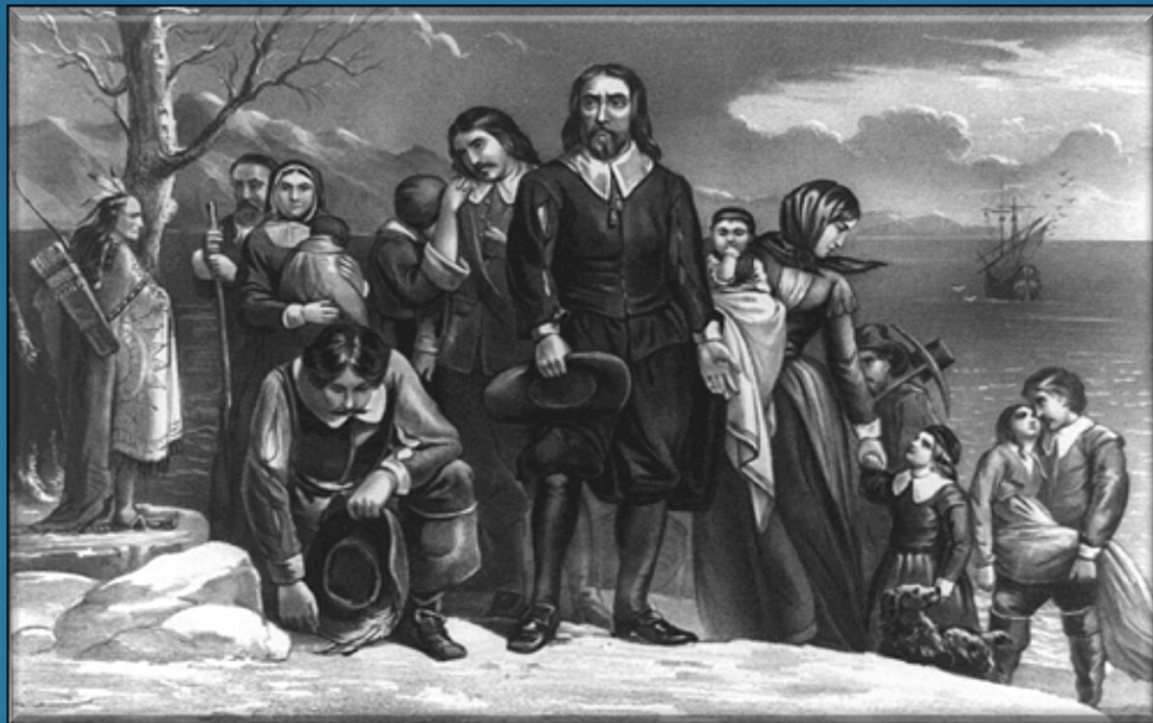


Foundations of Freedom

Spring 2010



Disclaimer

Some of the slides in this presentation refer to the STATE OF WASHINGTON and REVISED CODE OF WASHINGTON (“RCW.”) However, similar information can be found in the regulation of nearly every STATE of the UNITED STATES.

This presentation is provided for information purposes only, NOT as legal advice. After reading and studying it, the viewer should determine for him/herself how or whether to act on the statements presented. The authors assume no liability for the actions of anyone using this information. Furthermore, we explicitly discourage violence as a “solution” to the situations facing our nation and instead encourage peaceful means.

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Warning: This slide show may change your life!



“Take the blue pill, where "the story ends, you wake up in your bed and believe whatever you want to believe", or to take the red pill, where "you stay in wonderland, and I show you how deep the rabbit hole goes.”

Morpheus, The Matrix

Why did the Colonists come to America?

- From A.D. 1558 to 1567, England's newest churches asserted their covenants with each other, opposing the inverted federalism of the state Church of England. By 1607 A. D., they were meeting in rural homes and becoming spiritually quickened. Persecuted by their mother country, they soon began making their way to other lands, where their conduct testified to the authenticity of their witness. Their new neighbors found them to be men and women of peace, good character and strong work ethic, and their dedication to religious freedom grew famous.

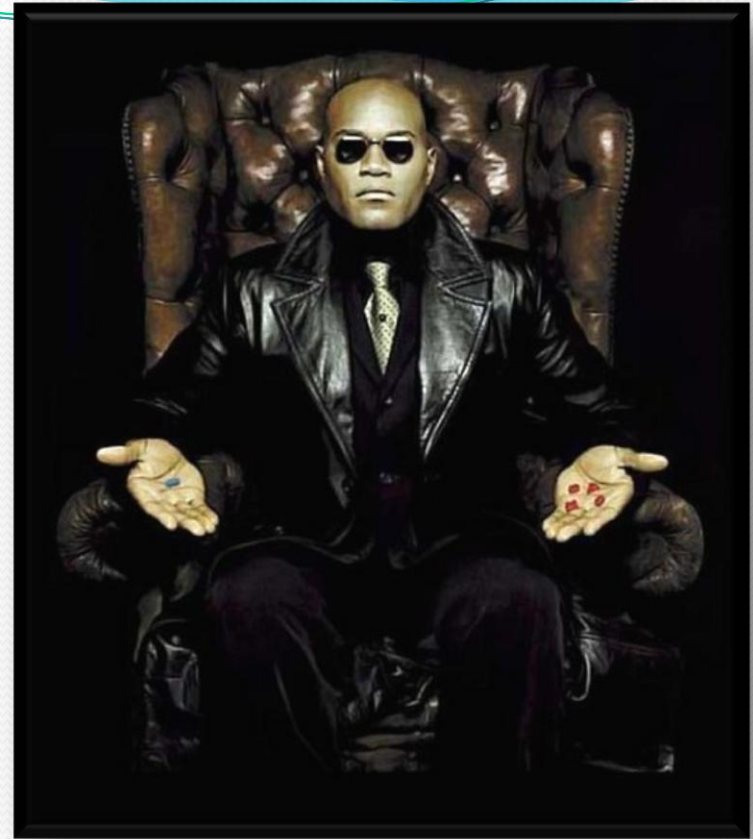
Other nations colonized lands... America colonized ideas.

- “The Right to freedom being the gift of God Almighty...’the Rights of the colonialists as Christians’...may be best understood by reading and carefully studying the institutes of the Great Lawgiver...which are to be found clearly written and promulgated in the New Testament.”
Samuel Adams. Rights of the Colonialists, 1772
- “A tendency to monarchy begins to develop in what was at first a simple republic. The principle of equality and fraternity begins to be superseded by the spirit of authority and subordination.”
Leonard Bacon, 1874

You feel it...

There is something horribly wrong in our nation. We all know it, and many of the people of this nation are trying to fix the problem. Various methods used to correct the problem haven't worked yet. Here are two basic reasons why...

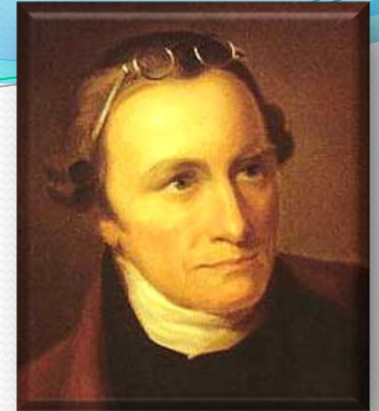
1. Incomplete understanding of the problem, which results in unworkable solutions.
2. Lack of unity of the people in this nation.



“What you know you can't explain, but you feel it. You've felt it your entire life, that there's something wrong with the world. You don't know what it is, but it's there, like a splinter in your mind, driving you mad.”

Morpheus, The Matrix, 1999

We basically have 3 choices left to us...



Patrick Henry

1. Leave our nation and live abroad under the radar.
2. Imitate an ostrich, “stick our heads in the sand,” and ignore what is happening. Many people know something is wrong, but are too afraid of “the government” to do anything.
3. Restore the civilian government (a Republic) as it was originally in place for this nation. Patrick Henry expressed this option when he said, “*Give me liberty or give me death!*” Today, honorable men and women are choosing this option despite their fear of oppressive government, so that their ‘children will not wake up homeless on the continent their forefathers conquered.”

Thomas Jefferson



Misdirection

A **fourth choice** also exists: and it is expressed by people trying to 'fix' the *de facto*, corporate government. Any group trying to control, or take over the Corporation known as the UNITED STATES, amounts to a hostile takeover. This makes these people *hostile enemy combatants*, and targets for the corporate government as they are not shareholders of this corporation. Such groups may have the best of intentions but lack certain key pieces of the puzzle. (*i.e., Tea Party Movement, Liberty groups, tax protestors, militia groups, Libertarians, etc.*)

Let's Work Together!!

Understanding Limits

You cannot create an artificial entity and give it more power than you possess.



To prevent us from going down the wrong road, we need to understand how things came to be, and how things should be.

The Father Created Sovereign Man



Sovereign man is made in His image and is subject to, or ruled by, His laws. *(Example: gravity and time)*

God's Law

Our Founding Fathers
created our Nation's
founding documents based
upon God's Laws.



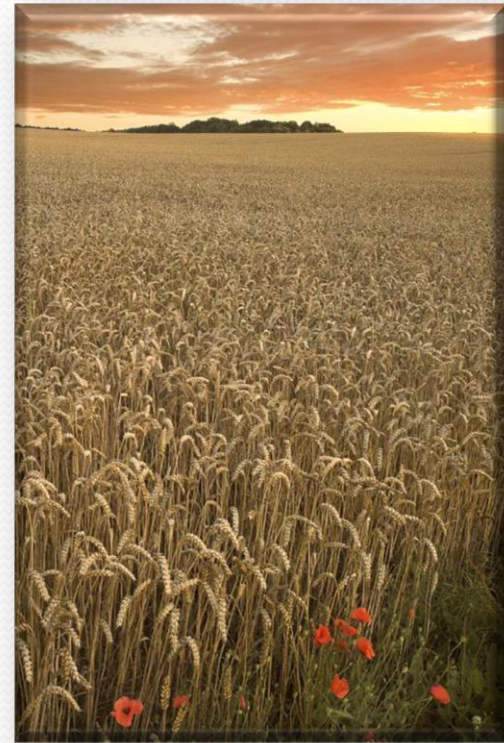
God's laws also include instructions on how to interact with others and how to self-govern ourselves and our civilian government. Of primary importance are the concepts of not harming others, as well as property ownership and *Rights*.

Sovereign Man

Sovereign man can hold sovereignty over land he stewards for the Creator.

Government has NO jurisdiction in any way, shape, or form over this land.

You, the sovereign men and women, are the power of civilian government.



The People are the government

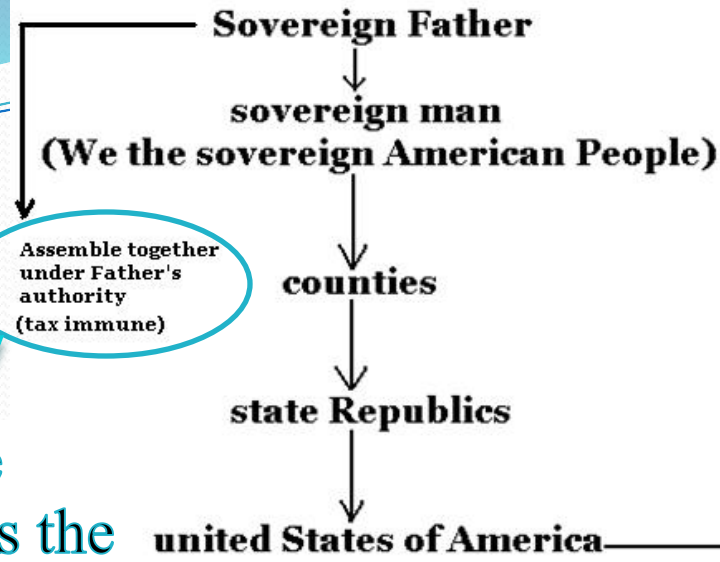


Power was reserved:

- *TO* the people
- *FOR* the people
- *BY* the people
- *FROM* the people

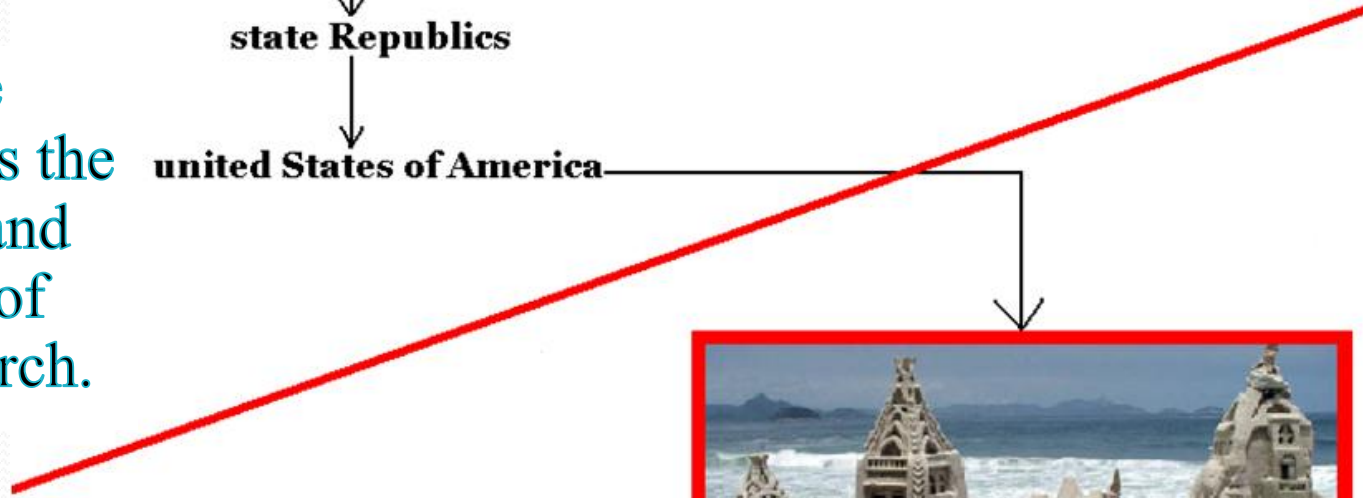
Our nation, for the first time in the history of the world, recognized and affirmed that God made the People individually sovereign. This power was not given to any king, ruler, or government.

There can only be one government.



Assemble together
 under Father's
 authority
 (tax immune)

God the
 Father is the
 author and
 creator of
 His church.

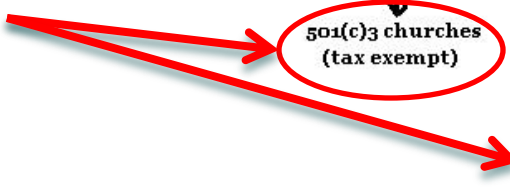


The *State* is the
 author and creator
 of Corporate
 churches.

