitions

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Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

• If a Class C Misdemeanor fails to be a crime, then it is by definition a civil matter (extortion racket)
• “(a) If the owner of the motor vehicle fails to timely pay the amount of the civil penalty imposed against the owner: (1) an arrest warrant may NOT be issued for the owner; & (2) the imposition of the civil penalty may not be recorded on the owner’s driving record.” Texas Transportation Code § 707.019 Failure to Pay Civil Penalty [emphasis added]

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Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

• In Texas, a police may NOT arrest you for a Class C Misdemeanor, and if they do it is false arrest

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

• ”When the plaintiff has shown that he was arrested, imprisoned or restrained of his liberty by the defendant, "the law presumes it to be unlawful." People v. McGrew, 20 Pac. 92 (1888); Knight v. Baker, 133 P. 544(1926)

• "The burden is upon the defendant (cop) to show that the arrest was by authority of law." McAleer v. Good, 65 Atl. 934, 935 (1907); Mackie v. Ambassador, 11 P.2d 6 (1932)
Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

• “(a) If the owner of the motor vehicle fails to timely pay the amount of the civil penalty imposed against the owner: (1) an arrest warrant may NOT be issued for the owner; & (2) the imposition of the civil penalty may not be recorded on the owner’s driving record.” Texas Transportation Code § 707.019 Failure to Pay Civil Penalty [emphasis added]

• “A capias is NOT a “Warrant of Arrest,”....” Knox v State, 586 S.W. 2d 504, 506 (Tex.Crim.App. 1979) [emphasis added]
Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

• “In this chapter: (1) "Capias" means a writ that is: (A) issued by a court having jurisdiction of a case after judgment and sentence; ....

• (2) "Capias pro fine" means a writ that is:
• (A) issued by a court having jurisdiction of a case after judgment and sentence for unpaid fines and costs; and.....” Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 43.015 Definitions

• “A capias is NOT a “Warrant of Arrest,”....” Knox v State, 586 S.W. 2d 504, 506 (Tex.Crim.App. 1979) [emphasis added]
Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

• If a cop stopped me for speeding in Texas, I would say;
  • “I don’t have a problem providing whatever you need, but I have a couple of questions first. What is your probable cause for stopping me?”
• If he stopped me for speeding, he will say that, and I will say:
  • “Speeding is a class C Misdemeanor, and a Class C Misdemeanor is NOT a crime in Texas, and probable cause requires a crime, so I ask you again, what is your probable cause for stopping me,…or should I just be on my way?”
• Then I would dial 9-1-1 and tell them I need the county Sheriff there because there is some Official Oppression going on...
Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

• “(a) A public servant commits an offense if, with intent to obtain a benefit or with intent to harm or defraud another, he intentionally or knowingly: (2) misuses government property, services, personnel, or any other thing of value belonging to the government that has come into the public servant's custody or possession by virtue of the public servant's office or employment.” Texas Penal Code Sec. 39.02 Abuse of Official Capacity [emphasis added];

• (a) A person commits an offense if he intentionally refuses to give his name, residence address, or date of birth to a peace officer who has lawfully arrested the person and requested the information. Texas Penal Code, Section 38.02. Failure to Identify [emphasis added]
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• “(a) A public servant acting under color of his office or employment commits an offense if he:
  • (1) intentionally subjects another to mistreatment or to arrest, detention, search, seizure, dispossess, assessment, or lien that he knows is unlawful;
  • (2) intentionally denies or impedes another in the exercise or enjoyment of any right, privilege, power, or immunity, knowing his conduct is unlawful; or
• (b) For purposes of this section, a public servant acts under color of his office or employment if he acts or purports to act in an official capacity or takes advantage of such actual or purported capacity.” Texas Penal Code Section 39.03 Official Oppression [emphasis added].

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• "(a) A person commits an offense if he:
  • (1) impersonates a public servant with intent to induce another to submit to his pretended official authority or to rely on his pretended official acts; or
  • (2) knowingly purports to exercise any function of a public servant or of a public office, including that of a judge and court, and the position or office through which he purports to exercise a function of a public servant or public office has no lawful existence under the constitution or laws of this state or of the United States.

• (b) An offense under this section is a felony of the third degree." Texas Penal Code, Section 37.11 Impersonating Public Servant, [emphasis added];

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• “If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; ...They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; ...” 18 USC § 241 Conspiracy to Violate Rights under Color of Law;

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• “Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, …….. shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; ……..” 18 USC § 242 Violating Rights under Color of Law;
“(a) Whoever, in any of the circumstances referred to in subsection (b) of this section—
• (2) intentionally obstructs, by force or threat of force, including by threat of force against religious real property, any person in the enjoyment of that person’s free exercise of religious beliefs, or attempts to do so; shall be punished as provided in subsection (d)
• (b) The circumstances referred to in subsection (a) are that the offense is in or affects interstate or foreign commerce.” 18 USC § 247 Damage to Religious Property; Obstruction of persons in the free exercise of religious beliefs
“Good Faith” defense

• “(e)DEFENSE.—A good faith reliance on—
• (1) a court warrant or order, a grand jury subpoena, a legislative authorization, or a statutory authorization (including a request of a governmental entity under section 2703(f) of this title);
• (2) a request of an investigative or law enforcement officer under section 2518(7) of this title; or
• (3) a good faith determination that section 2511(3) of this title permitted the conduct complained of;
• is a complete defense to any civil or criminal action brought under this chapter or any other law.” 18 US Code 2707 Civil Action

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“Good Faith” defense

• “(a) No evidence obtained by an officer or other person in violation of any provisions of the Constitution or laws of the State of Texas, or of the Constitution or laws of the United States of America, shall be admitted in evidence against the accused on the trial of any criminal case.

