Social Security Number = Badge of Slavery

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Social Security Number

- There is no law that says anyone has to get or use a Social Security Number
- There is a regulation
- Regulations are for government employees ONLY
- A Social Security Number is a number for a cestui que trust
- No living soul has a Social Security Number

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

- “Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.”
- “The Legal Estate to be in Cestui Que Use” Chapter Fifty-Six in Sec. 1617, at 31 Stat. 1432
“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
US citizen = Taxpayer = Slave

“Slater's protestations to the effect that he derives no benefit from the United States government have no bearing on his legal obligation to pay income taxes. *Cook v. Tait*, 265 U.S. 47, 44 S.Ct. 444, 68 L.Ed. 895 (1924); *Benitez Rexach v. United States*, 390 F.2d 631, (1st Circ.), *cert. denied* 393 U.S. 833, 89 S.Ct. 103, 21 L.Ed.2d 103 (1968). Unless the defendant can establish that he is not a citizen of the United States, the IRS possesses authority to attempt to determine his federal tax liability.” *UNITED STATES of America v. William M. SLATER* (1982) (D. Delaware) 545 F.Supp 179, 182. [emphasis added]
US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

“Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.” which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at 2, where it says;

“And be it further enacted, That in the interpretation and construction of said code the following rules shall be observed namely:…

“Third. The word “person” shall be held to apply to partnerships and corporations, …”, [emphasis added]
“Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.” which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at Chapter One – Laws Remaining in Force, Subchapter Three – Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in Sec. 117, at 31 Stat. 1208, where it says;

“SEC. 117. 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…” [emphasis added]
“Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.” which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at Chapter three – Absence for Seven Years, in Sec. 252, 253, at 31 Stat. 1230, where it says;

“SEC. 252. PRESUMPTION OF DEATH. - If any person shall leave his domicile without any known intention of changing the same, and shall not return or be heard from for seven years from the time of his so leaving, he shall be presumed to be dead, in any case wherein his death shall come in question, unless proof be made that he was alive within that time.
“Yet still it was found difficult to set bounds to ecclesiastical ingenuity; for when they were driven out of all their former holds, they devised a new method of conveyance, by which the lands were granted, not to themselves directly, but to nominal feoffees to the use of the religious houses; thus distinguishing between the possession and the use, and receiving the actual profits, while the seisin of the lands remained in the nominal feoffee, who was held by the courts of equity (then under the direction of the clergy) to be bound in conscience to account [tax] to his cestui que use for the rents and emoluments of the estate: and it is to these inventions that our practitioners are indebted for the introduction of uses and trusts, the foundation of modern conveyancing.” Tomlins Law Dictionary 1835 edition, Volume 2 under the definition of Mortmain [emphasis added]
US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- If the Roman Cult created the cestui que trust
- If the US citizen is a cestui que trust
- Then the Roman Cult owns the US citizen
- If the legal estate in the UNITED STATES is the cestui que trust
- Then the Roman Cult owns the UNITED STATES
- The Roman Cult runs the so-called Courts and wants to account (tax) the “rents and emoluments” of their fraudulently created cestui que trust

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US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- “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 under Chapter Fifteen – Condemnation of Land for Public Use, and in Sec. 485, at 31 Stat. 1265, where it says;

- “Citation to Owners.-The said court, holding a district court of the United States,…” [emphasis added],

- and at Chapter Twenty-Eight – Fees of Officers and Others, and in Sec 1112, at 31 Stat. 1365 where it says;

- “Marshall’s Fees—…that for the service or any citation, summons, capias,…”
Ecclesiastical Court = Admiralty Court

“CITATION, citatio. A summons to appear, applied particularly to process in the Spiritual Court. The Ecclesiastical Courts proceed according to the course of the civil and canon laws, by citation, libel, &c. A person is not normally to be cited to appear out of the diocese, .... every archbishop may cite any person ... Where persons are cited out of their diocese, ..., if when they are cited they do not appear, they are to be excommunicated, &c. ...if any person is cited out of the diocese. ...” Tomlin’s Law Dictionary 1835, Volume 1, [emphasis added]
Ecclesiastical Court = Admiralty

“Citation, (Citatio) A Summons to appear, applied particularly to Process in the Spiritual Court. The Ecclesiastical Courts proceed according to the Course of the Civil and Canon Laws, by Citation, Libel, &c..”, Tomlin’s Law Dictionary, 1835, Volume 1 [emphasis added],

