



Privileges = Slavery

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

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



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,**



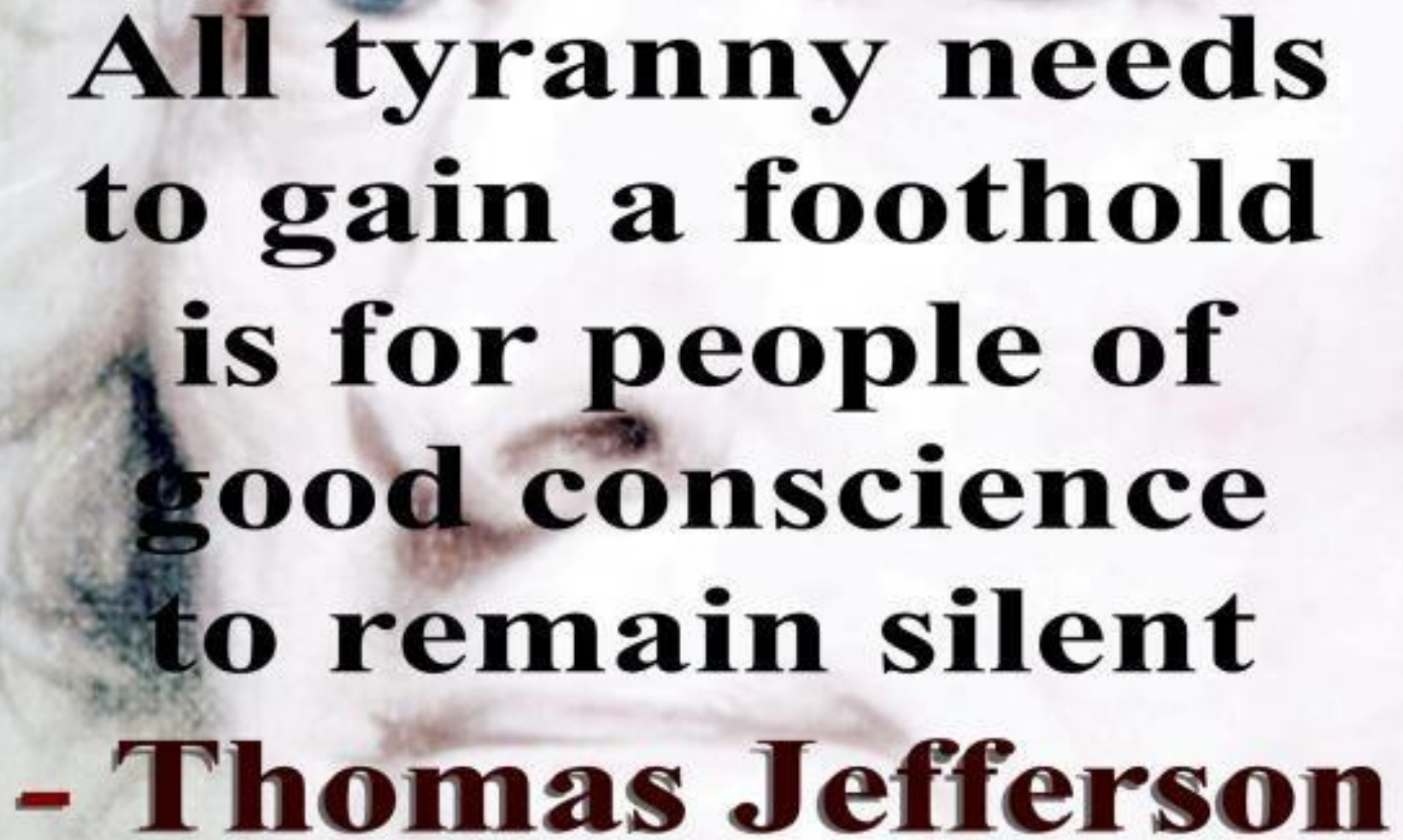
**HOW CAN THEY KNOW WHEN OR IF THEIR RIGHTS
AND FREEDOMS ARE BEING INFRINGED?**

**NEVER FORGET THE MEN WHO STARTED THIS
COUNTRY WERE**



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



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

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)