• (b) It is an exception to the provisions of Subsection (a) of this Article that the evidence was obtained by a law enforcement officer acting in objective good faith reliance upon a warrant issued by a neutral magistrate based on probable cause.” Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 38.23 Evidence Not to Be Used [emphasis added]
“Good Faith” defense

• Government officials are required to know the law
• Government officials are required to know that a Warrant may NOT be issued
• A capias may ONLY be issued after they get jurisdiction, and hold a trial, and a conviction
• Any denials of due process are bad behavior – they ALWAYS deny due process in countless ways
• That is why I recommend that you have one of my Kangaroo Court Survival laminated sheets with you in their o-called Court

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Bad Behavior

• “The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.” Constitution for the United States of America, Article 3, Section 1
Good Behavior – Bad Behavior

"The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Office during good Behaviour."— Constitution for the United States of America, Article 3, Section 1

"Fraud upon the court is fraud which is directed to the judicial machinery itself and is not fraud between the parties or fraudulent documents, false statements or perjury. ... It is the court or a member is corrupted, or influenced, or influence is attempted, or where the judge has not performed his judicial function — i.e., where the impartial functions of the court have been directly corrupted." Bulloch v. United States, 763 F.2d 1115, 1121 (10th Cir. 1985)

"It is a fundamental right of a party to have a neutral and detached judge preside over the judicial proceedings." Ward v Village of Monroeville, 409 U.S. 57, 61-62, 93 S.Ct 80, 83, 34 L.Ed. 2d 267 (1972); Tumey v Ohio, 273 U.S. 510, 5209, 47 S. Ct. 437, 440, 71 L.Ed. 749 (1927)

Jurisdiction

"Jurisdiction can be challenged at any time," and "Jurisdiction, once challenged, cannot be assumed and must be decided." Bass v. Utah Power & Light Co. 395 F.2d 906, 910

"Once challenged, jurisdiction cannot be assumed, it must be proved to exist." Stuck v. Medical Examiners 94 Ca 2d 751, 211 P2d 289

"There is no discretion to ignore that lack of jurisdiction." Joyce v. US, 474 F2d 215

"Where jurisdiction is contested, the burden of establishing it rests upon the plaintiff." Loos v American Energy Savers, Inc., 168 Ill.App.3d 558, 522 N.E.2d 841 (1988)

"the burden of proving jurisdiction rests upon the party asserting it." Bindell v City of Harvey, 212 Ill.App.3d 1042, 571 N.E.2d 1017 (1st Dist. 1991)

"Court must prove on the record, all jurisdiction facts related to the jurisdiction asserted." Lantana v. Hopper, 102 F. 2d 168; Chicago v New York 37 FSupp. 150

"...[H]owever late this objection [to jurisdiction] has been made, or may be made in any case, In an inferior or appellate Court of the United States, It must be considered and decided, BEFORE any court can move ONE FURTHER STEP IN THE CAUSE: as any movement is necessarily the exercise of jurisdiction." RHODE ISLAND MASSACHUSETTS, 37 U.S. 657, 718, 9 L.Ed. 1233 (1838).

"A court has no jurisdiction to determine its own jurisdiction, for a basic issue in any case before a tribunal is its power to act, and a court must have the authority to decide that question first." Rescue Army v. Municipal Court of Los Angeles, 171 P2d 8: 331 US 549, 91 K, ed, 1666m 67 S, Ct, 1409

"A departure by a court from those recognized and established requirements of law however close apparent adherence to mere form in methods of procedure which has the effect of depriving one of a constitutional right, is an excess of jurisdiction." Wuest v. Wuest, 127 P2d 934, 937.

"The fact shifts to the court to prove jurisdiction." Rosemond v. Lambert, 469 F 2d 416

"the fact that the petitioner was released on a promise to appear before a magistrate for an arraignment, that fact is circumstance to be considered in determining whether in first instance there was a probable cause for the arrest." Monroe v.Papa, DC, Ill. 1963, 221 F Supp 685.