501(c)3 churches
 (tax exempt)

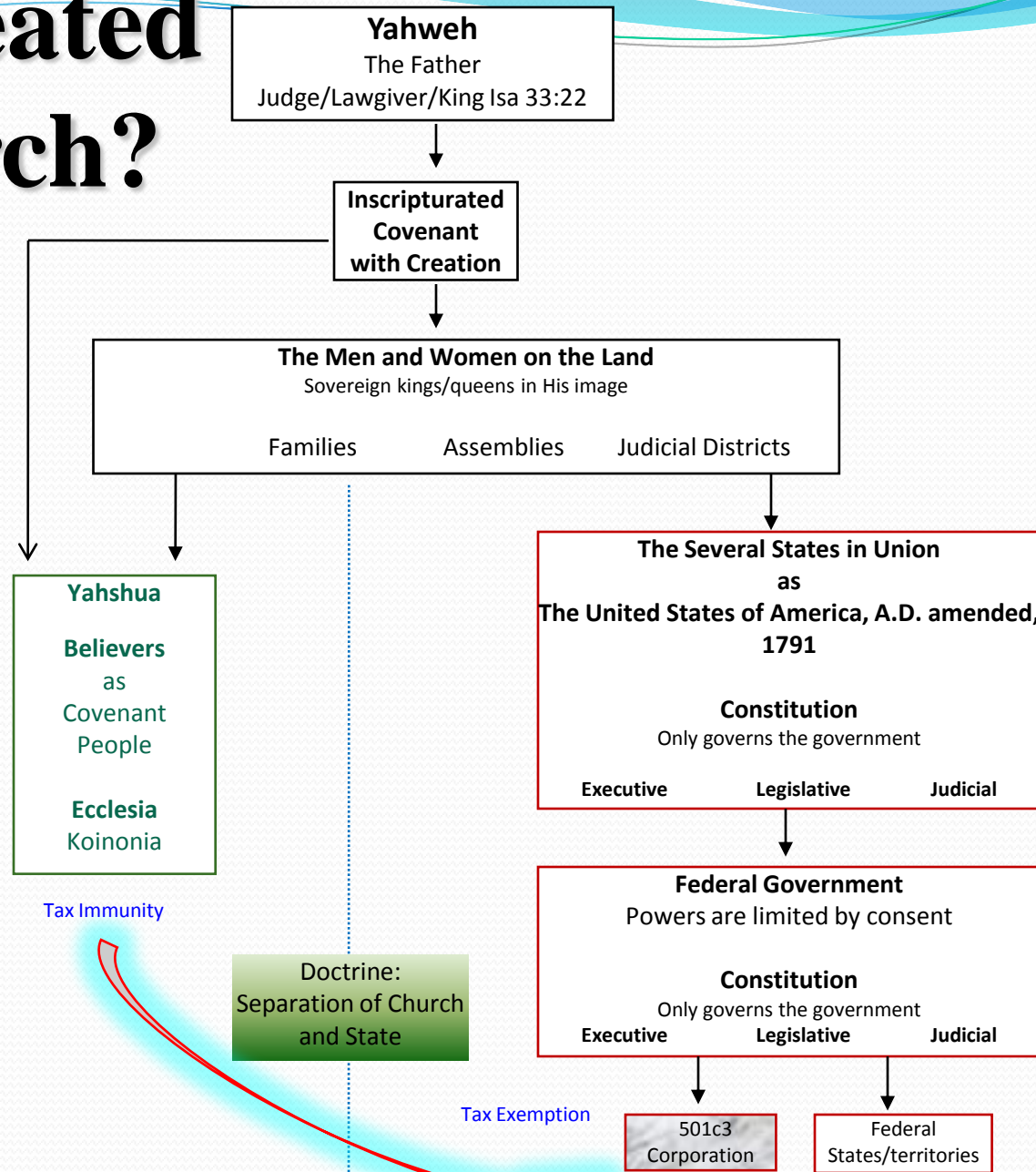
STATE OF WASHINGTON

INCORPORATED CHURCHES
 (tax exempt)

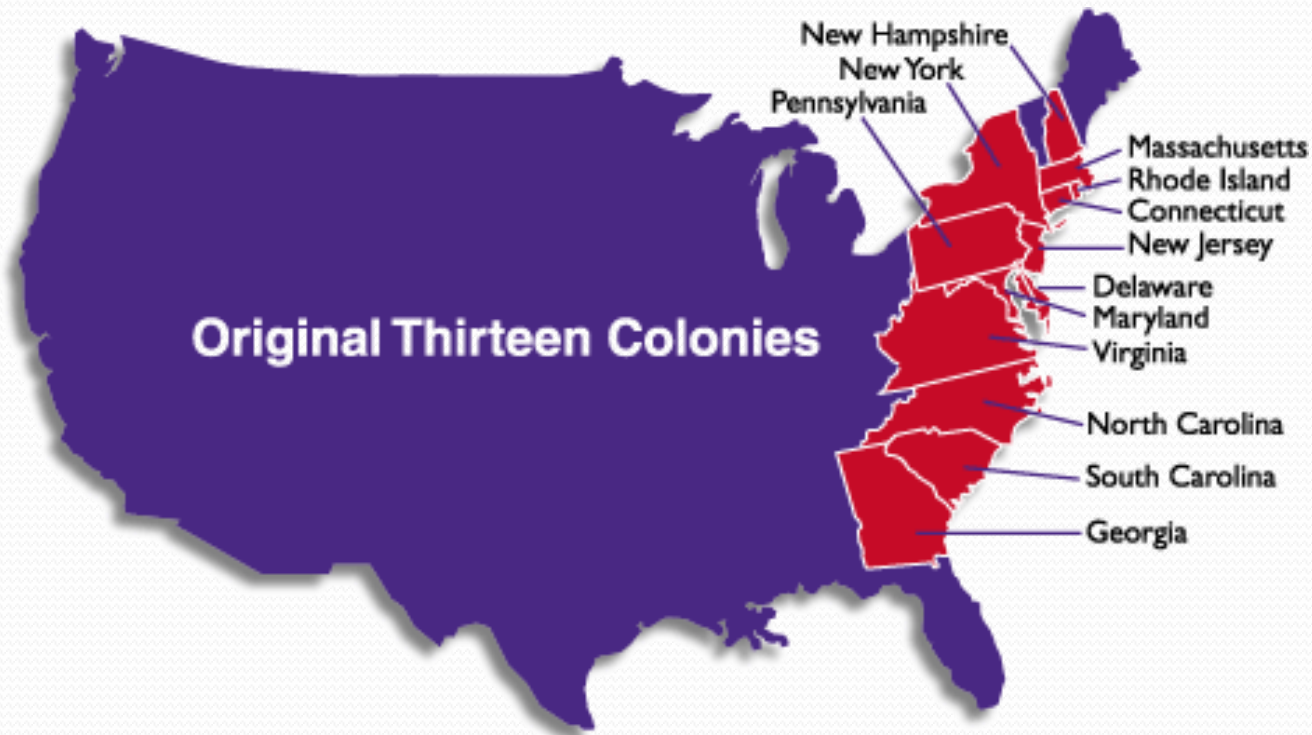


Who created the church?

The Church cannot be a church and a Corporation simultaneously without trading their Sovereign God for the Sovereign State

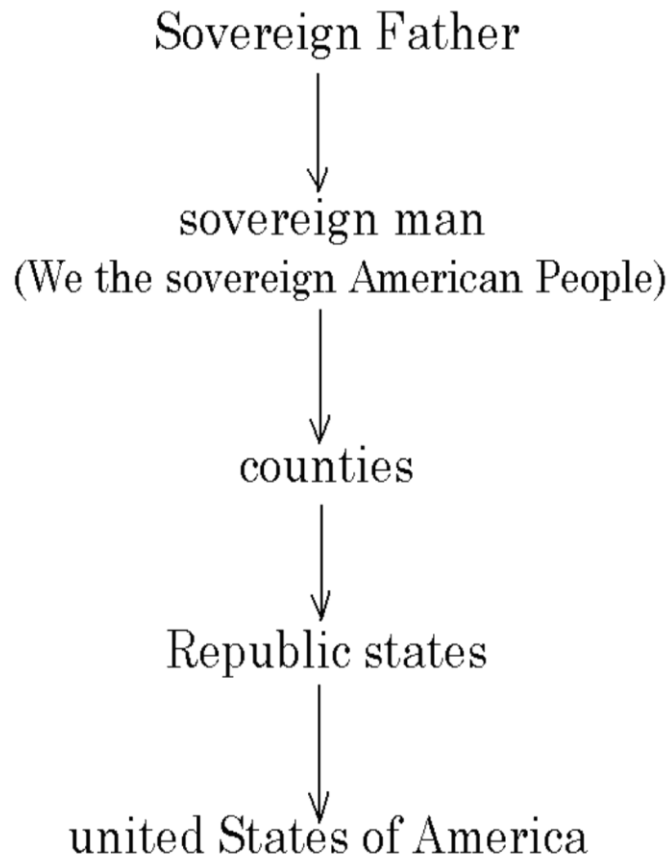


How the Nation was Formed



The Sovereign People on the soil of each county assembled together under common law to form their county body politic. Counties united to form the States. The union of States formed the nation.

The Flow of Power



Under constitutional federalism, the power flows from the creator to the created. The People created the government...it did not create you! **You** are the seat of power. The government is restricted in what it can and cannot do. *The federal level is merely a service agency to the state.*

*The Bill of Rights
limits government...
not man!*



There exists two separate governments – the original is constitutional (*de jure*); the other is a corporation (*de facto*). Conduct determines which one reigns.



What is the Difference?

REPUBLIC

- For Man
- Of, by, for, from, to THE PEOPLE
- Power comes from the people
- Places limitations on government
- Bill of Rights

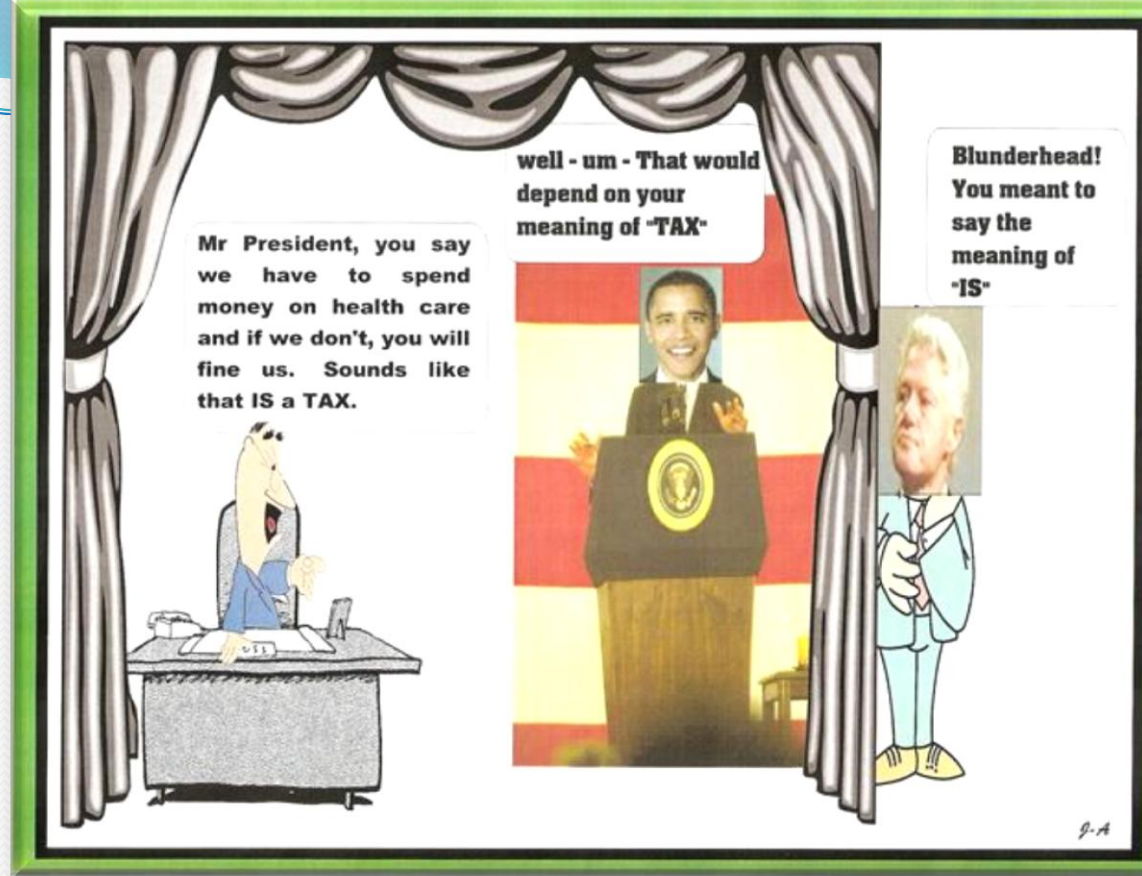
DEMOCRACY

- Federal
- Upon the Majority of all Men
- Who determines what to place on the majority of all men?
- Who holds the power? The Feds? Agencies? Bureaus?
- Acts as if it has no limits
- Legislated Bills for Statutes

Terms of Art

Words vs. Terms

In common language, most **words** have only one meaning. Those that have more than one meaning can usually be understood from the context.



Terms are words or phrases that have a specialized meaning for a particular group or profession. The tricky part is that the **term** usually looks like a common word, and seems to represent the common word and people presume its common meaning. Lawyers, incidentally, often use terms instead of words.

*This is usually the intent when a term is put in place of a word
– for people to presume the common meaning.*



Terms of Art

Dictionaries

- American Dictionary of the English Language: Noah Webster 1828 (a.k.a. sovereign's dictionary) was published in 1828 before "terms of art" became widely used in laws, statutes and codes.
- Black's Law Dictionary, first published in 1890 and now in its ninth edition, reveals the increasing dependence of the legal profession on specialized *terms*. With each new edition, the editors hide more of their sources, making the study of law trickier and less certain.
- "*Term*" – A word or phrase; an expression; particularly one which possesses a fixed and known meaning *in some science, art, or profession*.

Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition

This means that the lawyers have their own language that masquerades as common English!

“Includes”

“To confine within, to hold, to contain... to comprise, to comprehend; to contain.”

American Dictionary of the English

Language: Noah Webster 1828



- Black’s Law Dictionary Sixth Edition. *Inclusio unius est exclusio alterius* (Doctrine) “the inclusion of one is the exclusion of the other.” Express description is irrefutable, omission/exclusion is intended. ID of public-sector excludes private-sector.
- In Montecello Salt Co. v. Utah, 221, US 452 (1911), the United States Supreme Court stated that “includes” and “including” are terms that do not enlarge but limit a subject or list of items.

Terms and phrases are not common meaning; includes & including are not terms of enlargement, they’re misapplied to private-sector—a misinformation campaign.

“Include” *limits*

When codes, laws, statutes (written by lawyers and full of specialized *terms*) contain the word ‘*includes,*’ or ‘*including,*’ they apply only to what is stated. Resist the urge to add a broader meaning. When reading codes and laws containing “includes,” or “including,” say to yourself “includes ONLY...” or “is limited to...”



There are an estimated 60,000,000 codes and statutes in the UNITED STATES, so read carefully!

Another lawyer's Trick with Language: Capitalization

- Remember your basic English lessons about how to write a proper noun, such as someone's name? The FIRST letter of each word is capitalized, e.g., “John Smith.”
- And when a corporation or other artificial entity is formed, it is always given an ALL CAPITAL name: “XYZ CORP.” (Do a corporation search on your SECRETARY OF STATE's website. **Artificial entities are always written in all capital letters.**)

A search of Dun & Bradstreet's website (www.dnb.com) shows that “UNITED STATES OF AMERICA” is a mere corporation!

Capitalization... *cont'd*

Now, let's look at your name on these common items:

- Social security card
- Driver's license
- Checking account statement
- Birth certificate



*The “NAME” in all capital letters is an **entity** name. This artificial entity name is commonly known as the STRAW MAN.*

Straw man:



- A “front”; a third party who is put up in name only to take part in a transaction. Nominal party to a transaction; one who acts as an agent for another for the purpose of taking title to real property and executing whatever documents and instruments the principal may direct respecting the property.
- *Black’s Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition*
- An entity, such as a corporation, created by law and given certain legal rights and duties of a human being; a being, real or imaginary, who for the purpose of legal reasoning is treated more or less as a human being. Also termed fictitious person; juristic person; legal person; moral person.
- *Black’s Law Dictionary, Seventh Edition*
- Straw man. A third party used in some transactions as a temporary transferee to allow the principal parties to accomplish something that is otherwise impermissible.
- *Black’s Law Dictionary, Eighth Edition*

What's in a name?

Christian name: The baptismal name as *distinct* from the surname. **Stratton v. Foster, 11 Me. 467**

Christian name: The baptismal name as *distinct* from the surname. The name which is given one after his birth or at baptism, or is afterward assumed by him in addition to his *family name*. Such name may consist of a single letter. **Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition.**

Full name: The first, middle and surname of a person, or the first name, middle initial and *surname*. May also refer to name under which a person is known in the community.

Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition.

Fictitious name: A counterfeit, alias, feigned, or pretended name taken by a person, *differing* in some essential particular from his true name (consisting of Christian name and patronymic), with the implication that it is meant to deceive or mislead.

Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition.

