

War Crimes Everywhere!

by Sovereignty International (a trust)

C/O 6340 Lake Worth Blvd., #437

Fort Worth, Texas

ZIP CODE EXEMPT

engineerwin@yahoo.com

Administrating-Your-Public-Servants@GoogleGroups.com Administrating-Your-Public-Servants@YahooGroups.com www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi

Military Occupation - Videos

- Martial Law is Here and has been for Decades
- https://youtu.be/ooaHKZIZyD8
- We are Under Martial Law
- https://youtu.be/gygplcEyUhk
- Martial Law is Coming from the United Nations
- https://youtu.be/kyqAT57ZwP4
- Alberta (and other Canadian States) are under a Military
 Occupation https://youtu.be/N-KshxgqpDk
- Texas (and other American States) are under a Military Occupation https://youtu.be/1ztqeyphmSU

- Martial Law Supersedes and replaces Common Law
- "...statutes have been passed extending the courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty far beyond their ancient limits for depriving us the accustomed and inestimable privilege of trial by jury, in cases affecting both life and property.....to supersede the course of common law and instead thereof to publish and order the use and exercise of the law martial..... and for altering fundamentally the form of government established by charter.
- We saw the misery to which such despotism would reduce us." Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms

 (1775)

- "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." The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court, Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968], ©Common Law Copyright 2017

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

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

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

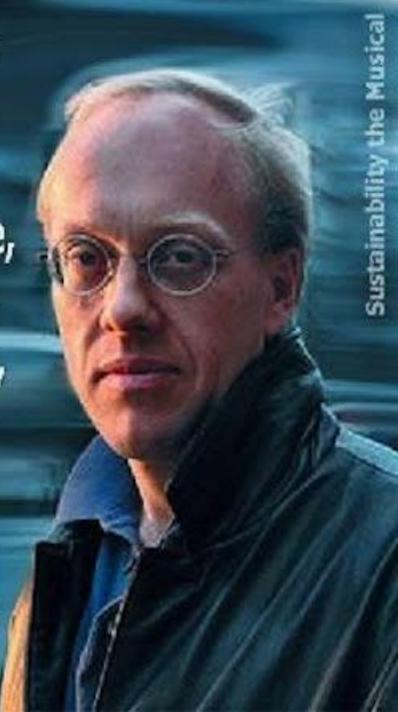
- Police use military rank structures, Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant
- Military Script circulates for money (Federal Reserve Notes, Bank of Canada Notes, Bank of England Notes, etc.)
- Military Uniforms used by police, judges, etc.
- "The wearing of clerical dress or of a religious habit on the part of lay folk,, is liable to the same penalty on the part of the State as the misuse of military uniform." Article 10, Concordat of 1933 (between Mitter and the Roman Cult)

 "A place, district, or country occupied by an enemy stands, in consequence of the occupation, under the Martial Law of the invading or occupying army, whether any proclamation declaring Martial Law, or any public warning to the inhabitants, has been issued or not. Martial Law is the immediate and direct effect and consequence of occupation or conquest. The presence of a hostile army proclaims its Martial Law." Article 1, Lieber Code [emphasis added]

- "Territory is considered occupied when it is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army.
- The occupation extends only to the territory where such authority has been established and can be exercised." Law and Customs of War on Land (Hague IV), Article 42

 "Martial Law does not cease during the hostile occupation, except by special proclamation, ordered by the commander in chief; or by special mention in the treaty of peace concluding the war, when the occupation of a place or territory continues beyond the conclusion of peace as one of the conditions of the same." Article 2, Lieber Code [emphasis added]

"We now live in a nation where doctors destroy health, lawyers destroy justice, universities destroy knowledge, governments destroy freedom, the press destroys information, religion destroys morals, and our banks destroy the economy." Chris Hedges