Privileges

- ▣ **Why do you think that the communists (democrats) want to give away all of the freebies to the so-called illegal aliens (strangers)?**

Property is Subject Subject is Property

- “The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the.... other property belonging to the United States.....” Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2, Constitution for the United States of America
- “Section 2 Definitions (1) In this Act, owned means, subject to the regulations,.....;” Canadian Ownership and Control Determination Act;

Color of Law

- Inasmuch as every government is an artificial person, an abstraction, and a creature of the mind only, a government can interface only with other artificial persons. The imaginary, having neither actuality nor substance, is foreclosed from creating and attaining parity with the tangible. The legal manifestation of this is that no government, as well as any law, agency, aspect, court, etc. can concern itself with anything other than corporate, artificial persons and the contracts between them. Penhallow v Doane's Administrators, 3 U.S. 54 (1795) at p 93

Jurisdiction = Contract

- "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


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Subject = Contract

- “All subjects over which the sovereign power of the state extends are objects of taxation, but those over which it does not extend are exempt from taxation. This proposition may also be pronounced as self-evident. The sovereignty of the state extends to everything which exists by its authority or its permission.” McCullough v Maryland, 17 U.S. [4 Wheat] 316 (1819).
[emphasis added]

Subject = Slave

- “**Martial Law extends to property, and to persons, whether they are subjects of the enemy or aliens to that government.**”
Lieber Code, Article 7 [emphasis added]

Subject = Slave

- “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

Privileges = Slavery

• **“WOE to her that is filthy and polluted, to the oppressing city! 2 She obeyed not the voice; she received not correction; she trusted not in the LORD; she drew not near to her God. 3 Her princes within her are roaring lions ; her judges are evening wolves; they gnaw not the bones till the morrow. 4 Her prophets are light and treacherous persons : her priests have polluted the sanctuary, they have done violence to the law.” Zephaniah 3:1-4**

US citizen ≠ Privilege

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

Government Employee = Privilege

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

Government Employee = Privilege

- **“(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. (of Certificate of Title Act)

Commerce = Privilege

- "(h) DEFINITION's. "
- "(1) SECURITY INTEREST.-The term 'security interest' means any interest in property acquired by contract for the purpose of securing payment or performance of an obligation or indemnifying against loss or liability. A security interest exists at any time....
- "(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

Contact Information

- ❖ My Blog is; <http://sovereigntyinternational.wordpress.com>
- ❖ Website - www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi
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- ❖ Youtube profile - sovereignliving
- ❖ Facebook - Community Page - Deleted
 - ❖ Private Group - Sovereignty International - Being deleted
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Subject Matter Jurisdiction

- **“An officer who acts in violation of the Constitution ceases to represent the government”.**
Brookfield Const. Co. v. Kozinski,
284 F. Supp. 94,

Government Employee = Privilege

- **“The statute creates a rebuttable presumption of residency for anyone who meets the following criteria: however no such person shall be considered a resident for purposes of this chapter unless such person is either a United States citizen or an alien with legal authorization from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.”** Letter from Jennifer Ammons, General Counsel, Georgia Department of Driver Services, dated 5 September 2012;

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- **“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)

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);

Social Security = Privilege

- "An employee of United States is not qualified to serve as member of grand jury in any District." UNITED STATES v. GRIFFITH et al., 2 F.2d 925, (Court of Appeals of District of Columbia. Submitted October 9, 1924. Decided December 1, 1924.), No. 4114

Bill of Indictment

- **Must say it is a TRUE BILL**
- **If it does not say it is a TRUE BILL then it isn't a true BILL OF INDICTMENT**
- **Must be signed by the County Attorney**
- **Must be signed by the Grand Jury Foreperson**