Distinct: Evidently not identical; obviously or decidedly *different*. **Bayne v. Kansas City, Mo. App. 263 S.W. 450, 451.** There is no Law, statute, ordinance, regulation or Rule that requires one to tell anyone their family name. **THE LAW OF NAMES -PUBLIC, PRIVATE & CORPORATE BY ANTHONY LINELL of the Inner Temple and South-Eastern Circuit, Barrister-at Law, published at London: BUTTERWORTH & CO.(Publishers), LTD. Bell Yard, Temple Bar, 1938, Chapter 1 p.1-**

Can you find any evidence that a "last name" is anything but an identifier that when used, identifies one as a StrawMan?

Sovereigns don't have "last names," they have "family names."

Understand...or Stand Under?

The word *understand* means that you mentally grasp what is being said.

The term *understand* means you are in agreement, you literally 'stand under' someone else's authority

Understood: the phrase "it is understood," when employed as a word of contract...has the same general force as the words "it is agreed."

- *Blacks Law Dictionary*,
Sixth Edition



Adhesion Contracts

*An **adhesion contract** is a legally binding agreement between two parties to do a certain thing, in which one side has all the bargaining power and uses it to write the contract primarily to his or her advantage.*

“An example of an adhesion contract is a standardized contract form that offers goods or services to consumers on essentially a "take it or leave it" basis without giving consumers realistic opportunities to negotiate terms that would benefit their interests. When this occurs, the consumer cannot obtain the desired product or service unless he or she acquiesces to the form contract” (emphasis added.)

Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition

What Happens to You Under An Adhesion Contract

Every time you sign a standardized form or application for your STATE, COUNTY, or CITY, it is most likely an adhesion contract (written for *their* benefit) making *you* a '14th amendment *person*,' subject to *their* statutes and *codes*. In essence, here is what they get and how they see you:

- Your obligation to obey their corporate rules is understood
- You are subject to their corporate policy and their corporate charters
- You are no longer seen as a sovereign man or woman
- You are presumed to be a STRAW MAN (and not a sovereign man or woman)

This is not you!

Common Adhesion Contracts

- W4 (*Federal* employment application)
- Birth Certificate
- SSN
- Driver's License
- *Federal* Zip Code
- Marriage License
- Any STATE, CITY, or COUNTY license or permit
- The use of *Federal* Reserve Notes
- Voter registration application

Federal Reserve Notes and the Adhesion Contract



The use of credit notes was forced upon the people in America in 1933 by House Joint Resolution (HJR) 192 (1933), thereby forcing the acceptance of Federal Reserve *Notes* ("FRNs") as legal tender in lieu of payment of debt. HJR 192 made all State and Federal governments law merchants, thereby destroying their sovereignty as states and placing them under the private side of international law. *See* UCC 1-201 (28), and Clearfield Trust Co. v. U.S., (1943) 318 US 363 and related cases (31U.S.C. Sect 5118(d), Public Law 73-10.)

"A bill, draft, check, [debit cards, credit cards,] or *note* is a contract, and the fundamental rules governing contract law are applicable to the determination of the legal questions which arise over such instruments.

- 1st American Jurisprudence, vol.7, pg.788 (emphases added)



United States Constitution, Article I, section 10, clause 1

“No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or **Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts**, or grant any Title of Nobility.”

*Contracts are private law...
not controlled by the Constitution.*



US Code Title 12

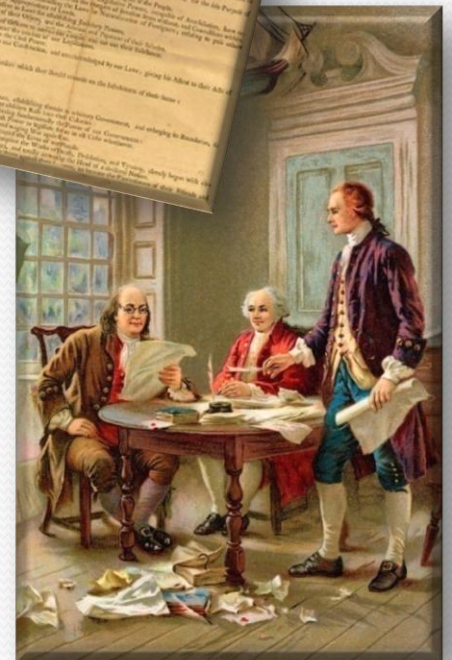
Ch 3 Subchapter XII § 411

§ 411. Issuance to reserve banks; nature of obligation; redemption:

Federal reserve notes, to be issued at the discretion of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks through the Federal reserve agents as hereinafter set forth and for no other purpose, are authorized. The said *notes shall be obligations of the United States* and shall be receivable by all national and member banks and Federal reserve banks and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They shall be redeemed in *lawful money* on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or at any Federal Reserve bank (emphasis added.)

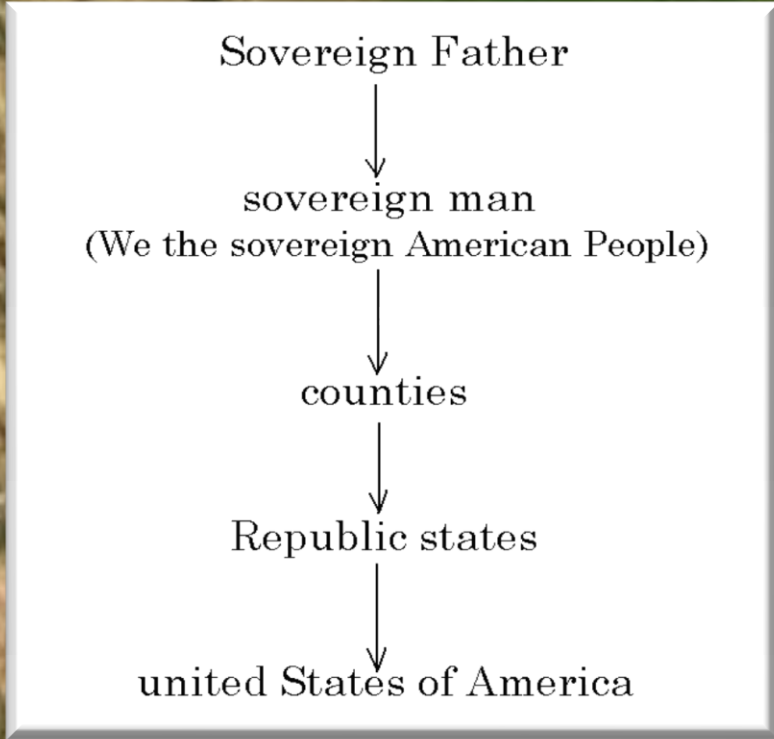
In the Beginning...

Sovereign man *on the soil* of this nation created civilian government, and decreed that it is to be a National Republican government in form (*the written framework*), flow and style, thus creating a limited government not to infringe upon one's sovereignty. Absolute power and authority was reserved only to the entire national sovereign people of a single republican seat of government.



The Flow of Power:

The way our nation was formed



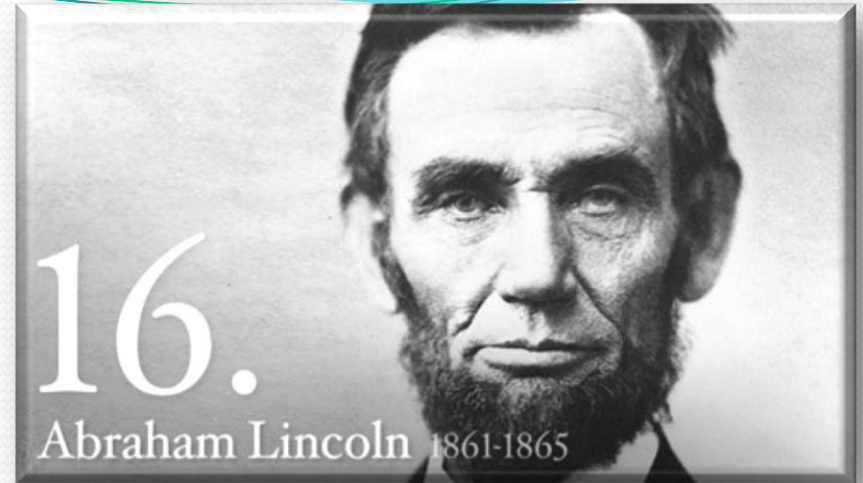
The True Civil War

When the Southern States (anti-federalist and States-rights advocates) seceded, Congress could not make a quorum, so, on March 28, 1861, it adjourned *sine die* (Latin: without a day); that is, without announcing when it would reconvene. It thereby vacated the *de jure* (lawful) constitutional government.



This created an emergency, as it left no civilian government in place and required military rule to maintain order.

Martial Law



In 1861 the *con-federate* states were the only *de jure* constitutionalized government upon seceding to preserve their state's rights. There was no northern government left with which to sign a peace treaty; therefore, Lincoln declared Martial Law April 24th, 1863 by General Order number 100.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_Constitution

<http://www.filibustercartoons.com/CSA.htm>

http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/lieber.asp

***This condition is still in effect today
and is renewed by each successive president!***

A Separate Government Formed

On February 21, 1871, Congress passed an Act titled: “An Act To Provide A Government for the District of Columbia,” also known as the “Act of 1871.” (See “Acts of the Forty-First Congress,” Section 34, Session III, chapters 61 and 62.) With this act, and with *no constitutional authority to do so*, Congress created a separate form of government for the District of Columbia, a ten-mile square parcel of land.

The District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871

The “Act of 1871” supposedly created a “municipal corporation” to govern the District of Columbia. Yet, if one considers that the municipal government had already been incorporated in 1808 – by an “organic (original) act” - the use of the phrase “municipal corporation” in 1871 can only refer to a private corporation owned by the municipality: “U.S. Corp.,” This corporation refers to itself as the “UNITED STATES,” et. all. This Act placed Congress in control as board of directors of the corporation, whose purpose was to act as the governing body over the municipality. This facilitated its directing business under martial law and permitted it to engage in corporate activities prohibited by the Constitution. Congress could then pass any law it desired to apply *within the ten-mile square of the District of Columbia*.

The District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871... cont'd

The Act of 1871 also called for *adopting* a corporate constitution (for U.S. Corp.)-curiously identical to the Constitution for the united States of America, minus the original 13th amendment, which forbid titles of nobility. The new corporate “government” empowered attorneys to wield power directly, whereas the 13th amendment to the original, national constitution prohibits that. How convenient! Under corporate rules, policy is simply dictated, not ratified.

Adopt – “The receiving as one’s own... that is not natural.”
- Webster’s, 1828.

For expenses under the neutrality act, twenty thousand dollars.
 For expenses incurred under instructions of the Secretary of State, of bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crimes, and expenses incident thereto, including loss by exchange, five thousand dollars.

Neutrality.
 1818, ch. 88.
 Vol. iii. p. 447.
 Persons
 charged with
 crime.

For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred thousand dollars.

American sea-
 men.
 Rescuing sea-
 men.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck, five thousand dollars.

Scheldt dues.
 Vol. xiii. p. 649.

For payment of the seventh annual instalment of the proportion contributed by the United States toward the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars; and for such further sum, not exceeding five thousand dollars, as may be necessary to carry out the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Belgium.

To pay to the government of Great Britain and Ireland, the second and last instalment of the amount awarded by the commissioners under the treaty of July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in satisfaction of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in gold coin: *Provided*, That before payment shall be made of that portion of the above sum awarded to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, all taxes legally assessed upon any of the property of said company covered by said award, before the same was made, and still unpaid, shall be extinguished by said Puget Sound Agricultural Company; or the amount of such taxes shall be withheld by the government of the United States from the sum hereby appropriated.

Award to Hud-
 son's Bay and
 Puget Sound Ag-
 ricultural Com-
 panies.
 Vol. xiii. p. 651.

Certain taxes
 to be settled be-
 fore payment of
 award;

or amount
 withheld.

APPROVED, February 21, 1871.

CHAP. LXII.— *An Act to provide a Government for the District of Columbia.*

Feb. 21, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the limits of the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, created into a government by the name of the District of Columbia, by which name it is hereby constituted a body corporate for municipal purposes, and may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, have a seal, and exercise all other powers of a municipal corporation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the provisions of this act.

Vol. xvii. p. 16.

District of Co-
 lumbia consti-
 tuted a body cor-
 porate for muni-
 cipal purposes.

Powers, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said District of Columbia shall be vested in a governor, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. The governor shall be a citizen of and shall have resided within said District twelve months before his appointment, and have the qualifications of an elector. He may grant pardons and respites for offenses against the laws of said District enacted by the legislative assembly thereof; he shall commission all officers who shall be elected or appointed to office under the laws of the said District enacted as aforesaid, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Governor, ap-
 pointment, and
 term of office;

qualifications;

powers and
 duties.

Veto power.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every bill which shall have passed the council and house of delegates shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the District of Columbia; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at

The District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871... cont'd

<http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsl&fileName=016/llsl016.db&recNum=455>

See the entire Act at the Library of Congress web site shown above.

The 13th Amendment

Notice the wording to the right of the *ratified* and *published* Article 13 of the Constitution **for** the United States of America...

Then compare this to the wording to the Constitution *of* the United States, Article 13...

- Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
- Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

The principle intent of the "missing" 13th Amendment was to prohibit lawyers from serving in government, as all lawyers have a title of nobility – that of esquire.

Esquire: “A title of dignity next in degree below a knight.”

American Dictionary of the English Language: Noah Webster 1828

of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

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

ARTICLE XIII.

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

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, requires, that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

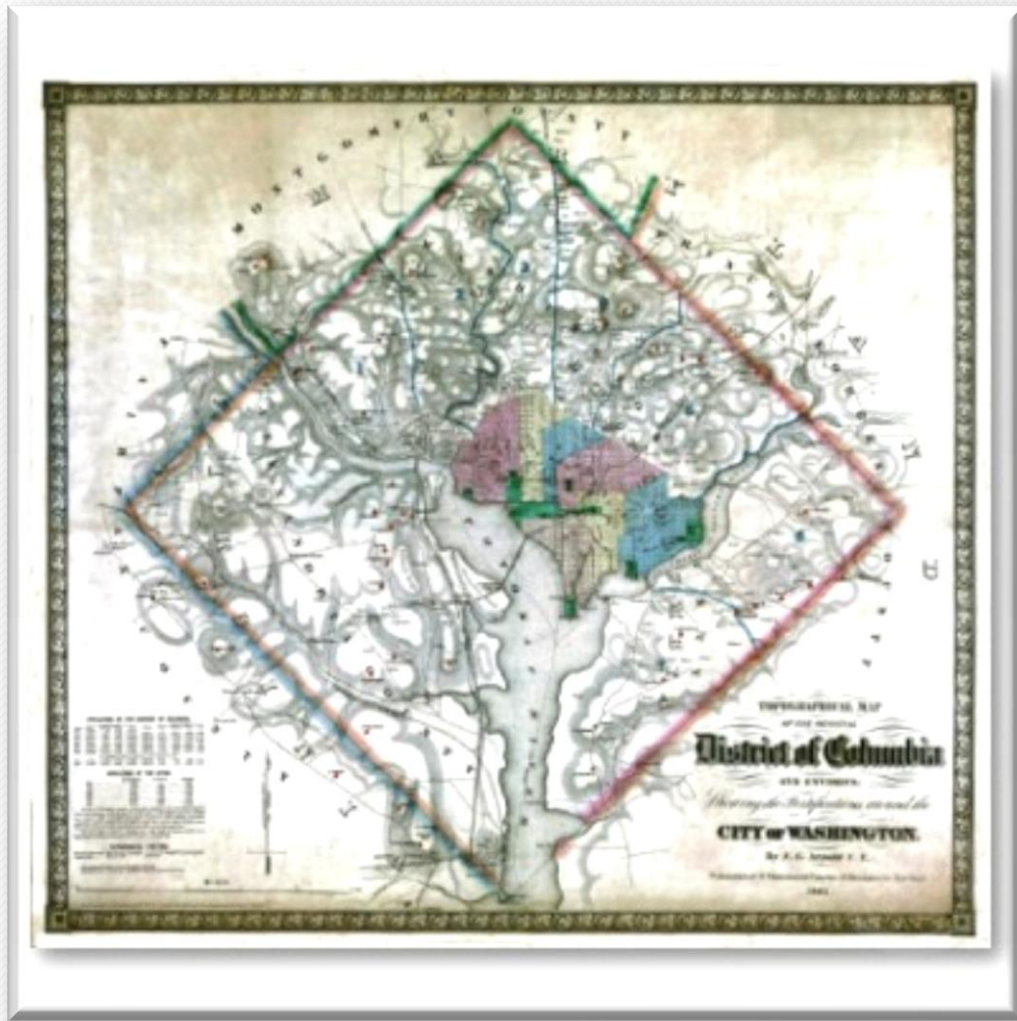
We hold these truths to be self-evident: that ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the ne-

U.S.A. Trademarked

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT corporation has limited jurisdiction—**ONLY** over the District of Columbia, any properties ceded to it, and any territories owned by it. Some of the trademarked names are:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, aka
U.S. GOVERNMENT, aka
UNITED STATES, aka
US CORP, aka
U.S.A., aka
U.S.