References

- Copies of these documents can be found at My private group at Yahoo called Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
- For a complete set of Youtube videos with Private Information Shares, a DVD with over 50 searchable Law Dictionaries, and other books and forms contact me privately at engineerwin@yahoo.com
- Donations to support this work are appreciated. I prefer gold or silver coin, but as an extremely less desirable alternative I can accept IOUs (Federal Reserve Notes, Paypal gifts, checks, money orders, etc) send me an email for particulars

- "In addition to the provisions which shall be implemented in peacetime, the present Convention shall apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the High Contracting Parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them.
- The Convention shall also apply to all cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of a High Contracting Party, even if the said occupation meets with no armed resistance.
- Although one of the Powers in conflict may not be a party to the present Convention, the Powers who are parties thereto shall remain bound by it in their mutual relations. They shall furthermore be bound by the Convention in relation to the said Power, if the latter accepts and applies the provisions thereof." Article 2, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of 1949 [emphasis added]

- "NOTE: Under the Law-Martial, only the criminal jurisdiction of a Military Court is the recognized law. But as Article Three says, "the civil courts can continue wholly or in part as long as the civil jurisdiction does not violate the Military orders laid down by the Commander in Chief or one of his Commanders." By this means; a military venue, jurisdiction, and authority are imposed upon the occupied populace under disguise of the ordinary civil courts and officers of the occupied district or region, because the so-called civil authorities in an occupied district, or region, only act at the pleasure of a military authority.
- It should also be noted here that the several State Legislatures, County Boards of Commissioners, and City Councils, are constantly legislating to please the edicts of the federal government (the occupying force) and that their legislation, in this sense, is not an exercise of State sovereignty, but instead, a compliance with edicts of the military force which occupies the several States and consequently are edicts of Martial Law Rule." 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 [emphasis added]

- "The present Convention shall apply from the outset of any conflict or occupation mentioned in Article 2.
- In the territory of Parties to the conflict, the application of the present Convention shall cease on the general close of military operations.
- In the case of occupied territory, the application of the present Convention shall cease one year after the general close of military operations; however, the Occupying Power shall be bound, for the duration of the occupation, to the extent that such Power exercises the functions of government in such territory, by the provisions of the following Articles of the present Convention: 1 to 12, 27, 29 to 34, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 59, 61 to 77, 143." Article 6, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of 1949 [emphasis added]

Clerks masquerading as Judges

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

Clerks Masquerading as Judges

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

US Citizen = Roman Law = Roman Cult

• "...where any state proceeds against a private individual in a judicial forum it is well settled that the state, county, municipality, etc. waives any immunity to counters, cross claims and complaints, by direct or collateral means regarding the matters involved." Luckenback v. The Thekla, 295 F 1020, 226 Us 328; Lyders v. Lund, 32 F2d 308

US Citizen = Roman Law = Roman Cult

• "When enforcing mere statutes, judges of all courts do not act judicially" (and thus are not protected by "qualified" or "limited immunity," - SEE: Owen v. City, 445 U.S. 662; Bothke v. Terry, 713 F2d 1404



©Common Law Copyright 2017

US Citizen = Roman Law = Roman Cult

 Immunity for judges does not extend to acts which are clearly outside of their jurisdiction. Bauers v. Heisel, C.A. N.J. 1966, 361 F.2d 581, Cert. Den. 87 S.Ct. 1367, 386 U.S. 1021, 18 L.Ed. 2d 457 (see also Muller v. Wachtel, D.C.N.Y. 1972, 345 F.Supp. 160; Rhodes v. Houston, D.C. Nebr. 1962, 202 F.Supp. 624 affirmed 309 F.2d 959, Cert. den 83 St. 724, 372 U.S. 909, 9 L.Ed. 719, Cert. Den 83 S.Ct. 1282, 383 U.S. 971, 16 L.Ed. 2nd 311, Motion denied 285 F.Supp. 546).