"It is impossible to prove jurisdiction exists absent a substantial nexus with the state, such as voluntary subscription to license. All jurisdictional facts supporting claim that supposed jurisdiction exists must appear on the record of the court." Pipe Line v Marathon. 102 S. Ct. 3855 quoting Crowell v Benson 883 US 22

Subject Matter Jurisdiction

"Where a court failed to observe safeguards, it amounts to denial of due process of law, court is deprived of juris. Merritt v. Hunter, C.A. Kansas 170 P2d 739

"Not every action by any judge is in exercise of his judicial function. It is not a judicial function for a Judge to commit an intentional act even though the act occurs in the courthouse, when a judge acts as a Trespasser of the Law, when a judge does not follow the law, the judge loses subject matter jurisdiction and The Judge's orders are void, of no legal force or effect" Yates Vs. Village of Hoffman Estates, Illinois, 209 F.Supp. 757 (N.D. Ill. 1962) [emphasis added]
Bad Behavior

• "Fraud upon the court is fraud which is directed to the judicial machinery itself and is not fraud between the parties or fraudulent documents, false statements or perjury. ... It is where the court or a member is corrupted, or influenced, or influence is attempted, or where the judge has not performed his judicial function --- i.e., where the impartial functions of the court have been directly corrupted.\textquote Double quotes\textquote \textquote Bulloch v. United States, 763 F.2d 1115, 1121 (10th Cir. 1985)\textquote Double quotes\textquote \textquote
County Attorney Represents State of Texas

"...The County Attorneys shall represent the State in all cases in the District and Inferior courts in their respective counties; Article 5, Section 21, Texas Constitution.

Malicious Prosecution

"Although probable cause may not be inferred from malice, malice may be inferred from lack of probable cause." Pauley v. Hall, 335 N.W. 2d 197, 124 Mich App 255.

Void Judgment

"a universal principle as old as the law is that a proceedings of a court without jurisdiction are a nullity and its judgment therein without effect either on person or property." Norwood v. Renfield, 34 C 329; Ex parte Glambonini, 49 P. 732.

"When a judge acts where he or she does not have jurisdiction to act, the judge is engaged in an act or acts of treason." US v Will, 449 US 200, 216, 101 S Ct, 471, 66 LEd2nd 392, 406 (1980) Cohens V Virginia, 19 US (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5 LEd 257 (1821).

"A court cannot confer jurisdiction where none existed and cannot make a void proceeding valid. It is clear and well established law that a void order can be challenged in any court", OLD WAYNE MUT. L. ASSOC. v. MCDONOUGH, 204 U. S. 8, 27 S. Ct. 236 (1907).

"Where there is no jurisdiction there is no judge; the proceeding is as nothing. Such has been the law from the days of the Marshalsea, 10 Coke 68; also Bradley v. Fisher, 13 Wall 335,351." Manning v. Ketcham, 58 F.2d 948.

"brutum fulmen": "An empty noise; an empty threat. A judgment void upon its face which is in legal effect no judgment at all, and by which no rights are divested, and from which none can be obtained; and neither binds nor bars anyone. Dollert v. Pratt-Hewitt Oil Corporation, Tex.Civ.App, 179 S.W.2d 346, 348. Also, see Corpus Juris Secundum, "Judgments" §§ 459, 512 546, 549. Blacks Law Dictionary, 4th Edition.

Impersonation


"Judge loses his absolute immunity from damage actions only when he acts in clear absence of all jurisdiction or performance of an act which is not judicial in nature." Schucker v. Rockwood, 846 F.2d 1202.

"In arriving at our decision in this matter we do not depart in any way from our holding in Huendling v. Jensen that the doctrine of judicial immunity extends to courts of limited jurisdiction. But, when a minor magistrate acts wholly without jurisdiction, civil liability attaches for his malicious and corrupt abuse of process and his willful and malicious oppression of any person under the pretense of acting in his official capacity. See Huendling v. Jensen, 168 N.W.2d at 745 and authorities cited." 188 N.W.2d 294; 197 Iowa Sup. LEXIS 863; 64 A.L.R.3d 1242.

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When Liberty and Freedom are at stake, your silence isn’t golden...
it’s yellow.
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Subject Matter Jurisdiction

• “If the court determines at any time that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction, the court must dismiss the action.” Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 12(h)(3)

• "Defense of lack of jurisdiction over the subject matter may be raised at any time, even on appeal." Hill Top Developers v. Holiday Pines Service Corp. 478 So. 2D, 368 Fla a DCA 1985)

• "Thus, where a judicial tribunal has no jurisdiction of the subject matter on which it assumes to act, its proceedings are absolutely void in the fullest sense of the term." Dillon v. Dillon, 187 P 27
Malicious Prosecution

• “...The County Attorneys shall represent the State in all cases in the District and inferior courts in their respective counties; Article 5, Section 21, Texas Constitution

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“Change will not come if we wait for some other person or some other time. We are the ones we’ve been waiting for. We are the change that we seek.”
Subject Matter Jurisdiction

- Do NOT give them jurisdiction
- ALWAYS make Special Appearance
- Point out their denials of due process
- Do NOT allow them to enter a plea – it gives them jurisdiction – “You are NOT entering a plea - I don’t give you jurisdiction!”
- “You have already demonstrated that you have pre-judged his matter, as a (bought and paid for) Clerk for the Prosecutor!”
- “so we are impersonating a Judge today are we?”
- DEMAND that it be dismissed immediately!