Limited Jurisdiction



The jurisdiction of the UNITED STATES is limited to the ten-mile square District of Columbia.

The Conscription Act

The Conscription Act is the foundation of Presidential Executive Orders authority. It was enhanced in 1917 by the Trading with the Enemy Act (Public Law 65-91, 65th Congress, Session 1, Chapters 105, 106, October 6, 1917) and further enhanced in 1933 with the Emergency War Powers Act, renewed every two years by the president. Together these acts address the *people* of the *United States* as the enemy, not the *sovereigns* of the *United States of America*. These “*people*” are 14th amendment citizens of the U.S., created by the UNITED STATES, i.e., a “U.S. CITIZEN.”



Please note the all capital corporate name! Also note that ‘America’ isn’t even on the seal.

“Corporate” Voting

Your ‘vote’ is strictly CORPORATE!

When you fill out a voter registration you give up your sovereignty.

• You May Register To Vote If You Are:

- A.U.S. Citizen
- A permanent resident of Delaware
- At least 18 years old on the date of the next General Election
- Mentally competent

• Ex-felons may register to vote if they meet the requirements as specified by law according to 15 Del.C. Chapter 61.

• If you register even though you know you are not eligible to register you can be fined between \$50 - \$200 or imprisoned for 30 days, or both.

• If you register to vote, the office at which you submit this registration application will remain confidential and will be used only for registration purposes.

• The information that you provide on this application will be made available (as submitted by you or in machine readable or other appropriate State Election Officials as provided by state law.

• If you decline or do not wish to register to vote, the fact that you have declined to register will remain confidential and will be used for registration purposes.

• Disclosure of your phone number and social security number is voluntary. (See reverse side)

• I understand that I sign this application under penalty of perjury.

• You will receive a polling card within 3-4 weeks which indicates that your voter registration application has been processed. If you do not receive the card in a timely manner, please contact your respective county elections office.

• I have read and understand these statements.

STATE OF DELAWARE VOTER APPLICATION

PRINT WITH BALL POINT PEN OR TYPE

SOCIAL SECURITY # NO.	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME OR INITIAL	MIDDLE NAME OR INITIAL
HOUSE NO. / RD. / BOX NO.	STREET / COUNTY ROAD	APARTMENT NO.	POST OFFICE / CITY
DEVELOPMENT OR APARTMENT COMPLEX	PHONE NUMBER (OPTIONAL)	DATE OF BIRTH MON. DAY YR.	
RESIDE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CITY OR TOWN OF		RESIDE IN THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF	
PARTY AFFILIATION DEMOCRAT REPUBLICAN		HAVE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE ANYWHERE? YES NO	
PREVIOUS NAME		PREVIOUS ADDRESS	

In Search of Money

In 1913 the U.S. Corp. had no operating capital for their “government.” By design, U.S. Corp, working with the International Banking Cartel created a private corporation named, *Federal Reserve Bank*; which is not federal, has no reserves and is not a bank. U.S. Corp contracted to transact business via *notes* rather than real money.



Note: *This bilateral contract is between two private corporations with no relationship to government.*

A New 16th Amendment?

Simultaneously, (1913) U.S. Corp. adopts (implements a corporate policy) its *own* 16th amendment. Of course, the States had not ratified the new 16th amendment; therefore, it does not apply to the men and women of the Republic or the organic Constitution. In fact, the supreme court ruled that it did not expand powers to tax, but simply clarified the right of U.S. Corp. to tax *corporations and employees of U.S. Corp.*

Brushaber v. Union Pacific R.R. Co., 240 U.S. 1 (1916).



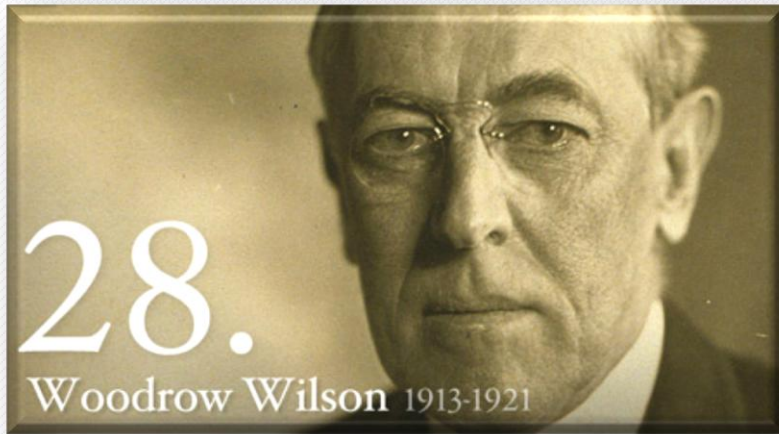
Vacancy

In 1914 The *de jure* (Republic) seats of the Senate were left vacant as the *de facto* (Democratic, U.S. corporate) seats were occupied. None of the State legislatures elected Senators as prescribed by the organic Constitution.

**The Republic
is still there, it is
just sitting empty!**

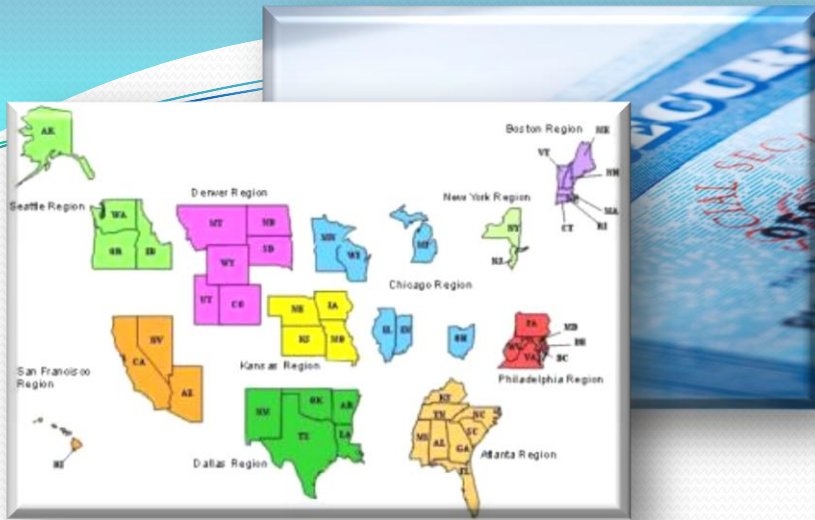


The First Unconfirmed President



Woodrow Wilson retained the title Commander-in-Chief as it is not bound to the Presidency. This was demonstrated by Adam's appointment of George Washington as Commander-in-Chief.

In 1916 Woodrow Wilson was re-elected by an Electoral College that was not confirmed by a constitutionally set Senate. The only confirmation was a corporate one; therefore, Wilson was not confirmed into office as President of the United States of America, but instead was confirmed as U.S. Corp.'s president.



Social Security Act of 1935: HR 7260

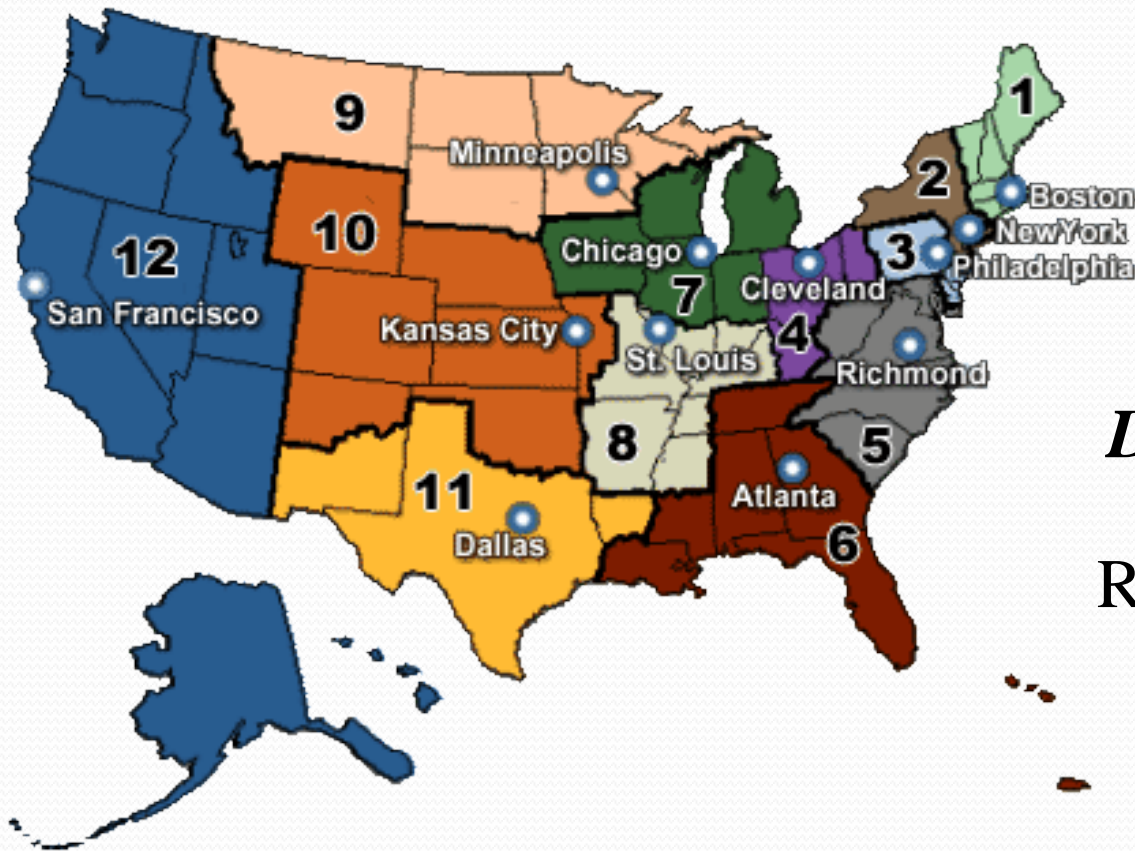
About 1935, Americans started engaging in a relationship (*adhesion contract*) with the Social Security Administration (SSA). The purpose is to generate funds for the General Trust Fund. The SSA gives everyone a card that does not belong to them. They are to hold it and endorse it, thus giving it consciousness and physical reality (v. fictional capacity). This acceptance makes one a fiduciary (trustee capacity) for the actual owner of the card. Now *the holder of the card* is in a **trust**—oops! The STRAW MAN is not you, but a trust that you give life to by using the number and accepting the ‘name’ of the STRAW MAN. This act, in conjunction with the Buck Act, created an overlay of jurisdiction on the states.

Buck Act



- The Buck Act of 1940 allowed any department of the Federal government to create a “Federal Area” for the imposition of the Public Salary Tax Act at 4 U.S.C.S. Section 111.
- “The term “State” included any Territory or possession of the United States.”
4 U.S.C.S. section 110(d)
- “The term Federal Area means any lands or premises held or acquired by or for the use of the United States or any department or establishment, or agency of the United States; any federal area, or any part thereof, which is located within the exterior boundaries of any State shall be deemed to be a Federal Area located within such State.”
4 U.S.C.S. section 110(e)

Federal Reserve Districts



Federal Reserve
Districts as shown on
the FEDERAL
RESERVE BANK OF
DALLAS web site.

ROMAN CIVIL LAW

When you sign a social security card or other adhesion contract with the U.S. Corp. or any of its sub-corporations, you remove yourself from common law jurisdiction and subject yourself to Roman civil law. ‘Federal Zones’ are Roman civil jurisdiction zones, and apply to *all* 14th amendment citizens.

Civil law, in a general sense, the law of a state, city or country; but in an appropriate sense, the Roman law; the municipal law of the Roman empire, comprised in the Institutes, Codes and Digest of Justinian and the Novel Constitutions. Blackstone.

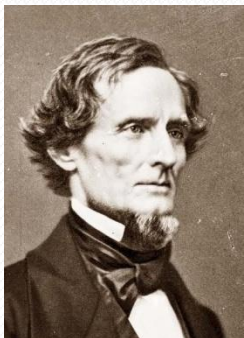
American Dictionary of the English Language: Noah Webster 1828

Law, common. The common law is that which derives its force and authority from the universal consent and immemorial practice of the people. It has never received the sanction of the legislature, by an express act, which is the criterion by which it is distinguished, from the statute law. It has never been reduced to writing.

Bouvier’s Law Dictionary Eighth Edition, 1859

ROMAN LAW vs. Common Law

It is said in the opinion: A learned writer has said that one of the distinguishing features of difference between the civil law of Rome and the common law of England is that the civil law acted personally, while the common law acts territorially. The civil law applied to every Roman citizen wherever he was, and only a Roman citizen could claim the benefits of it, even in Rome, while the common law operates on every person and thing in the territory, and on those only.



Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, a Constitutionalized, *de jure* nation.

Code of Alabama, 1975, vol 3 title 1. General Provisions, 1-3-1,2.

Civil law difference between civil law and common law.

In *Jones v. Hines*, 157Ala. 624, 47So.739(Ala. 1908)

THE COMMON LAW

HERE THE COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND WAS ESTABLISHED ON THIS CONTINENT WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST SETTLERS ON MAY 13, 1607. THE FIRST CHARTER GRANTED BY JAMES I TO THE VIRGINIA COMPANY IN 1606 DECLARED THAT THE INHABITANTS OF THE COLONY "...SHALL HAVE AND ENJOY ALL LIBERTIES, FRANCHISES AND IMMUNITIES... AS IF THEY HAD BEEN ABIDING AND BORNE WITHIN THIS OUR REALME OF ENGLANDE...". SINCE MAGNA CARTA THE COMMON LAW HAS BEEN THE CORNERSTONE OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES, EVEN AS AGAINST THE CROWN. SUMMARIZED LATER IN THE BILL OF RIGHTS ITS PRINCIPLES HAVE INSPIRED THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR SYSTEM OF FREEDOM UNDER LAW, WHICH IS AT ONCE OUR DEAREST POSSESSION AND PROUDEST ACHIEVEMENT.

PRESENTED BY THE VIRGINIA STATE BAR MAY 17, 1959

*The Common Law: Plaque at Jamestown Memorial Church
Historic Jamestown Island*

The Bretton Woods Agreement

In 1944, U.S. Corp arranged for the IMF (International Monetary Fund, a foreign corporation) to quit claim the U.S. Corporation and use the U.S. treasury as the IMF's drawing account.