©Common Law Copyright 2017

Clerks Masquerading as Judges

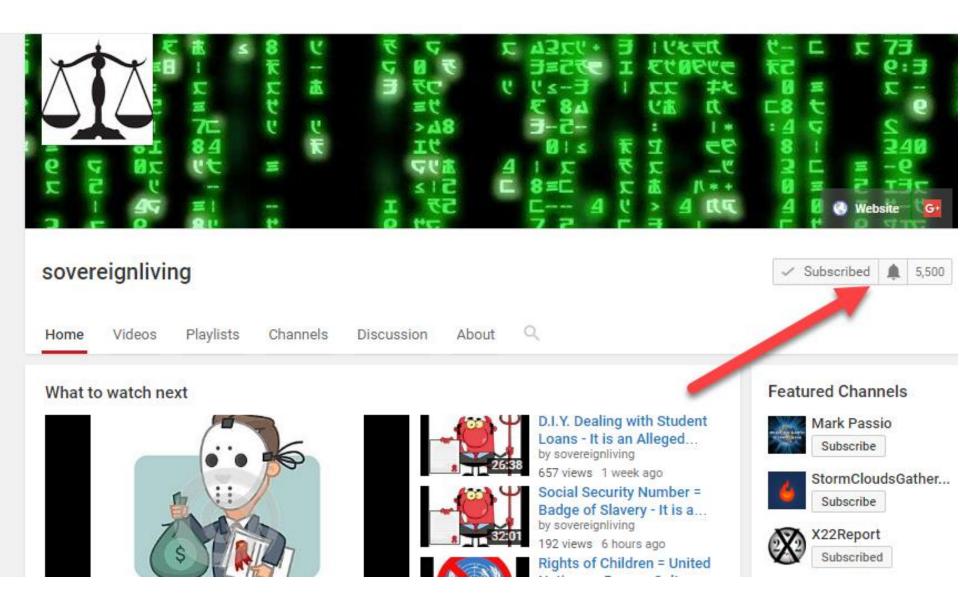
- A Clerk Masquerading as a Judge is not competent to do anything judicial like issue orders, or warrants
- A Clerk Masquerading as a Judge is operating in his private capacity, and has no immunity
- "Ministerial officers are incompetent to receive grants of judicial power from the legislature, their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

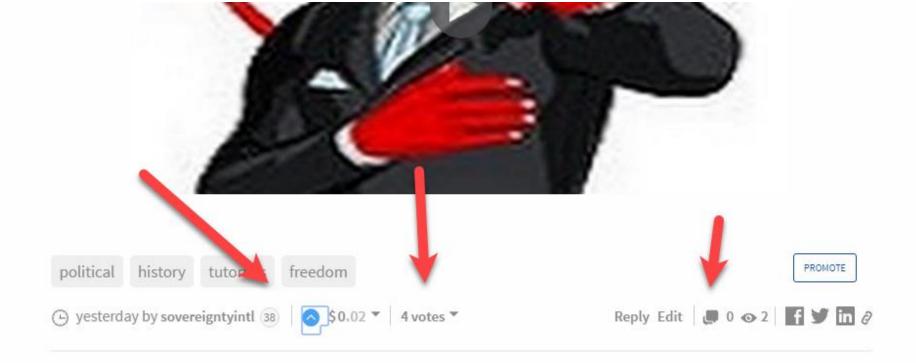
No Jurisdiction = Kangaroo Court = Roman Cult

• "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.

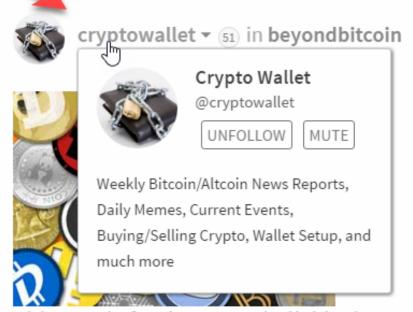
Advertisement

- Don't forget to subscribe to this Youtube channel
- Don't forget to follow me on Steemit
 @sovereigntyintl
- Don't forget to Like this video
- 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
- https://www.bitchute.com/channel/sovereigntyintern
 ational/
 occurrent-channel/sovereigntyintern
 occurrent-channel/sovereigntyintern
 occurrent-channel/sovereigntyintern
 occurrent-channel/sovereigntyintern
 occurrent-channel/sovereigntyintern
 occurrent-channel/sovereigntyintern
 <a href="mailto:occurrent-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-channel-c





What Should Your Crypto Coin Portfolio Look Like?