“Citation. This is also the name of the process used in the English ecclesiastical, probate, and divorce courts to call the defendant or respondent before them. 3 Bl. Comm. 100. 3 Steph. Comm. 720.” Black’s Law Dictionary 2nd Edition, at page 202
Taxes

“Tax - an impost; a *tribute imposed on the subject*; an excise; tallage. In public law, taxation signifies the system for raising money for public purposes by compelling the payment by individuals of sums of money called taxes. Some general principles of taxation have been said to be: 1) The *subjects of every State* ought to contribute to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State. In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of taxation. Smith Wealth of Nat., c. 2; 5 Mill, Pol. Econ., cc. 2, 3).” The Dictionary of English Law, Sweet and Maxwell Ltd., London, 1959.

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“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.”

“For imposing taxes on us without our consent.”

“For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury.”

Declaration of Independence (1776)
Taxes in Commerce ONLY

“Whereas taxation by the Parliament... for the purpose of raising a revenue... 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 His Majesty’s colonies, provinces, or plantations, in North America..., except such duties as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce...”  An Act to Impose Taxes in Commerce ONLY, George III CAP 12 (1778)
Statutes = Roman Cult

- All Statutes are ONLY for government property (subjects)
Property = Slavery

- “The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States” US Constitution, Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 [emphasis added]

- If you read any antebellum case involving slavery, the debate was ALWAYS over property rights
“The taxing power, being in its nature unlimited over the subjects within its control, would enable the state governments to destroy the above-mentioned rights…” Crandall v Nevada 73 U. S. 35 (1867)

If they can take a penny,…they can take it all!!
“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]
"...the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States do not necessarily include all the rights protected by the first eight amendments to the Federal constitution against the powers of the Federal government."
Maxwell v Dow, 20 S.C.R. 448, at pg 455;
"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
US Citizen = Roman Cult = No Rights

- "Civil rights under the 14th amendment are for Federal citizens and not State Citizens; Federal citizens, as parents, have no right to the custody of their infant children except subject to the paramount right of the State." Wadleigh v. Newhall, Circuit Court N. Dist. Cal., Mar 13, 1905
Cestui que Trust = Roman Cult = Slave

- “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]
“To take an instance, when a person *sui juris* has given himself in adoption, or a woman has passed under *manus'*, all their property, incorporeal and corporeal, and all that is due to them, is acquired by the adopting father or *coeinctionator*, except those things which perish by a *capitis diminutio*, of which kind are an usufruct, an obligation to services on the part of freedmen contracted by oath and matters enforceable by a statutable action.” The Commentaries of Gaius and Rules of Ulpian, Translated with Notes by J. T. Abdy, L.L.D., and Bryan Walker, M.A. L.L.D., 1874, Section 83, page 198-199, [emphasis added]
“§ 1. Classification of Persons. The Roman law distinguished three kinds of personal status, or degree? of legal capacity, and classified human beings with respect thereto as follows:…

§ 3. Loss of Freedom (Capitis Deminutio Maxima). A Roman citizen could not legally be sold into slavery, but he might become a slave by condemnation for crime or by being captured by an enemy.” Law of Persons by Joseph R. Long, published 1912 [emphasis added]
“Capitis deminutio is the destruction of the ‘caput’ or legal personality. Capitis deminutio, so to speak, wipes out the former individual and puts a new one in his place, and between the old and the new individual there is, legally speaking, nothing in common. A juristic personality may be thus destroyed in one of three ways: (1) by loss of the status libertatis. This is the capitis deminutio maxima; (2) by loss of the status civitatis. This is the capitis deminutio media (magna); (3) by severance from the agnatic family. This entails capitis deminutio minima.” Rudolph Sohm, The Institutes: A Textbook of the History and System of Roman Private Law 178–79 (James Crawford Ledlie trans., 3d ed. 1907).” Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition, page 629 [emphasis added]
Roman Cult Civil Law

- Slavery is a status under Roman Civil Law

Roman law. The diminution of a person's legal status as a result of being reduced to slavery.” Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition, page 629 [emphasis added]
“STATUS. L. Standing: state, condition, situation. Compare Estate. A corporation has no status as a citizen outside of the jurisdiction where it was created.” Anderson’s Law Dictionary, 1889 Edition, page 968

A corporation is a citizen – a citizen is a corporation

If they are assaulting you with a cestui que trust / US citizen / slave then you are in the UNITED STATES
District of Columbia = Roman Cult