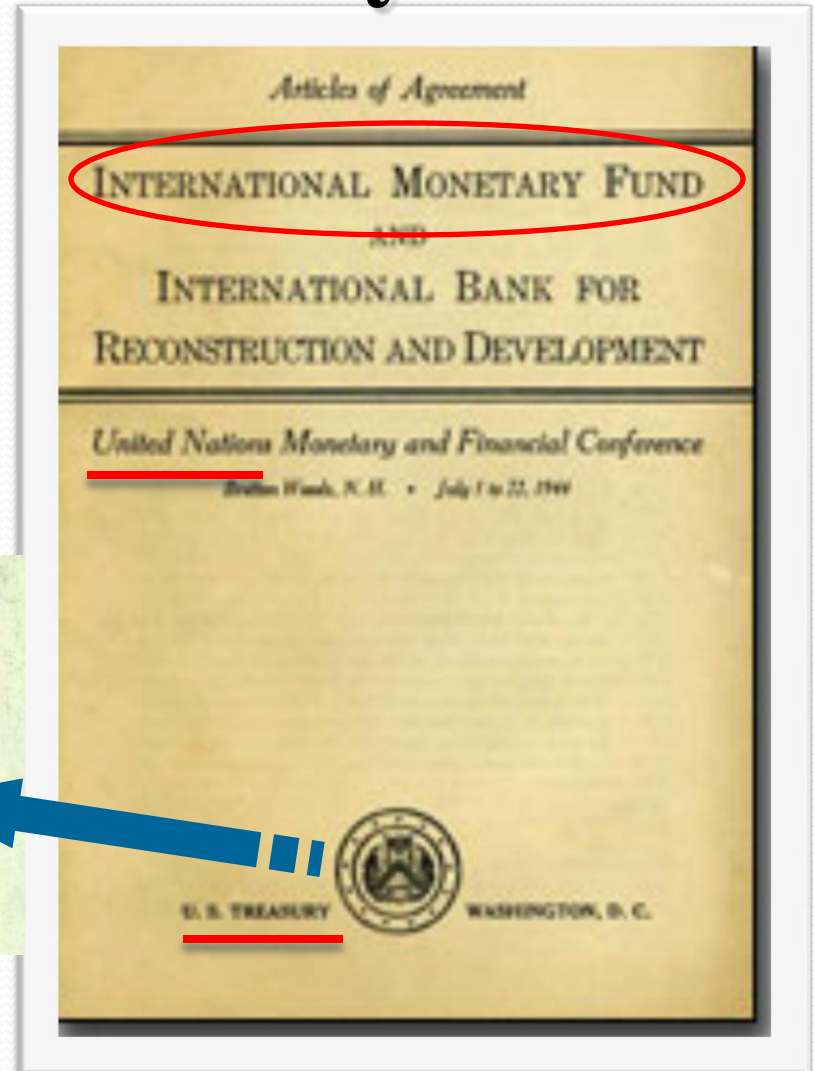


Circa 1944: Delegates from 44 nations posed on the lawn of the Mount Washington Hotel in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.



The International Monetary Fund

This means that the for-profit corporation known as the UNITED STATES is owned by the INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, a foreign owned entity.



Sub-Corporations

Since the organic and State Constitutions forbid operating in business with foreign currency (Federal Reserve *Notes*), the states became sub-corporations of U.S. Corp. – identified as the STATE OF X in all capital letters. Immediately, the corporate STATES began adopting U.S. Corp. uniform codes and licensing to exercise control of the people—not permitted under the organic Constitution.

Government only governed itself and corporations. People were self-governed. Such is the nature of the Constitutional Republic.



A Ten-Mile Square



U.S. Corp.’s original jurisdiction is the ten-mile-square of the District of Columbia. It has authority over itself and its creations. Therefore, STATE OF WASHINGTON’s jurisdiction, as a sub-corporation of U.S. Corp., is also the ten-mile square of the District of Columbia.

*“And be it further enacted, that the said legislative assembly shall have power to create by general law, modify, repeal, or amend, within said District, corporations aggregate for religious, charitable, educational, industrial, or commercial purposes, and to define their powers and liabilities: **Provided, That the powers of corporations so created shall be limited to the District of Columbia**” (emphasis added, sic.)*

The Act of 1871 Sec. 28

“State” defined in Code

“*State*’ means the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or any state, territory, possession, or other jurisdiction of the United States *other than the state of Washington*” (emphasis added.)

RCW 25.15.005 (12)

Remember, the Act of 1871 stated: “the powers of corporations so created shall be limited to the District of Columbia.” The STATE OF WASHINGTON is merely a sub-corporation of the UNITED STATES. Notice that the STATE OF WASHINGTON, in its own codes, (RCW= Revised Code of WASHINGTON) admits it has no jurisdiction on or over the “*state of Washington,*” the *Republic!*

The STATE OF WASHINGTON is...

“In this state” or “within this state” includes all federal areas lying within the exterior boundaries of the state.

- RCW 82.04.200 (*Revised Code of Washington*)



The STATE OF WASHINGTON consists exclusively of corporate UNITED STATES property within the boundaries of the state of Washington.

Court Jurisdiction

“Issue of process by court of limited jurisdiction

Notwithstanding any other provisions of law governing service of process in civil cases, a court of limited jurisdiction having jurisdiction over an alleged traffic infraction may issue process anywhere *within the state*.”

RCW 46.63.130

How Can This Be?

Question: If sovereign man created a government by using founding documents that limited that government, how is it possible that now the government, at will, changes that document to suit itself?

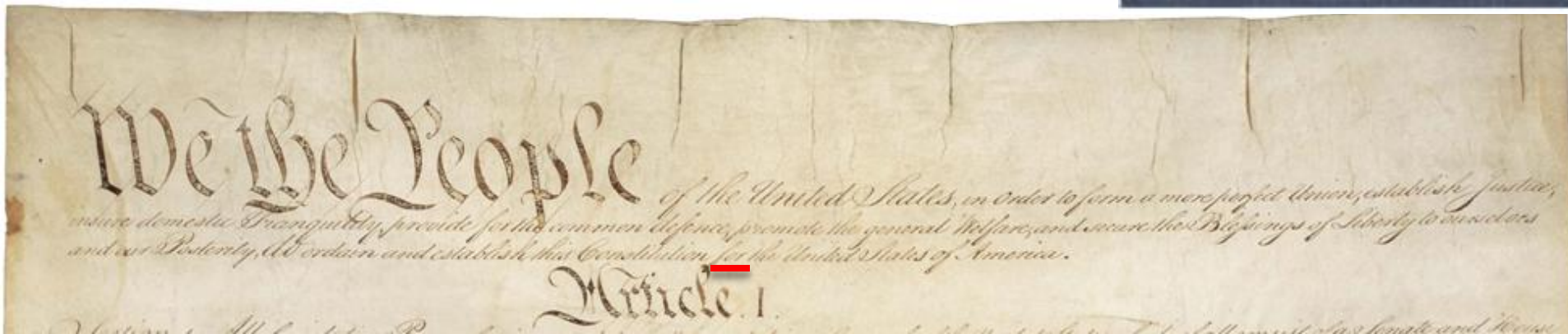
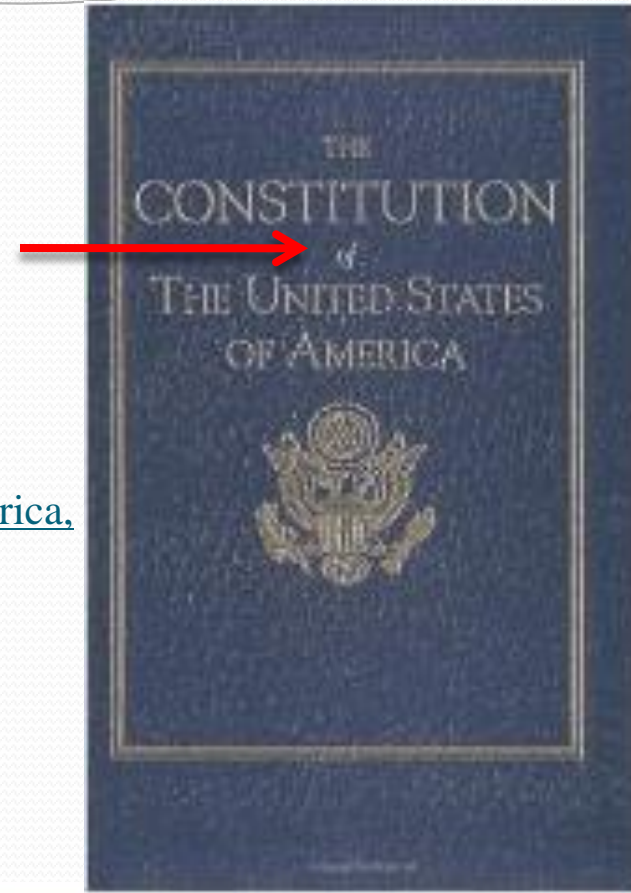
Answer: The founding documents can *only* be changed by the will of the people, *or* the document being changed is simply a corporate document that has no relation to our true republican form of government.

The original jurisdiction documents, amended by the people, have not changed since A.D. 1815.

Two Constitutions

The founding corporation document of the Federal Municipal Corporation known as the U.S. very closely resembles the Constitution *for* the United States of America, and is called the Constitution *of* the United States of America. The Constitution of the United States of America, U.S. Senate version, W. Hickey, 7th Ed., Philadelphia 1874.

Note the all capital THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on the corporate constitution.



Preamble of the original 'Organic' Constitution



“We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the *Blessings of Liberty* to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

Downes v. Bidwell

182 U.S. 244,381 (A.D. 1901)

The idea prevails with some, indeed it has expression in arguments at the bar, that we have in this country substantially two national governments; one to be maintained under the Constitution, with all its restrictions; the other to be maintained by Congress outside and independently of that instrument, by exercising such powers as other nations of the earth are accustomed to... I take leave to say that, if the principles thus announced should ever receive the sanction of a majority of this court, a radical and mischievous change in our system will result. We will, in that event, pass from the era of constitutional liberty guarded and protected by a written constitution into an era of legislative absolutism... It will be an evil day for American Liberty if the theory of a government outside the Supreme Law of the Land finds lodgment in our Constitutional Jurisprudence. No higher duty rests upon this court than to exert its full authority to prevent all violation of the principles of the Constitution.



Honorable Supreme Court
Justice John Harlan
in the 1901 case of Downes v.
Bidwell.

*The two spheres of political
government DO NOT OVERLAP!*



Democracy or Republic?

Democracy

The “United States” operates as a **democracy** under the United States Constitution, a mere statute by Congress on Feb. 21, 1871, in an act to provide a government *exclusive to* the District of Columbia.

16 Stat. 419, Sec. 34, page 426

The federal government and all the state governments operate as **democracies**.

“Democracy, democracy” is all you hear on television and radio.

“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.” [This Power is only for US territories!]

Art. IV, Sec. 3, Cl. 2 of the Constitution

Republic

The “true name” is “The United States of America.” It is a **republic**, combining State and National government, created by We the People, Citizens of the several sovereign States in Union, by their Constitution of the United States of America, March 4, 1789. This Constitution is Paramount Law, exercising 17 limited enumerated Powers delegated by the people.

Dixon v. United States, 1 Brock 177,7F. Cas.761 (A.D.1811) given by Chief Justice John Marshall.

“The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a **Republican** form of Government.” Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution for the United States of America

Debt Notes or Lawful Money?

Democracy

Banks emit only Federal Reserve *Notes*, i.e., commercial negotiable instruments. Mere use of commercial paper subjects all users to the U.C.C. and Congress' commercial power.

Republic

“No State shall...make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a tender in Payment of Debts.”

Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution
for the United States of America

The Corporation or The People?

Democracy

All process *actually* runs in the name of “STATE OF NEVADA,” despite the Constitution of Nevada.

28 USC Section 108

Republic

The style of all process shall be “The State of Nevada” and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same. [i.e., in the name of the People.]

Constitution of Nevada (October 31, 1864),
ARTICLE VI—Judicial Department, Sec. 18

Privileges vs. Rights

Democracy

“...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, 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)

States are presumed to be populated by federal citizens, or U.S. citizens, merely residing in federal states. They are referred to as “administrative divisions” on www.cia.gov and as “territories” on www.usa.gov, both official government web sites.

Republic

“... all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights”

The Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776

The word “people of the United States” and “citizens” are synonymous terms, and mean the same thing. They both describe the political body who, according to our republican institutions, form the **sovereignty**, and who hold the power and conduct the government through their representatives. They are what is familiarly called the “sovereign people,” and every citizen is one of this people, and a constituent member of this sovereignty.”

Dred Scott v. Sanford. 60 U.S.393, 405 A.D. 1856

Privileges vs. Rights

U.S. CITIZEN Privileges

- **Privilege**: A particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company or society, beyond the common advantages of other citizens.

- *American Dictionary of the English Language: Noah Webster 1828*

- **License**: to permit by grant of authority: to remove legal restraint by a grant of permission

- *American Dictionary of the English Language: Noah Webster 1828*

Sovereign Rights

- **Right**: Just claim; legal title; ownership; the legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment; just claim by sovereignty; authority; legal power.

- *American Dictionary of the English Language: Noah Webster 1828*

- Does not need 'License' issued by inferior entity.



**UNITED STATES
CORP. cannot see or
recognize anything
above itself!**

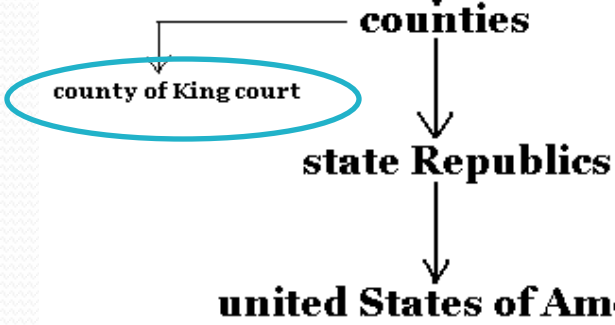
Common Law

Roman Civil Law
Administrative Rules and Regulations
Military/Martial Law



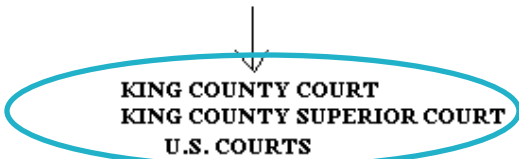
Sovereign Father
↓
sovereign man
(We the sovereign American People)

Power decreases with each successive step down the chain. It is very clear which courts have superior jurisdiction



Reality

Illusion
"Matrix"
"Oz"
"Corporate Fictions"



**Remember the power flow –
created entities cannot have more
power than their creator!**



The Power to Plunder



The U.S. Corporation maintains its power over the people and continues to plunder the sovereign people of this nation through fear, ignorance and adhesion contracts!

“Government funded” schooling helps to ensure this.

14th Amendment Citizens

"The (14th) amendment referred to slavery. Consequently, the only persons embraced by its provisions, and for which Congress was authorized to legislate in the manner were those then in slavery."

Bowlin v. Commonwealth, (1867), 65 Kent. Rep. 5, 29.



"After the adoption of the 14th Amendment, a bill which became the first Civil Rights Act was introduced in the 39th Congress, the major purpose of which was to secure to the recently freed Negroes all the civil rights secured to white men... (N)one other than citizens of the United States were within the provisions of the Act."

Hague v. C. I. O., 307 U. S. 496, 509.

Different Citizenships

Different Rights

"We have in our political system a government of the United States and a government of each of the several states. Each one of these governments is distinct from the others, and each has citizens of its own who owe it allegiance, and whose rights, within its jurisdiction, it must protect. The same person may be at the same time a citizen of the United States and a citizen of a state, but his *rights* of citizenship under one of these governments will be different from those he has under the other."

U. S. v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1875)

Defining a “Person”



"Both before and after the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution, it has not been necessary for a person to be a citizen of the United States in order to be a citizen of his state."