3 hours ago

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

Statutes = Penalty = Breach of Contract = Roman Cult

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

 NcNeely v. City of Natchez, 114 So. 484, 487; 148

 Miss. 268.
- Where an action is founded entirely upon a statue, and the only object of it is to recover a penalty or forfeiture, such action is a "penal action." <u>Gawthrop</u> v. Fairmont Coal Co., 81 S.E. 560, 561; 74 S.Va. 39.



Statutes = Penalty = Breach of Contract = Roman Cult

• The words "penal" and "penalty" in their strict and primary sense denote a punishment, whether corporal or pecuniary, imposed and enforced by the state for a crime or offense against its laws. The noun penalty is defined forfeiture or to be forfeited for noncompliance with an agreement. The words forfeit and penalty are substantially synonymous. Missouri, K. & T. Ry. Co. v. Dewey Portland Cement Co., 242 P. 257, 259, 113 Okla. 142. ©Common Law Copyright 2017

Statutes = Penalty = Breach of Contract = Roman Cult

• A "penal action" is one founded entirely on statute, and the only object is to recover a penalty or a forfeiture imposed as a punishment for a certain specific offense, while a "remedial action: is one which is brought to obtain compensation or indemnity. Cummings v. Board of Education of Okla. City, 125 P2d 989, 994, 190 Okl. 533

Statutes = Penalty = Breach of Contract = Roman Cult

• A "penal action" is a civil suit brought for the recovery of a statutory forfeiture when inflicted as punishment for an offense against the public. Such actions are "civil actions," on the one hand closely related to criminal prosecutions and on the other to actions for private injuries in which the party aggrieved may, by statute, recover punitive damages. State ex rel. McNamee v. Stobie, 92 SW 191, 212, 194 Mo. 14 ommon Law Copyright 2017

IF YOU THINK THIS IS FOR YOUR PROTECTION...



YOU CLEARLY HAVE NO IDEA WHAT'S GOING ON.

Subscription Channels

- ❖ Vid.me shut down on 15 December & youtube channel called Sovereignty International is free
- ❖ I made the exclusive content available on my website
- 2 subscription levels, and I accept crypto currencies
- \$2.99/month or \$19.99/year for the videos only
- ❖ \$4.99/month or \$39.99/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 Content

- Arlington Private Information Share
- Land Deed Training
- Estoppel Certificates Training
- Foreclosure Estoppel Certificates Training
- Corporate Denial Training
- Toll Roads Notice and Demand Training
- Invoice Training
- Notice of Void Judgment training

Exclusive Content

- Revocation of Signature training
- Third Party Witness Training
- Federal Habeas Corpus Training
- Revocation of Voter Registration
- Criminal Complaint Training
- Lawsuit Training
- Other Training (requests?)
- All forms, files and other instructions are available for free on my 2 private groups at YahooGroups and GoogleGroups
- All exclusive content will be on my website and you can buy a subscription there

Statutes = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- All they need is a 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

US Citizen = Roman Law = Roman Cult

"Yet still it was found difficult to set bounds to ecclesiastical ingenuity; for when they were driven out of all their former holds, they devised a new method of conveyance, by which the lands were granted, not to themselves directly, but to nominal feoffees to the use of the religious houses; thus distinguishing between the possession and the use, and receiving the actual profits, while the seisin of the lands remained in the nominal feoffee, who was held by the courts of equity (then under the direction of the clergy) to be bound in conscience to account to his cestui que use for the rents and emoluments [taxes] 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]