Subscription/Patreon Channels

- ❖ I have exclusive content available on my website and on Patreon
- ❖ Website has 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
- ❖ 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

Exclusive Website & Patreon Content

- ▣ Arlington Private Information Share
- ▣ Land Deed Training
- ▣ Estoppel Certificates Training
- ▣ Foreclosure Estoppel Certificates Training
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- ▣ Lawsuit Training
- ▣ Other Training (requests?)
- ▣ Northeast Private Information Share videos
- ▣ All forms, files and other instructions are available for free on my 2 private groups at YahooGroups and GoogleGroups
- ▣ All exclusive content will be on my website and you can buy a subscription there

Exclusive Website and Patreon Content

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- ▣ Patreon.com/SovereigntyInternational

Privileges

- **Registration = Privilege**
 - **Birth**
 - **Vehicle**
 - **Any registration**
- **Social Security = Privilege**
- **Commerce = Privilege**

Quitting Privileges

- **It is always about competence and incompetence**
- **There is no such thing as an incompetent sovereign**
- **That is why there is always a BAR member waiting to “represent” you**
- **ONLY imbeciles use liars (Attorneys)**
- **See BAR Members videos**

Quitting Privileges

- **When we are given birth, our parents get a birth certificate for us, and then a Social Security Number**
- **In high school we get a drivers license**
- **After high school we become “employed” [for the government] with a SSN**

Quitting Privileges

- **The so-called courts treat everything as separate issues**
- **We need to treat it like we have multiple fish hooks in us and we take them out one at a time**
- **Becoming sovereign is NOT an event – it is a journey – we grow into it**
- **The scriptures say; line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, there a little**
- **Networking with other “like minded” people is also very important**

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

**War is when your government
tells you who the enemy is.**



**Revolution is when you figure it
out for yourself.**

Plates Available & Laminated Sheet Texas Codes



Plates Available & Laminated Sheet Texas Codes



Plates Available & Laminated Sheet Texas Codes



Plates Available & Laminated Sheet Texas Codes



Plates Available & Laminated Sheet Texas Codes



Plates Available & Laminated Sheet

Texas Codes

- 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.

Plates Available & Laminated Sheet

Texas Codes

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- **“(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)**

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
- Article Four in Amendment **prohibits law enforcement officers from arresting citizens without probable cause** (citations omitted); in cases *Santiago v. City of Vineland*, 107 F.Supp.2d 512, 561-62, 564 (D.N.J. 2000); *Hill v. Algor*, 85 F.Supp.2d 391, 397-98 (D.N.J. 2000) **arrest made without probable cause violates the Fourth Amendment**; *Rzayeva v. Foster*, 134 F.Supp.2d 239, 248-49 (D.Conn. 2001) **holding involuntary civil confinement is a "massive curtailment of liberty", is tantamount to the infringement of being arrested and can be made only upon probable cause**, citing *Vitek v. Jones*, 445 U.S. 480, 491, 100 S.Ct. 1254, 63 L.Ed.2d 552 (1980); *Schneider v. Simonini*, 749 A.2d 336, 163 N.J. 336, 361-65 (2000)

Probable Cause

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

Class C Misdemeanors - Texas

- **"(e) An offense under this section is a 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 § 79.001 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, 85 Atl. 934, 935 (1907); Mackie v. Ambassador, 11 P.2d 6 (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, 366, 83 Ariz. 189. [emphasis added]

Penal Code

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

Probable Cause

- **“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
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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

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

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]

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?”

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]

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- “(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 Oppression [emphasis added].

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- **"(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];**

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- “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;

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- **“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;**

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- “(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

“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**

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,
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Good Behavior – Bad Behavior

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"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."

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." Basso 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)

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"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.

County Attorney Represents State of Texas

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Impersonation

"An officer who acts in violation of the Constitution ceases to represent the government". Brookfield Const. Co. v. Kozinski, 284 F. Supp. 94,

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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!