Crosse v. Board of Supervisors of Elections, (1966)

221 A.2d 431 p.433, citing *U.S. v. Cruikshank*, (1875)

Person: “*term* may include labor organizations, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers... Scope and delineation of *term* is necessary for determining those to whom Fourteenth Amendment of Constitution affords protection since this Amendment expressly applies to “**person.**”

Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition

14th Amendment Citizens

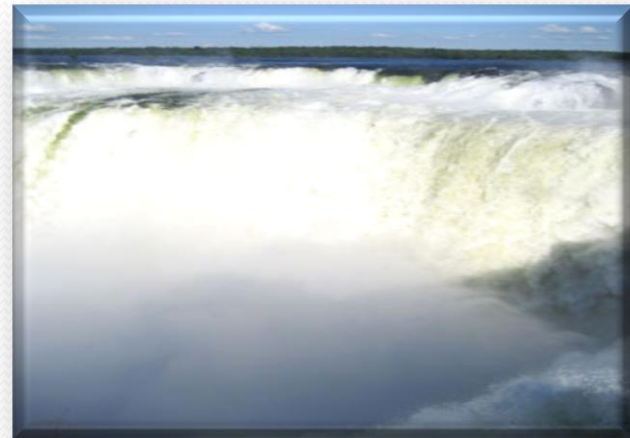
Now almost everyone in our nation has reduced themselves to the status of a 14th amendment citizen, aka 'US CITIZEN,' with only the rights and privileges granted by the corporation and subject to Roman civil law. Remember the power flow? Compare the position, responsibility, and power a sovereign man has to that of a 14th amendment citizen of the U.S. Corp.

14th Amendment Citizen



vs.

Sovereign Man



No Such Thing As A Citizen of the United States?

In examining our form of government, 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. To conceive a citizen of the United States who is not a citizen of some one of the states, is totally foreign to the idea, and inconsistent with the proper construction and common understanding of the expression as used in the constitution, which must be deduced from its various other provisions.

Ex parte Knowles, 5 Ca. 300, 302 (1855)

United States v. Anthony

The 14th Amendment creates and defines citizenship of the United States. It had long been contended, and had been held by many learned authorities, and had never been judicially decided to the contrary, that there was no such thing as a citizen of the United States, except by first becoming a citizen of some state.

- United States v. Anthony (1874), 24 Fed. Cas. 829 (No. 14,459), 830.

U.S. v. Wong Kim



The 14th Amendment is throughout affirmative and declaratory, intended to ally doubts and to settle controversies which had arisen, and **NOT TO IMPOSE ANY NEW RESTRICTION UPON CITIZENSHIP** (emphasis added).

U.S. v Wong Kim Ark 169 US 649[1898].687,688

The interpretation of the constitution of the United States is necessarily influenced by the fact that its provisions are framed in the language of the English common law, and are to read in the light of its history.

U.S. v Wong Kim Ark 169 US 649[1898].687,688 as cited in Constitution of the United States Annotated, Annotations of cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States through January 1, 1938, superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington, D.C

More Case Law

The privileges and immunities clause of the 14th Amendment protects very few rights because it neither incorporates the Bill of Rights nor protects all rights of individual citizens. Instead this provision protects only those rights peculiar to being a citizen of the federal government; It does not protect those rights which relate to state citizenship.

Jones v. Temmer, 829 F. Supp. 1226

It is claimed that the plaintiff is a citizen of the United States and of this state. Undoubtedly she is. It is argued that she became such by force of the first section of the 14th Amendment, already recited. This, however, is a mistake.

Van Valkenberg v. Brown (1872), 43 Cal. Sup. Ct. 43, 47

US CITIZENS

As a *for profit corporation*, the U.S., uses ‘human capital’ to generate profit, regardless of the injustice or damage it does to the people of this nation. Since its creation, the U.S. has used the strategy of ‘whacking’ any patriot who dared to stand up to the government. This oppression comes in many forms: IRS audits with huge penalties; fraudulent drug busts (with planted drugs); frivolous and fictitious law suits that the patriot cannot win with U.S. Corporate judges sitting in judgment over them.



Additionally, if the U.S. cannot ‘control’ a certain population, it may eliminate the ‘problem’ by smearing the group or people in the media, then destroying that group. (Waco, Ruby Ridge, etc.)

The FBI web site now lists “sovereign citizens extremist movement” as a Domestic terror threat.

http://www.fbi.gov/page2/april10/sovereigncitizens_041310.html

President Taft's speech to Congress, June 16th, 1909



It is now proposed to make up the deficit by the imposition of a general income tax, in the form and substance and almost exactly the same character as that which, in the case of *Pollock v. Farmers Loan and Trust Co* was held by the supreme Court to be a direct tax, and therefore not within the power of the federal government to impose unless apportioned among the several states according to population... I, therefore, recommend an amendment to the tariff bill imposing upon all corporations and joint stock companies for profit, except national banks otherwise taxed, measured by 2% on the net income of such corporations. This is an excise tax upon the privilege of doing business as an *artificial entity* and the privilege of freedom from a general partnership liability enjoyed by those who own the stock. This course is much to be preferred to the proposal of reenacting a law once judicially declared to be unconstitutional.

State Sovereignty

Prior to the adoption of the federal Constitution, states possessed unlimited and unrestricted sovereignty and retained the same ever afterward. Upon entering the Union, they retained all their original power and sovereignty.

Blair v. Ridgely, 97 D. 218,249, S.P.



Act of Terrorism



“Act of terrorism” means an activity that involves a violent act or an act dangerous to human life that is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any State, and appears to be intended – (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population.”

Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition

The typical “sovereign citizen” poses no “terrorist threat,” yet the U.S. GOVERNMENT engages in terrorism on a daily basis.

‘Voluntary’ compliance-through fear

"The Tax Code represents the genius of legal fiction... The IRS has never really known why people pay income taxes... The IRS encourages voluntary compliance, *through fear*."

- Jack Warren Wade, Jr.,
Former IRS officer

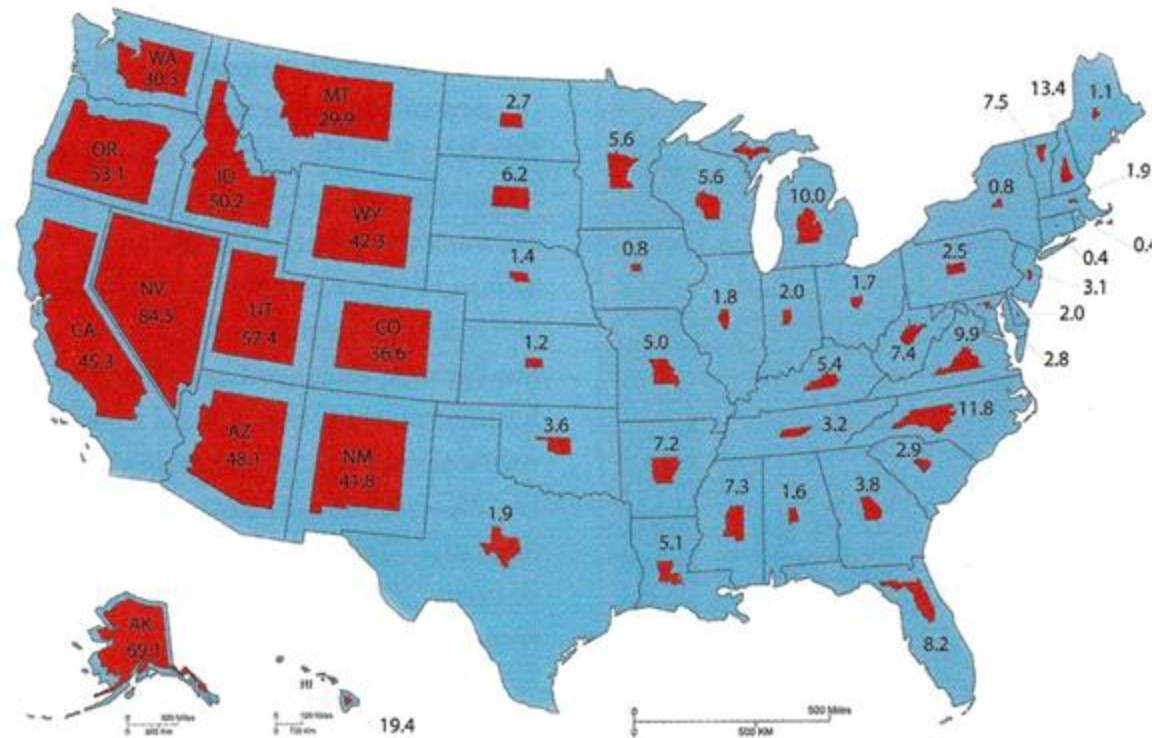
A Notable Point:

Jack Wade, Jr. was in charge of the IRS nationwide revenue officer training program.



Who Owns the West?

Federal Land as a Percentage of Total State Land Area



Data source: U.S. General Services Administration, *Federal Real Property Profile 2004*, excludes trust properties.

Special provision is made in the Constitution for the cession of jurisdiction from the states over places where the federal government shall establish forts or other military work. And it is **ONLY IN THESE PLACES** or in territories of the United States, where it can exercise a general jurisdiction.

New Orleans v. United States,
35 U.S. (10 Pet.) 662

US Corp has usurped land that rightfully belongs to the people!

De facto Encroachment

The *de facto* Government is NOT subject to the consent of the governed. Rather, the governed are subject to the whim and greed of the corporation, which has stretched its tentacles beyond the ten-mile square parcel of land known as the District of Columbia, encroaching into

every state of the Republic.

Mind you, the corporation has NO jurisdiction outside of the District of Columbia. THEY just want you to think they do.





U.S. Congress: *Not* Our Civil Servants

You must be made aware that the members of Congress do NOT work for you. Rather, they serve the government of the Corporation known as THE UNITED STATES. This is why we can't get them to do anything on our behalf or to answer to us-as in the case with the illegal income tax and H.R. 4872 Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, Public Law No: 111-152; among many other things. Contrary to popular belief, they are NOT our civil servants. They serve the corporate government and carry out its bidding. They operate by corporate policy, not law.

A Multi-Headed Monster

The great number of committees, administrative agencies and departments that the Congress has created all work together like a multi-headed monster to oversee the various corporate departments. Every single one of them that operates outside the District of Columbia is in violation of the law. The government of the corporate UNITED STATES has no jurisdiction or authority in ANY state of the Republic beyond the District of Columbia, *unless you contract with them.*



Why does the STATE hold your title?

- **Title**: The formal right of ownership of property. Title is the means whereby the owner of lands has the just possession of his property.

- *Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition*

- **Certificate**: A written assurance, or official representation, that some act has or has not been done, or some event occurred, or some legal formality has been complied with.

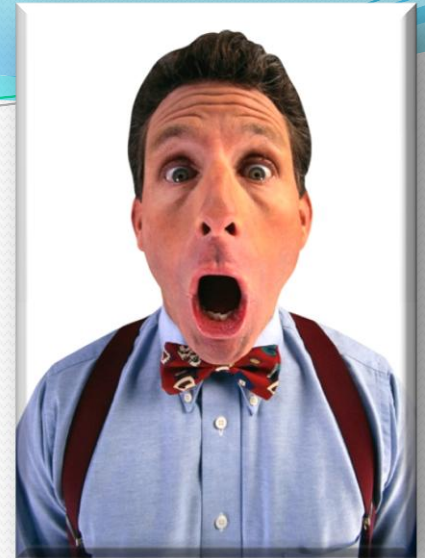
- *Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition*



Birth records used to be kept in the Scriptures. This *Scripture Record* is proof of your birth and citizenship.

Who's Got Ownership?

The UNITED STATES government is a corporate instrument of the international bankers. This means all U.S. CITIZENS are owned by a foreign corporation from birth to death.



The corporate UNITED STATES also holds ownership of all your assets, your property, and even your children. You get a ‘certificate’ of title, not the title itself. i.e., ‘Birth certificate.’ The only way Child Protective Services, an administrative agency of the U.S., can take your children away despite your protests is if the STATE owns the children and not you.

‘U.S. CITIZEN’

Cesti Que Trust He who has a right to a beneficial interest in and out of an estate the legal title to which is vested in another.

2 Washb. Real Prop. 163



The person who possesses the equitable right to property and receives rents, issues, and profits thereof, the legal estate of which is vested in a trustee. Bernardsville Methodist Episcopal Church v. Seney, 85 N. J. Eq. 271, 96 A. 388, 389; Moore v. Shifflett, 187 Ky. 7, 216 S. W. 614, 616.

Black's Law Dictionary, Third Edition

UNITED STATES

Laws are *arbitrary*

In the absence of an applicable Act of Congress, it is for the federal courts to fashion the governing rule of federal law according to their own standards.

P. 318 U.S. 367. Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States No. 490,
Argued February 5, 1943 Decided March 1, 1943 318 U.S. 363
CERTIORARI TO THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE THIRD CIRCUIT



U.S. Corporate judge vs.
a sovereign citizen.

“One man with courage
makes a majority.”
- Andrew Jackson

U.S. Courtrooms

The U.S. operates as the *de facto* government by decreed emergency, therefore there is a state of permanent martial law. The gold fringed United States flag is a war flag which denotes martial law, under which you are presumed guilty until proven innocent.



ALL U.S. courts are military tribunals as evidenced by courtrooms displaying the gold military fringed flag of the executive. The court fails to serve due process, because they always summon the all-capital ROMAN/MILITARY LAW STRAW MAN NAME that sounds like your name. They do not summon **you**.



Gold-Fringed U.S. Flag

The judge sitting under a gold fringed flag has arbitrary power to make or interpret the rules as he wills. Federal judges are appointed by the President, the national military commander in chief. The State judges are appointed by the Governors, the state military commanders. Most judges are appointed because the courts are military courts and civilians do not generally elect military officers.

The gold-fringed flag only stands inside military courts that sit in summary court martial proceedings against civilians and such courts are governed in part by local rules, but more especially by The Manual of Courts Martial, U.S., 1994 Ed., at Art. 99, (c)(1)(b), pg. IV-34, PIN 030567-0000, U.S. Government Printing Office, Wash. D.C. The details of the crimes that civilians can commit, that are classed as 'Acts of War,' cover 125 pages.

Trading With the Enemy Act

The Trading with the Enemy Act, with its amendments, made all 14th amendment citizens (i.e., “U.S. CITIZENS”) enemies of the state.

The courts have upheld that STATE and FEDERAL officials, including police officers, can lie to you and coerce you into acquiescence with absolute impunity. This means that they will not have to answer for their coercion or lies to you. Remember, everything you say and do WILL be used *against* you, never in your defense. Many corporate agents happily ‘harass and collect,’ not ‘serve and protect.’



The UNITED STATES is...

U.S. Code Title 28, 3002:

(15) “United States” means –

(A) A Federal corporation;

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

(C) An instrumentality of the United States

The UNITED STATES is...

U.S. Code Title 26, 7701:

(9) United States

The *term* “United States” when used in a geographical sense *includes only* the States and the District of Columbia.

(10) State

The *term* “State” shall be construed to *include* the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out provisions of this title.



Remember, a *term* means the word or phrase has another meaning than what is commonly understood, and ‘*include*’ means ‘*includes ONLY.*’ Careful reading reveals that the UNITED STATES consists exclusively of the District of Columbia!

Highest court of a State

(b) For the purposes of this section, the *term* “highest court of a State” *includes* the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

U.S. Code Title 28 Part IV Ch 81 Subsection 1257

**Remember, *includes* limits the definition!
It excludes everything not listed.**

RCW 25.15.005 (12)

“*State*” means the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or any state, territory, possession, or other jurisdiction of the United States *other than the state of Washington* (emphasis added.)

RCW 25.15.005 (12)

This is worth repeating!

Washington's Two Constitutions

As there is both a constitution for the Republic, and one for the corporate Democracy, there are also two constitutions for Washington. One is for the state of Washington Republic, and the second is for the STATE OF WASHINGTON corporate Democracy. The first was properly ratified by the people on their counties. The second constitution was called for by government officials, not the people.

The corporate constitution ignored the first constitution entirely. Legally, as the first was properly *ratified* by the people, it would have to be *modified* by the people. Therefore, the second constitution can only relate to a separate entity.

State of Washington and the STATE of WASHINGTON

The preamble of the 1889 CONSTITUTION of the STATE of WASHINGTON begins:

“We, the people *of the State of Washington...*”

“The people” thereby acknowledged that they were already subjects of the State of Washington, and under the 1878 Constitution of the State of Washington. The purpose of the 1889 CONSTITUTION of the STATE of WASHINGTON was to create a corporation to rule over subjects and that could interact with the foreign-owned UNITED STATES.