- "AN ACT To enact the Uniform Commercial Code for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes." 77 Stat 630 Public Law 88-243

- “(h) The United States is located in the District of Columbia.” Uniform Commercial Code Sec. 9.307. LOCATION OF DEBTOR.
Roman Cult Civil Law

With Roman Civil Law, Status is everything
- There is no real justice
- Justice is for sale, depending on who you are (status)
- Deals with statutes and corporations

With Common Law Status is nothing
- It doesn’t matter who you are
- Everybody is treated the same
“...it is evident that they [U.S. citizens] have not the political rights which are vested in citizens of the States. They are not constituents of any community in which is vested any sovereign power of government. Their position partakes more of the character of subjects than of citizens. They are subject to the laws of the United States [or Canada as applicable], but have no voice in its management. If they are allowed to make laws, the validity of these laws is derived from the sanction of a Government in which they are not represented. Mere citizenship they may have, but the political rights of citizens they cannot enjoy…” People v. De La Guerra, 40 Cal. 311, 342 (A.D. 1870)
US Citizen = Subject = Slave

“[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
US Citizen – Roman Cult = Slave

- US Citizens can murder their unborn children
  - "The unborn are not included within the definition of "person" as used in the 14th Amendment." Roe v. Wade US Supreme Court 410 US 13, 35 L.Ed. 2d 147, 1973
Converted Citizen = Treason

“And while the Fourteenth Amendment does not create a national citizenship, it has the effect of making that citizenship "paramount and dominant", instead of "derivative and dependant" upon state citizenship.” Colgate v Harvey, 296 U.S. 404, on page 427

"The amendment (fourteenth) reversed and annulled the original policy of the constitution," United States v. Rhodes, 27 Federal Cases, 785, 794

See The so-called Fourteenth Amendment is Unconstitutional video
“Citizenship is a political status, and may be defined and privilege limited by Congress.” Ex Parte (NG) Fung Sing, Federal Reporter, 2nd Series, Vol. 6, Page 670 (1925)
"The term resident and citizen of the United States is distinguished from a Citizen of one of the several states, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress." U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. 829 (1873)
US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

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

“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

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Resident = US  Subject = Slave

“One does not necessarily become a non-resident by absconding or absenting himself from his place of abode.” 52 Mo. App. 291
Residence = US Subject = Slave

“Residence. noun. The fact of being officially present; the statutory presence of an incumbent in a benefice.” Funk and Wagnals Standard Dictionary, International Edition Copyright 1965
US Citizen = US Subject = Slave

• "...it might be correctly said that there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States. ..... A citizen of any one of the States of the Union, is held to be, and called a citizen of the United States, although technically and abstractly there is no such thing." Ex Parte Frank Knowles, 5 Cal. Rep. 300,
"...at the revolution the Sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subjects, unless the African slaves among us may be so-called and have none to govern but themselves; the citizens of America are equal as fellow citizens, and as joint tenants in the sovereignty." Chisholm v Georgia, 2 Dall. 440, at pg 471; [emphasis added]
"The right of trial by jury in civil cases, guaranteed by the 7th Amendment (Walker v. Sauvinet, 92 U. S. 90), and the right to bear arms, guaranteed by the 2nd Amendment (Presser v. Illinois, 116 U. S. 252), have been distinctly held not to be privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States guaranteed by the 14th Amendment against abridgement by the states, and in effect the same decision was made in respect of the guarantee against prosecution, except by indictment of a grand jury, contained in the 5th Amendment (Hurtado v. California, 110 U. S. 516), and in respect of the right to be confronted with witnesses, contained in the 6th Amendment." West v. Louisiana, 194 U. S. 258.
"The technical niceties of the common law are not regarded. . .", 1 R.C.L. 31, p. 422. "A jury does not figure, ordinarily, in the trial of an admiralty suit. . . the verdict of the jury merely advisory, and may be disregarded by the court." 1 R.C.L. 40, p. 432. "[The] rules of practice may be altered whenever found to be inconvenient or likely to embarrass the business of the court." 1 R.C.L. 32, p. 423. "A court of admiralty. . . acts upon equitable principles." 1 R.C.L. 17, p. 416. "A libel of information [accusation] does not require all the technical precision of an indictment at common law. If the allegations describe the offense, it is all that is necessary; and if it is founded upon a statute, it is sufficient if it pursues the words of the law." The Emily v. The Caroline, 9 Wheat. 381
"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);
“INTERNATIONAL LAW RULE: Adopted for areas under Federal legislative jurisdiction….Federalizes State civil law, including common law.--The rule serves to federalize not only the statutory but the common law of a State. … STATE AND FEDERAL VENUE DISCUSSED: The civil laws effective in an area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction are Federal law, notwithstanding their derivation from State laws, and a cause arising under such laws may be brought in or removed to a Federal district court under … (now sections 1331 and 1441 of title 28, United States Code), giving jurisdiction to such courts of civil actions arising under the "**laws ** of the United States" …." Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States – Report of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States, Part II, A Text of the Law of Legislative Jurisdiction Submitted to the Attorney General and Transmitted to the President June 1957, page 158-165
US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- “For the very idea that one may be compelled to hold his life or the means of living, or any material right essential to the enjoyment of life at the mere will of another, seems to be intolerable in any free country where freedom prevails as being the essence of slavery itself.” Yick wo v Hopkins 118 U.S. 356
- Tax payer = forced work for nothing = slavery
There Have Always Been Two Classes of Citizens