Quasi-Contracts
"Assumpsit -In its origin an action of tort, [assumpsit] was soon transformed into an action of contract, becoming afterwards a remedy where there was neither tort nor contract. Based at first only upon an express promise, it was afterwards supported upon an implied promise, and even upon a fictitious promise. Introduced as a special manifestation of the action on the case, it soon acquired the dignity of a distinct form of action, which superseded Debt, became concurrent with Account, with Case upon a bailment, a warranty, and bills of exchange, and competed with Equity in the case of the essentially equitable quasi-contracts growing out of the principle of unjust enrichment. Surely, it would be hard to find a better illustration of the flexibility and power of self-development of the Common Law." James Barr Ames, "The History of Assumpsit," in 3 Select Essays in Anglo-American Legal History 298 (1909)." Black's Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, page 37/9 [emphasis added]

Quasi Contracts

 "Both in Roman and English law there are certain obligations which were not in truth contractual, but which the law treats as IF they were. They are contractual in law, but not in fact, being the subject-matter of a fictitious extension of the sphere of contract to cover obligations which do not in reality fall within it." Salmond, Salmond on Jurisprudence, p. 642 (9th Edition, 1937, Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd. England). [emphasis added]

Quasi Contracts

- "Constructive/quasi contracts are <u>based solely</u> upon a legal fiction or fiction of law." Hill v. Waxberg, 237 F.2d 936.
- "It is a well settled rule of law that he who seeks benefits of contract must also assume burdens." Higgins v. Monckton (1938), 28 C.A.2d 723, 83 P.2d 516.
- "Voluntary acceptance of benefit of transaction is equivalent to consent to all obligations arising from it, so far as facts are known, or ought to be known, to person accepting." Northern Assurance Co. v. Stout (1911), To C.A. 548, 117 P. 617.

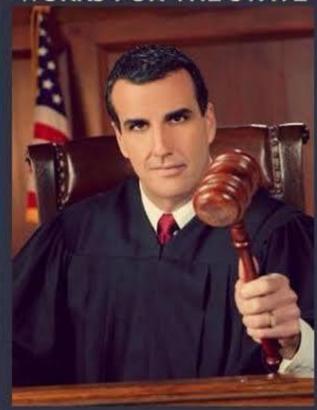
Quasi Contracts

 "A quasi contractual action presupposes acceptance and retention of a benefit by one party with full appreciation of the facts, under circumstances making it inequitable for him to retain the benefit without payment of its reasonable value." Major-Blakeney Co. v. Jenkins (1953), 121 C.A.2d 325, 263 P.2d 655, hear den.; Townsend Pierson, Inc. v. Holly-Coleman Co. (1960), 178 C.A.2d 373, 2 Cal. Rptr. 812. [emphasis added]

Kangaroo Courts are Everywhere!

 "Kangaroo court. Term descriptive of a sham legal proceeding in which a person's rights are totally disregarded and in which the result is a foregone conclusion because of the bias of the court or other tribunal." Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition, page 868

JUDGE PROSECUTOR POLICE/WITNESS
WORKS FOR THE STATE WORKS FOR THE STATE







The vast majority of the disputes that the police initiate on behalf of their employer are also adjudicated by their employer, where the plaintiff, the judge, the antagonist (the police) and the only witness (also the police), all represent the same party, and, since no corpus delicti, mens rea or acts reus can be produced, doesn't technically qualify to be heard according to its own "laws".

The State therefore is indistinguishable from a criminal cartel.