The State of Washington was admitted into the Union
as a Republic, under the original 1878 Constitution.

Washington is a Republic



Benjamin Harrison

The State of Washington was admitted
into the union *as a Republic*.

Proclamation 294 – Admission of
Washington Into the Union,
signed by Benjamin Harrison on
November 11, 1889

Very Different Intent

The people of the state, *in their right of sovereignty*, are declared to possess the *ultimate property in and to all lands* within the jurisdiction of the state.

The Constitution of the State of Washington, A.D. 1878, Section 3

Private *property* shall not be taken for private use, *except* for... and... and... and... and...”

The CONSTITUTION of the STATE OF WASHINGTON, A.D. 1889, Article 1, Section 16

Property or Land?

Property

“An aggregate of rights which are guaranteed and protected by the government. That right which one has to lands or tenements, goods or chattels, which no way depends on another man’s courtesy.

Black’s Law Dictionary Sixth Edition

“The *term* “land” may be used interchangeably with “property.”

Black’s Law Dictionary Sixth Edition

The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying and disposing of a thing: ownership.

American Dictionary of the English

Language: Noah Webster 1828

Land

“Any ground, soil, or earth whatsoever.”

Black’s Law Dictionary Sixth Edition

“Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe.”

American Dictionary of the English

Language: Noah Webster 1828



Sovereignty

The people of this state do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies that serve them. The people, in delegating authority, do not give their public servants the right to decide what is good for the people to know and what is not good for them to know. The people insist on remaining informed so that they may maintain control over the instruments that they have created. This chapter shall be liberally construed and its exemptions narrowly construed to promote this public policy and to assure that the public interest will be fully protected. In the event of conflict between the provisions of this chapter and any other act, the provisions of this chapter shall govern.

RCW 42.56.030

Governor of WASHINGTON

Christine Gregoire, Governor of the STATE OF WASHINGTON, signed a measure to suspend the tax-limiting constraints **placed on lawmakers by a voter-approved initiative.**

They no longer even pretend to listen to the voice of the people.

This corporate action is happening all over this nation.



CHRISTINE GREGOIRE

Where is your focus?



The Matrix is a system, Neo. That system is our enemy. But when you're inside, you look around, what do you see? Businessmen, teachers, lawyers, carpenters. The very minds of the people we are trying to save. But until we do, these people are still a part of that system... You have to understand, most of these people are not ready to be unplugged. And many of them are so inert, so hopelessly dependent on the system, that they will fight to protect it. *Morpheus, The Matrix (1999)*



Frog Boiling Time

The premise is that if a frog is placed in boiling water, it will jump out, but if it is placed in cold water that is slowly heated, it will not perceive the danger and will be cooked to death. This is a metaphor of the inability of people to react to significant changes that occur gradually.

The water of this nation is about to boil, and it's time to get out of the matrix!



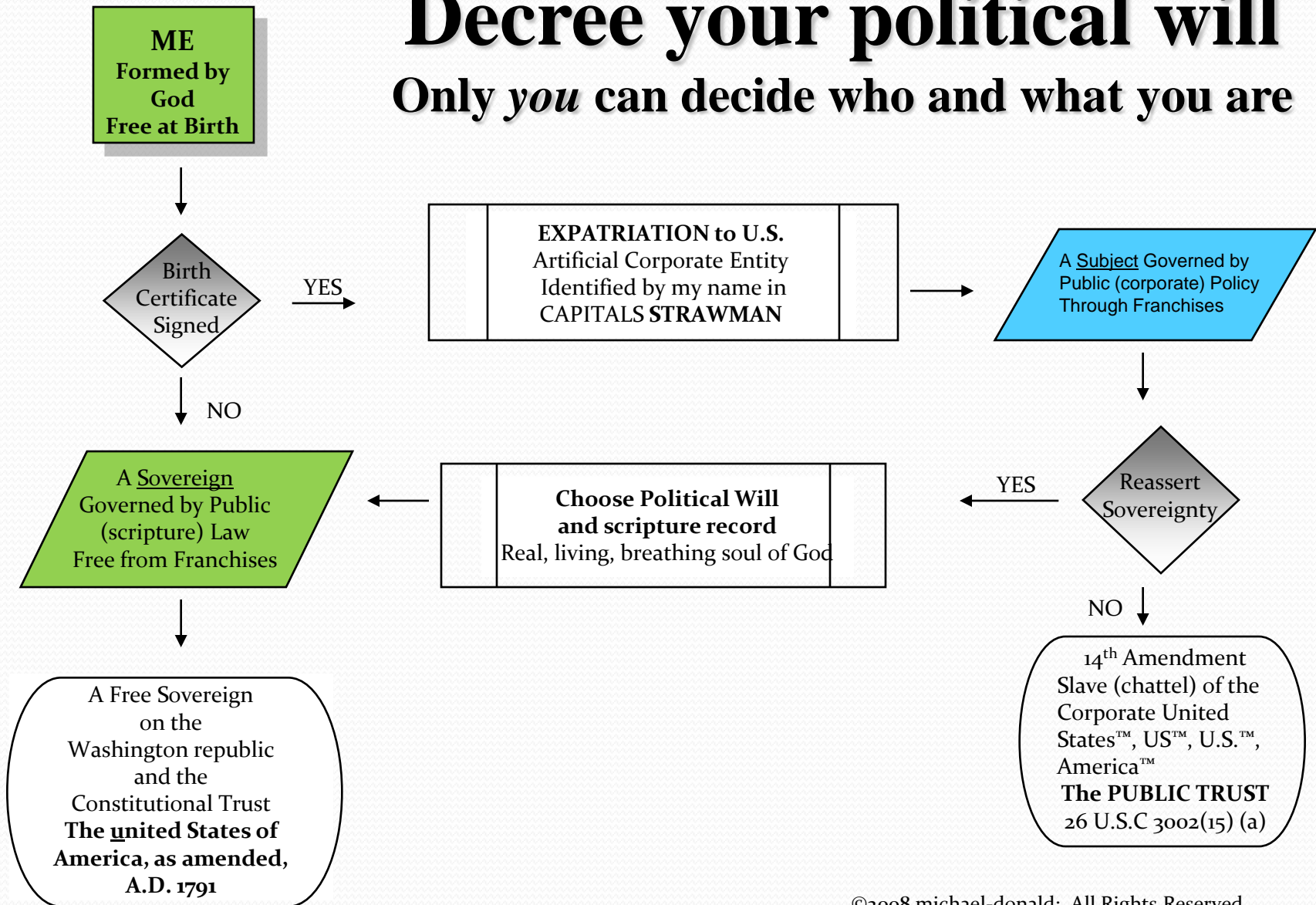


Goals

- To repent from neglecting obligations to self-govern
- To *peacefully* man the offices of lawful civilian government
- To leave records of who, what, when, where and how the Republic exists
- To prepare those who come behind to carry on the republic
- To provide remedy for the prevalent injustice

Decree your political will

Only *you* can decide who and what you are

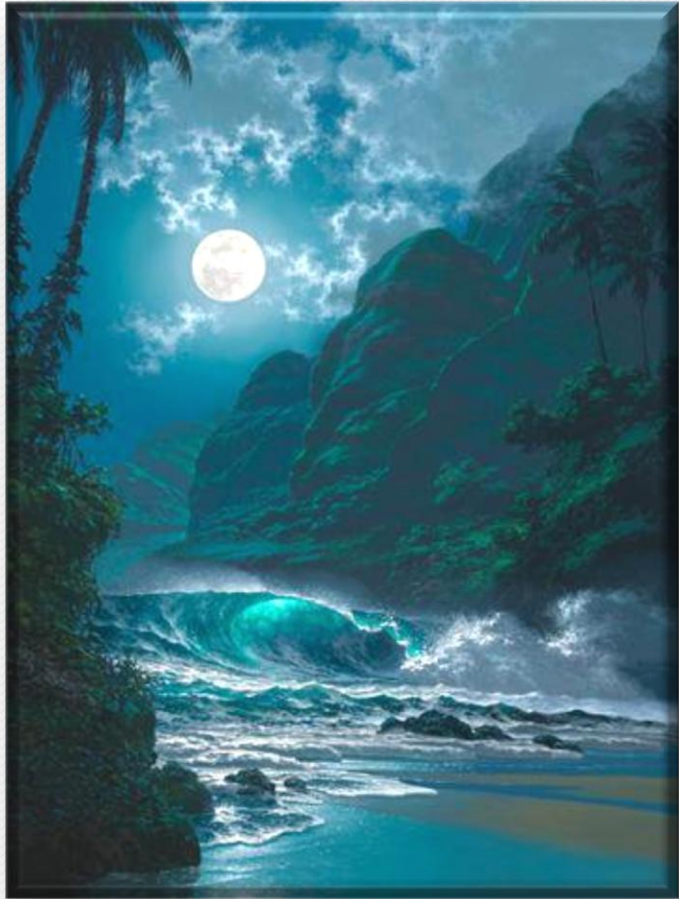


Know what you are Not

As a living man (or woman) on the county of King, I have no known memory of:

- any known legal duty to act in the name of a fiction; or
- any known legal duty to act outside my status of a private civilian; or
- any known legal duty to act *in this state* or *within this state* as a federal venue; or,
- any known legal duty to conduct any commercial activities in a artificial party; or,
- any known legal duty to act as a fiction in federal commerce; or
- any known legal duty to act as a corporation; or
- any known legal duty to act as public property; or
- any known legal duty to act in this state as a Person subject to the districts in the United States; or
- any known legal duty to reside; or
- any known legal duty to act as a resident in a federal venue; or
- any known legal duty of conducting any legal relations under the federal flag of executive order; or
- any known legal duty to act or operate in a democracy as a trustee as a US person.

Know *Who* You Are



I am at all times in memory a beneficiary on the several states on a judicial district on the county of King. As a private civilian, living man on the county of King, I am not eligible for any benefits in a purported federal venue. As a private civilian, living man on the county of King, I am not eligible for any purported benefits *in this state* or *within this state* as a federal venue. My only liability, a beneficiary on the several states on a judicial district on the county of King.

Political Will

No one else is able to stand up for who and what you are—only you have the power and responsibility to do so. Your organic state constitution grants you the right to decree your Political Will. You may do so at any time. It is presumed that you are already a 14th amendment citizen, and this is your opportunity to rebut that presumption.

You are injured through commercial fraud. When you erect a political wall between you and those who engage you in commercial controversy, you create a barrier between you and them/it that they are not permitted to transverse.



A Spiritual Battle

This is a spiritual battle protected by His covenant, that cannot be won with conventional methods or dropping out of the system and staying under the radar.

Sovereigns, as kings, must unite under the King of kings with truth to lawfully and peacefully assemble and repopulate the Republic.



Supporting Scripture

“Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord...
2 Corinthians 6:17, KJV

“Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage.”
Galatians 5:1, KJV

And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.
John 8:32, KJV

*The Christian faith is a covenant
with inherent covenantal obligations*

Supporting Scripture

“For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.”

Ephesians 6:12, KJV



Be strong and of good courage;
be not afraid, neither be thou
dismayed: for the LORD
thy God is with thee
whithersoever
thou goest.

~Joshua 1:9

The de facto, foreign-owned corporate government is not our true government. We owe nothing to this ‘Caesar’ that is seeking to enslave us.

Fear of the *de facto*



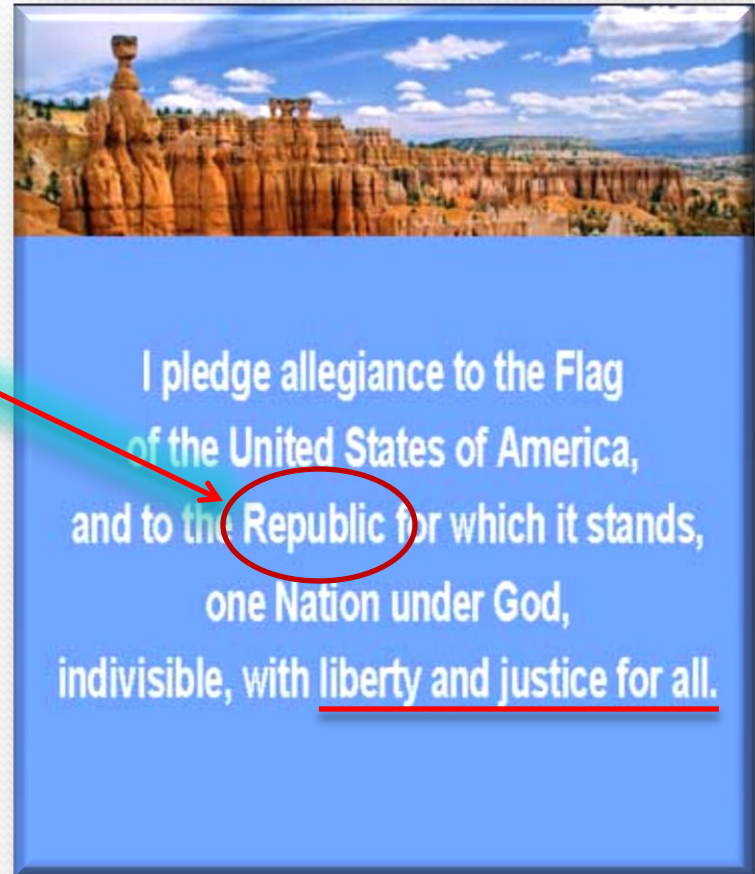
For the last hundred years we have been acting like Gideon, thrashing his wheat in a winepress (Judges chapter 6.) People are so scared of the *de facto* agencies that we avoid danger rather than standing up for what is right, putting our faith in the *illusion* of safety.

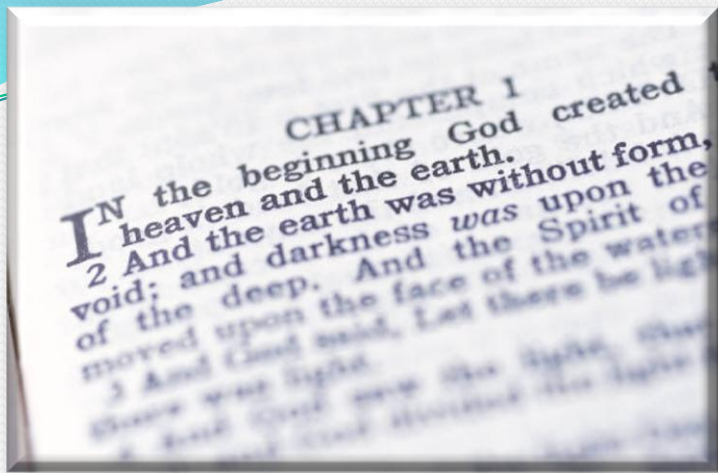
Christians today fearfully avoid political issues and instead blindly obey what the *corporate* policy makers say. As a nation, we have abdicated our sovereignty and have returned to slavery. Sitting on the sidelines hands Satan a victory-your children will end up totally enslaved.

Where Is Your Allegiance?

Have you pledged allegiance
to the Republic, or
to the Democracy?

Is our Nation the embodiment
of '*liberty and justice for all*'?





Law Form

The Scriptures (Father's covenant with mankind) are used in common law courts. Our nation's founding documents were based upon His word. You do not need to belong to any particular religion to abide by the law codes.

The core principles are:

- 1. We are responsible for our actions.***
- 2. If there is no victim, there is no crime!***

Sovereign Man is...



- Responsible for his actions
- His word is his bond
- He protects the weak
- He oppresses no one
- He loves God and neighbor
- He invites all to enter covenant

Honor is...

- Men who fear God
- Men of truth
- Those who hate dishonest gain

Exodus 18:21



Honor... Doing What's Right Not Necessarily What's Easy



HONOR

The difference between the good guys and the bad guys is whether they use human shields or they make themselves human shields.



Corporate Fictions

*Do you have any known duty
to act as a legal fiction?*

These Corporate fictions are not your government, they are private foreign corporations. They are not yours. Why waste time trying to fix them? Simply repopulate the original jurisdiction Republic on which you stand. This is why we assemble. We the people, on the soil of our county, are re-establishing the lawful civilian government. *This* government has jurisdiction over the martial law military.