“The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.” US Constitution Article 4, Section 2, Clause 1

“But the stranger that dwelleth among you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt;...” Leviticus 19:34

“Love ye therefore the stranger; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt.” Deuteronomy 10:19
Two Classes of Citizens

“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)
Citizenship Classes

- Strangers have a Social Security/Social Insurance Number

> “19 ¶Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother; usury of money, usury of victuals, usury of any thing that is lent upon usury: 20 Unto a stranger thou mayest lend upon usury; but unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury:”

Deuteronomy 23:19-20

- The bankster thieves will not loan their so-called money, unless you can prove you are a “resident”.

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“In doing this I shall have occasion incidentally to evince how true it is, that states and governments were made for man; and at the same time how his creatures and servants at first deceived, next vilified, and at last oppressed their master and maker. Let a state be considered as subordinate to the people and everything else be subordinate to the state.” Chisolm v Georgia 2 Dall. 440
Summary

''If a nation expects to be ignorant & free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was & never will be’’
Thomas Jefferson
Making Merchandise of you

- “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

- “And through covetousness shall they with feigned words make merchandise of you: whose judgment now of a long time lingereth not, and their damnation slumbereth not.” 2 Peter 2:3
Fraud = Lies = Satanism

➢ “Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.” John 8:44

➢ “But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers [pharmaceutical drug pushers], and idolaters, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone: which is the second death.” Revelation 21:8
Conclusion

”It behooves every man who values liberty of conscience for himself, to resist invasions of it in the case of others: or their case may, by change of circumstances, become his own”
Thomas Jefferson
"If Ye love wealth better than liberty, the tranquility of servitude, better than the animating contest of freedom, go home from us in peace. We ask not your counsel or arms. Crouch down and lick the hands which feed you. May your chains set lightly upon you, and may our posterity forget that you were ever our countrymen." Samuel Adams, "the father of the American revolution", member of "The sons of Liberty (the group that did the Boston Tea Party)"

Quoted from the debates of 1776
Conclusion

"When shall it be said in any country of the world, my poor are happy, neither ignorance or distress is to be found among them; my jails are empty of prisoners, my streets of beggars; the aged are not in want, the taxes not oppressive; the rational world is my friend because I am friend of its happiness. When these things can be said, then may that country boast of its constitution and government." - Thomas Paine
The Watchman

➢ “But if the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned; if the sword come, and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand.” Ezekiel 33:6

➢ Either you are part of the problem, or you are part of the solution

➢ You are now a watchman!

➢ Circulate this video far and wide!!
Other Videos (over 250)

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- Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
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- UNIDROIT
- Martial Law is here!
- Quasi Contracts and Roman Civil Law
- De Facto Courts
- All Courts are Ecclesiastical Courts
- DC Courts in Texas
- Jurisdiction

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Summary

- Copies of these documents can be found at My private group at Yahoo called Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
- I have Youtube videos that are videos of Private Information Shares that show these and other court citations that are available for a donation
- Donations to support this work are appreciated. I prefer gold or silver coin, but as an extremely less desirable alternative I can accept IOUs (Federal Reserve Notes, Paypal gifts, checks, money orders, etc) send me an email for particulars

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Summary

- If you find this useful, then you need to pay it forward
- If you don’t know what Pay it Forward means, then watch the movie
- Send me your success stories
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