Filed for Record in WINNEBAGO COUNTY, IL NANCY MCPHERSON, RECORDER 08/24/2015 02:48:52PM WAIVER 35

authored by: kurtis without prejudice return to Kurtis Richard Kallenbach 630 N. Mulford Road Rockford, Illinois [61107]

waiver

from the beginning, with God as my witness, i, kurtis, a true man of God, acknowledge all blessings given by God; repent all transgressions against God; and waive all claims without God

Kenty attestor

attestor

See other side for holograph

Contact Information

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

- "The present Convention shall apply from the outset of any conflict or occupation mentioned in Article 2.
- In the territory of Parties to the conflict, the application of the present Convention shall cease on the general close of military operations.
- In the case of occupied territory, the application of the present Convention shall cease one year after the general close of military operations; however, the Occupying Power shall be bound, for the duration of the occupation, to the extent that such Power exercises the functions of government in such territory, by the provisions of the following Articles of the present Convention: 1 to 12, 27, 29 to 34, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 59, 61 to 77, 143." Article 6, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of 1949 [emphasis added]

 "Protected persons may in no circumstances renounce in part or in entirety the rights secured to them by the present Convention, and by the special agreements referred to in the foregoing Article, if such there be." Article 8, Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Civilians in a Time of War of 1949

Roman Civil Law

• ""Civil Law," "Roman Law," and "Roman Civil Law" are convertible phrases, meaning the same system of jurisprudence. That rule of action which every particular nation, commonwealth, or city has established peculiarly for itself; more properly called "municipal" law, to distinguish it from the "law of nature," and from international law. See Bowyer, Mod. Civil Law, 19; Sevier v. Riley, 189 Cal. 170, 244 P. 323, 325" Black's Law Dictionary, Revised 4th Edition, page 312, [emphasis added] ©Common Law Copyright 2017

Roman Civil Law

- The reason they want Martial Law is because Martial Law creates Civil Law and Civil Law they can change Nothing is absolute!
- They have to make statutes (bought and paid for Clerks masquerading as Judges)
- Statutes are changed all the time
- Under Civil Law your rights are defined
- At common law your rights are absolute
- At common law you have unlimited rights

- Military Occupation

 "Protected persons are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons, their honour, their family rights, their religious convictions and practices, and their manners and customs.
- They shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof and against insults and public curiosity.
- Women shall be especially protected against any attack on their honour, in particular against rape, enforced prostitution, or any form of indecent assault.
- Without prejudice to the provisions relating to their state of health, age and sex, all protected persons shall be treated with the same consideration by the Party to the conflict in whose power they are, without any adverse distinction based, in particular, on race, religion or political opinion...." Article 27, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of

1949 [emphasis added] ©Common Law Copyright 2017

 "The Party to the conflict in whose hands protected persons may be, is responsible for the treatment accorded to them by its agents, irrespective of any individual responsibility which may be incurred." Article 29, Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Civilians in a Time of War of 1949

- "No physical or moral coercion shall be exercised against protected persons, in particular to obtain information from them or from third parties." Article 31, Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Civilians in a Time of War of 1949
- This could be used against the NSA and the CIA, or Facebook, or the banksters compelling the disclosure of a SSN

 "The High Contracting Parties specifically agree that each of them is prohibited from taking any measure of such a character as to cause the physical suffering or extermination of protected persons in their hands. This prohibition applies not only to murder, torture, corporal punishment, mutilation and medical or scientific experiments not necessitated by the medical treatment of a protected person, but also to any other measures of brutality whether applied by civilian or military agents." Article 32, Geneva Convention to the Relative to the Treatment of Civilians in a Time of War of 1949

- "No protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited.
- Pillage is prohibited.
- Reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited." Article 33, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of 1949 [emphasis added]

 "Terrorism - noun – 2 A system of government that seeks to rule by intimidation." Funk and Wagnal's New Practical Standard Dictionary (1946)



- "The taking of hostages is prohibited." Article 34, Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Civilians in a Time of War of 1949
- This could be used when they force your wife to live in a foreign country because she does not have a green card because they are holding her hostage until you accept their slave status
- "It is however, true that in all common-law countries it has always and consistently been held that the wife and minor children take the nationality of the husband and father. That is common-law doctrine." In Re Page 12 F (2d) 135 Law Convright 2017

 "Protected persons who are in occupied territory shall not be deprived, in any case or in any manner whatsoever, of the benefits of the present Convention by any change introduced, as the result of the occupation of a territory, into the institutions or government of the said territory, nor by any agreement concluded between the authorities of the occupied territories and the Occupying Power, nor by any annexation by the latter of the whole or part of the occupied territory." Article 47, Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Civilians in a Time of war of 1949

- "The Occupying Power may not compel protected persons to serve in its armed or auxiliary forces. No pressure or propaganda which aims at securing voluntary enlistment is permitted....." Article 51, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of 1949 [emphasis added]
- This is why they cannot do conscription See the D.I.Y. How NOT to Volunteer for Selective Service and the Draft video

- "No contract, agreement or regulation shall impair the right of any worker, whether voluntary or not and wherever he may be, to apply to the representatives of the Protecting Power in order to request the said Power's intervention.
- All measures aiming at creating unemployment or at restricting the opportunities offered to workers in an occupied territory, in order to induce them to work for the Occupying Power, are prohibited." Article 52, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of 1949 [emphasis added]

• "Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations." Article 53, Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Civilians in a Time of War of 1949

 "In case of a breach of the penal provisions promulgated by it by virtue of the second paragraph of Article 64, the Occupying Power may hand over the accused to its properly constituted, non-political military courts, on condition that the said courts sit in the occupied country. Courts of appeal shall preferably sit in the occupied country." Article 66, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of 1949 [emphasis added]

United Nations = Roman Law = Roman Cult

 "The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations." International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 1, Clause 3 [emphasis added]
Common Law Copyright 2017

United Nations = Roman Law = Roman Cult

 "All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law." International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 14, Clause 1

 "In all cases, the duration of the period during which a protected person accused of an offence is under arrest awaiting trial or punishment shall be deducted from any period of imprisonment awarded." Article 69, Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Civilians in a Time of War of 1949

- Crimes against humanity
- 1. For the purpose of this Statute, 'crime against humanity' means any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack:
- (c) Enslavement;
- (e) <u>Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty</u> in violation of fundamental rules of international law;
- (f) <u>Torture</u>;
- (h) <u>Persecution against any identifiable group</u> or collectivity on <u>political</u>, racial, <u>national</u>, ethnic, cultural, <u>religious</u>, gender as defined in paragraph 3, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court



Other Videos

- Bankster Thieves playlist
- Roman Cult playlist
- Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
- BAR Members 1 3
- D.I.Y. How NOT to Volunteer for the Selective Service and the Draft
- Martial Law is here!
- D.I.Y. No Income Tax
- D.I.Y. Free Mail
- D.I.Y. Kangaroo Courts 1-13
- Canada Border PIGs playlist

 "Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance." Article 18, Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- In Canada they are persecuting anybody they call a "freeman on the land"
- In the USA they persecute "sovereign citizens"
- When a Judge is a bought and paid for Clerk it is a satanic religious ceremony they are persecuting you because of your wish NOT to participate in their satanism
- When the judge is a (bought and paid for) Clerk, it is NOT a fair and regular trial
- When it is civil and they are saying it is criminal, it is NOT a fair and regular trial 2017

 "Protected persons shall not be arrested, prosecuted or convicted by the Occupying Power for acts committed or for opinions expressed before the occupation, or during a temporary interruption thereof, with the exception of breaches of the laws and customs of war. Nationals of the Occupying Power who, before the outbreak of hostilities, have sought refuge in the territory of the occupied State, shall not be arrested, prosecuted, convicted or deported from the occupied territory, except for offences committed after the outbreak of hostilities, or for offences under common law committed before the outbreak of hostilities which, according to the law of the occupied State, would have justified extradition in time of peace." Article 70 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Civilians in a Time of War of 1949, [emphasis added] Copyright 2017

• "No sentence shall be pronounced by the competent courts of the Occupying Power except after a regular trial...."

Article 71 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Civilians in a Time of War of 1949



WARNING

THIS IS THE STANDING ARMY YOU WERE TOLD NOT TO TOLERATE.



- "Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited."
 - Article 33, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 1949
- Military Uniforms are designed to be intimidating
- The carrying of guns, by their code enforcers, (PIGs) is intimidating, especially if they have laws preventing you from owning guns
- If the PIG yells at you because you are NOT cooperating, it is threatening and intimidating

- "No protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. <u>Collective penalties</u> and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited.
- Pillage is prohibited.
- Reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited." Article 33, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 1949
- They are assaulting you for the crimes of their fraudulently created cestui que trust
- In Canada they regularly seize people's vehicles that are NOT registered

 ©Common Law Copyright 2017

- "1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
- 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property." Article 17, Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Rights are property

- "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
- "An illegal arrest is an assault and battery. The person so attempted to be restrained of his liberty has the same right to use force in defending himself as he would in repelling any other assault and battery." State v. Robinson, 145 ME. 77, 72 ATL. 260
- "Each person has the right to resist an unlawful arrest. In such a case, the person attempting the arrest stands in the position of a wrongdoer and may be resisted by the use of force, as in self-defense." State v. Mobley, 240 N.C. 476, 83 S.E. 2d 100,

• "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile." Article 9, Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- "1. The Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of war crimes in particular when committed as part of a plan or policy...
- 2. For the purpose of this Statute, 'war crimes' means:
- (a) Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property...
- (iv) Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;
- (v) <u>Compelling</u> a prisoner of war or <u>other protected person to</u> <u>serve in the forces of a hostile Power;</u>
- (vi) Willfully depriving a prisoner of war or other protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial;
- (vii) Unlawful deportation or transfer or <u>unlawful confinement</u>;" Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Article 8(a), War Crimes [emphasis added^{©Common Law Copyright 2017}

- "Other serious violations..., namely, any of the following acts:
- (i) <u>Intentionally directing attacks against ...individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities</u>;
- (ii) <u>Intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives;</u>
- (iv) <u>Intentionally launching an attack</u> in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental... <u>injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects</u> ... which would be clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated;
- (xiii) <u>Destroying or seizing the enemy's property</u> unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war;
- (xiv) <u>Declaring abolished, suspended or inadmissible in a court of law</u> the rights and actions of the nationals of the hostile party;
- (xvi) Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault;
- (xxi) Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment; Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Article 8(b), War Crimes [emphasis added]

- "For the purpose of this Statute, 'genocide' means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.." Rome Statute for the International Criminal court, Article 6 Genocide
- In Canada they are engaging in genocide against "freemen on the land"
- In the USA they are engaged in genocide against "sovereign citizens"
- If they steal your children because you don't want to register them, that is a form of genocide Common Law Copyright 2017

- "crime against humanity means murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, imprisonment, torture, sexual violence, persecution or any other inhumane act or omission that is committed against any civilian population or any identifiable group and that, at the time and in the place of its commission, constitutes a crime against humanity ...
- genocide means ...
- war crime means an act or omission committed during an armed conflict that, at the time and in the place of its commission, constitutes a war crime ..." Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act of Canada, § 4(3)

- (1) Every person is guilty of an indictable offence who commits
- (a) genocide; (b) a crime against humanity; or (c) a war crime.
- Conspiracy, attempt, etc.
- (1.1) Every person who conspires or attempts to commit, is an accessory after the fact in relation to, or counsels in relation to, an offence referred to in subsection (1) is guilty of an indictable offence.
- Punishment
- (2) Every person who commits an offence under subsection (1) or (1.1)
- (a) shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life, if an intentional killing forms the basis of the offence; and
- **(b) is liable to imprisonment for life, in any other case.**" Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act of Canada, § 4(1), (2)

- (1) The definitions in this subsection apply in this Act.
- conventional international law means any convention, treaty or other international agreement
- (a) that is in force and to which Canada is a party; or
- (b) that is in force and the provisions of which Canada has agreed to accept and apply in an armed conflict in which it is involved.
- International Criminal Court means the International Criminal Court established by the Rome Statute."

 Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act of Canada, § 2 Definitions [emphasis added]