Self-Destruction

We the people do not need to attack or try to change the corporation that is the *de facto* government in this nation right now. It is destroying itself.



The Republic Is the Remedy

We hope, and most of all, we pray that We, the Sovereign People, will work together in a spirit of cooperation as the 13 original colonies demonstrated. The liberty that our ancestors fought so hard to give us is our children's rightful legacy. We can no longer be silent thinking we are free. We stand as One Sovereign People claiming what has been stolen from the house of the Republic.



Getting Started

- 1 Join or start an assembly on your county for the purpose of establishing the lawful, self-governed, civilian government.
- 2 Educate yourself using the resources found at **www.thesrap.org** or **www.thesovereignrepublicassembliespost.org** or **www.assemblypost.com**
- 3 Learn how to insulate yourself from adhesion contracts.
- 4 If you currently work for any governmental corporate entity, find ways *to serve and protect* the sovereign men and women on the Republic.

The Sovereign Republic Assemblies Post

The Sovereign Republic Assemblies Post is a new web site under construction, which will become a great resource as it continues to grow. Current plans are for you to be able to find and contact others who have chosen to step onto the Republic, further documentation and verification on this slide show, news articles, publications, legal notices, links, and much more!

www.thesrap.org

www.assemblypost.com



Assembly Group

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/assemblynews>

Our Thanks

The authors wish to thank all of the volunteer editors of this presentation and the men and women on the several counties of the several states for your dedication and assistance. We are also very appreciative of the ongoing support of our families.


Donations humbly accepted with many thanks. No checks please.

Foundations of Freedom
c/o 453 Main Street suite 101-262
Trussville [35173]
Alabama Republic



Additional Reference Notes

**The following slides contain extra
Information that you might find useful.
Please check all quotes before using, and let us
know if we have typos, thanks.**



In the Supreme Court case of *United States v. Williams*, 504 U.S. 36 (1992), Justice Antonin Scalia, writing for the majority, confirmed that the American grand jury is neither part of the judicial, executive nor legislative branches of government, but instead belongs to the people. It is in effect a fourth branch of government "governed" and administered to directly by and on behalf of the American people, and its authority emanates from the Bill of Rights.

Thus, citizens have the unbridled right to empanel their own grand juries and present "True Bills" of indictment to a court, which is then required to commence a criminal proceeding. Our Founding Fathers presciently thereby created a "buffer" the people may rely upon for justice, when public officials, including judges, criminally violate the law.

Article VI, Section 2 (Supremacy Clause) requires and clearly states; “This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.” The Supremacy Clause is a clause in the United States Constitution, Article VI, Clause 2. The clause establishes the Constitution, Federal Statutes, and U.S. treaties as "the supreme law of the land." The text establishes these as the highest form of law in the American legal system, mandating that state judges uphold them, even if state laws or constitutions conflict.

Howlett vs Rose, 496 U.S. 356 (1990) the court decided and held that: “Federal law and Supreme Court Cases Apply to state court cases.”

TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE §2072. It clearly states in the Federal Rules of criminal procedure and evidence; power to prescribe; (a). The Supreme Court shall have the power to prescribe general rules of practice and procedure and rules of evidence for cases in the United States district courts (including proceedings before magistrate judges thereof) and courts of appeals. (b). Such rules shall not abridge, enlarge or modify any substantive right. All laws in conflict with such rules shall be of no further force or effect after such rules have taken effect.

Wherefore with this premise considered the STATE OF WASHINGTON has transformed from a governing body to a corporate body as defined under "The District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871" (**41st Congress, 3d Sess. ch. 62, 16 Stat. 419, enacted 1871-02-21**), which enacted the United States a separate foreign state entirely separate from government. Therefore, "the government descended to the level of A Mere Private Corporation and takes on the character of a mere private citizen . . . For the purposes of Suit, such Corporations and individuals are regarded as an entity entirely separate from government.""

Bank of U.S. v. Planters Bank, 9 Wheat. 22 U.S. 904, U.S. v. Erie Ry Co., 106 U.S. 327; Clearfield Trust Co. v. U.S. 318 U.S. 363 (1943)

“We are bound to interpret the Constitution in the light of the law as it existed at the time it was adopted” *Mattox v. U.S.*, 156 US 237, 243.

“The Constitution is a written instrument. As such, its meaning does not alter. That which it meant when it was adopted, it means now” *S. Carolina v. U.S.*, 199 U.S. 437, 448 (1905).

“No state shall convert a liberty into a privilege, license it, and attach a fee to it” *Murdock v. Penn.*, 319 US 105.

“The court is to protect against any encroachment of constitutionally secured liberties” *Boyd v. U.S.*, 116 U.S. 616.

"Agency, or party sitting for the agency, (which would be the magistrate of a municipal court) has no authority to enforce as to any license unless he is acting for compensation. Such an act is highly penal in nature, and should not be constructed to include anything, which is not embraced within its terms. (Where) there is no charge within a complaint that the accused was employed for compensation to do the act complained of, or that the act constituted part of a contract" *Schomig v. Kaiser*, 189 Cal 596.

“When governments enter the world of commerce, they are subject to the same burdens as any private firm or corporation” U.S. v. Burr. 309 U.S. 22; See 22 U.S.C.A. 286e. Bank of U.S. v. Planters Bank of Georgia. 6 L. Ed. (9 Wheat) 244; 22 U.S.C.A. 286 et. Seq., C.R.S.11-60-103.

"There is no presumption in favor of Jurisdiction, and the basis for jurisdiction must be affirmatively shown" Hartford v Davis 163 U. S. 273, 16 S. Ct. 105 1.

“In as much 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” S.C.R. 1795, Penhallow v. Doane’s Administrators 3 U.S. 54; 1 L.ed. 57; 3 Dall. 54.

"When acting to enforce a statute and its subsequent amendments to the present date, the judge of the municipal court is acting as an administrative officer and not in a judicial capacity; courts administering or enforcing statutes do not act judicially, but merely ministerially." *Thompson v. Smith* 154 SE 583.

"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.

“A departure by a court from those recognized and established Requirements of law, however close apparent adherence to mere form in method of procedure, which has the effect of depriving one of a constitutional right, is an excess of jurisdiction” *Wuest v. Wuest*, 127 p2d 934, 937.

“If the court is not in the exercise of its general jurisdiction, but of some special statutory jurisdiction, it is as to such proceeding an inferior court, and not aided by presumption in favor of jurisdiction.” 1 Smith's Leading Cases, 816.

“If the record does not show upon its face the facts necessary to give jurisdiction, they will be presumed not to have existed” Norman v. Zieber, 3 Or at 202-03.

“The people of the United States resident within any State are subject to two governments: one State, and the other National, but there need be no conflict between the two” United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1876).

Therefore, any court which enforces an artificial person status upon a natural man to enforce artificial laws upon them, is guilty of Racketeering, a "bait and switch" operation and therefore in violation of jurisdiction and due process. And therefore these actions made against Charles-Quincy are in violation of TITLE 18, U.S.C., and SECTION 241.

Federal law, provided that only natural person(s) have immunity from commerce or trade. "TITLE 15 Section 33, act June 30, 1906, ch. 392034 Stat. 798. Charles-Quincy is not in contract with STATE OF WASHINGTON or any of its subdivisions. Charles-Quincy is therefore immune from STATE OF WASHINGTON jurisdiction.

“No state shall convert a liberty into a privilege, license it, and attach a fee to it” *Murdock v. Penn.*, 319 US 105. Therefore, STATE OF WASHINGTON's Motor Vehicle Code (RCW 46) are in direct violation of this ruling and perfectly meet the criteria of the STATE OF WASHINGTON using the color of law to convert a liberty into Privilege.

“The Constitution of these United States is the supreme law of the land. Any law that is Repugnant to the Constitution is null and void of law” *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 US 137. Therefore, STATE OF WASHINGTON's Motor Vehicle Code, City of Mount Vernon's Municipal codes, and City of Shoreline's Municipal codes are repugnant to the constitution and null and void in this matter.

If a law has no other purpose than to chill the assertion of constitutional rights by penalizing those who choose to exercise them, then it is patently unconstitutional. *Shapiro v Thompson*, 394 US 618, 22 L Ed 2d 600, 89 S Ct 1322.

When any court violates the clean and unambiguous language of the Constitution, a fraud is perpetrated and no one is bound to obey it. (See 16 Ma. Jur. 2d 177, 178) *State v. Sutton*, 63 Minn. 147, 65 NW 262, 30 L.R.A. 630 Am. 459.

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

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).

"Judges not only can be sued over their official acts, but could be held liable for injunctive and declaratory relief and attorney's fees." *Lezama v. Justice Court*, A025829.

"Judge acted in the face of clearly valid statutes or case law expressly depriving him of (personal) jurisdiction would be liable. In such case the judge has lost his judicial function, has become a mere private person, and is liable as a trespasser for damages resulting from his unauthorized acts" *Dykes v. Hosemann*, 743 F.2d 1488 (1984).

"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" *Bradley v. Fisher*, 80 U.S. 13 Wall 335, 355." *Manning v. Ketcham*, 58 F.2d 948.

"A distinction must be here observed between excess of jurisdiction and the clear absence of all jurisdiction over the subject-matter any authority exercised is a usurped authority and for the exercise of such authority, when the want of jurisdiction is known to the judge, no excuse is permissible" *Bradley v. Fisher*, 13 Wall 335, 351, 352.

The high Courts have further decreed, that Want of Jurisdiction makes “all acts of judges, magistrates, U.S. Marshals, sheriffs, local police, all void and not just voidable” Nestor v. Hershey, 425 F2d 504.

Void Judgment – “One which has no legal force or effect, invalidly of which may be asserted by any person whose rights are affected at any time and at any place directly or collaterally.” Reynolds v. Volunteer State Life Ins. Co., Tex.Civ.App., 80 S.W.2d 1087, 1092.

Voidable Judgment - “One apparently valid, but in truth wanting in some material respect” City of Lufkin v. McVicker, Tex.Civ.App., 510 S.W. 2d 141, 144.

"An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed" Norton vs. Shelby County, 118 US 425 p. 442.

"No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it" 16 Am Jur 2nd, Sec 177 late 2d, Sec 256.

"It is a general rule that an officer, executive, administrative, quasi-judicial, ministerial, or otherwise, who acts outside the scope of his jurisdiction, and without authorization of law may thereby render himself amenable to personal liability in a civil suit" Cooper v. O`Conner, 69 App DC 100, 99 F (2d).

"Public officials are not immune from suit when they transcend their lawful authority by invading constitutional rights" *AFLCIO v. Woodard*, 406 F 2d 137 t.

"In *Land v. Dollar*, 338 US 731 (1947), the court noted "that when the government entered into a commercial field of activity, it left immunity behind" *Brady v. Roosevelt*, 317 US 575 (1943); *FHA v. Burr*, 309 US 242 (1940); *Kiefer v. RFC*, 306 US 381 (1939).

"The claim and exercise of a constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime." *Miller v. U.S.* (5th Cir. 1956) 230 F.2d 486, 489.

"If the state converts a liberty [right to travel] into a privilege the citizen can engage in the right with impunity" *Shuttlesworth v Birmingham*, 373 US 262.

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

"Failure to obey the command of a police officer constitutes a traditional form of breach of the peace. Obviously, however, one cannot be punished for failing to obey the command of an officer if that command is itself violative of the constitution" *Wright v Georgia*, 373 U.S. 284, 291-2.

"The right to travel is a well-established common right that does not owe its existence to the federal government. It is recognized by the courts as a natural right" *Schactman v. Dulles* 96 App DC 287, 225 F2d 938, at 941.

"The state cannot diminish rights of the people" *Hertado v. California*, 110 US 516, the U.S Supreme Court.

"Statutes that violate the plain and obvious principles of common right and common reason are null and void" *Bennett v. Boggs*, 1 Baldw 60,

"The right to travel upon the public streets of a city is a part of every individual's liberty" *Fraternal Order of Police, Youngstown Lodge v. Hunter*, 36 Ohio Misc. 103, 303 N.E.2d 103, 106 (1973).

"Any classification which serves to penalize the exercise of a constitutional right (freedom of movement across frontiers in either direction and inside frontiers as well) unless shown to be necessary to promote a compelling governmental interest, is unconstitutional" *Cummins v. Jones*, 79 Or. 276, 155 P. 171, 172 (1916); *Josephine County School District No. 7 v. Oregon School Activities Assoc.*, 15 Or.App. 185, 515 P.2d 431, 437 (1973).

"It is well settled that the Constitutional Rights protected from invasion by the police power, include Rights safeguarded both by express and implied prohibitions in the Constitutions" *Tiche vs. Osborne*, 131 A. 60.

"As a rule, fundamental limitations of regulations under the police power are found in the spirit of the Constitutions, not in the letter, although they are just as efficient as if expressed in the clearest language" *Mehlos vs. Milwaukee*, 146 NW 882.

"In addition to the requirement that regulations governing the use of the highways must not be violative of constitutional guarantees, the prime essentials of such regulation are reasonableness, impartiality, and definiteness or certainty" 25 Am.Jur. (1st) Highways, Sect. 260.

"Moreover, a distinction must be observed between the regulation of an activity which may be engaged in as a matter of right and one carried on by government sufferance of permission" *Davis vs. Massachusetts*, 167 US 43; *Pachard vs. Banton*, *supra*.

Constitutional Law § 101 – right to travel – 5. The nature of the Federal Union and constitutional concepts of personal liberty unite to require that all citizens be free to travel throughout the length and breadth of the United States uninhibited by statutes, rules, or regulations which unreasonably burden or restrict this movement. Although not explicitly mentioned in the Federal Constitution, the right freely to travel from one state to another is a basic right under the constitution. Constitutional Law § 101 – law chilling assertion of rights – 7. If a law has no other purpose than to chill the assertion of constitutional rights by penalizing those who choose to exercise them, then it is patently unconstitutional. *Shapiro v Thompson*, 394 US 618, 22 L Ed 2d 600, 89 S Ct 1322.

Wilson v. Omaha Indian Tribe, 442 U.S. 653, 667; and, “The Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity is one of the common law immunities and defenses that are available to the Sovereign.” Will v. Michigan Dept. of State Police, 491 U.S. 58, 105 L.Ed.2d 45, 109 S.Ct. 2304

“The people of the state, as the successors of its former sovereign, are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged to the king by his own prerogative.” Lansing v. Smith 4 Wendell 9 (N.Y.)

Motor Vehicle Code

“Motor Vehicle – the *term* “motor vehicle” means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power **and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo.**” (emphasis added)

U.S. Code Title 18 Part I Ch 2 Section 31 (6)

Note that ‘**and**’ is a conjunction, and BOTH parts of the definition are *required*.



Unless this DeLorean is used for commercial purposes, it is not classified as a motor vehicle!

Washington Motor Vehicle Rule

RCW 46.20.001 “No *person* may drive a *motor vehicle* upon a highway *in this state* without first obtaining a valid driver’s license issued to Washington *residents* under this chapter” (emphasis added).

I.e., you are only subject to Title 46 – the motor vehicle code – if you are a ‘person’ operating a ‘commercial vehicle’ on federally ceded property!



- “Thus self-driven vehicles are classified according to the use to which they are put rather than according to the means by which they are propelled.”

Ex Parte Hoffert, 148 NW 20

- "Used for commercial purposes" Definitions: "(10) Used for commercial purposes" means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit[.]

18 USC PART I CHAPTER 2 §31

- Driver's License: The certificate or license issued by a state which authorizes a **person** to operate a **motor vehicle**.

Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition

- Legislative intent. “It is a *privilege* granted by the state to operate a **motor vehicle** upon the highways of this state.”

RCW 46.30.010

"The term 'motor vehicle' is different and broader than the word 'automobile'" City of Dayton vs. DeBrosse, 23 NE.2d 647, 650; 62 Ohio App. 232.

"A motor vehicle or automobile for hire is a motor vehicle, other than an automobile stage, used for the transportation of persons for which remuneration is received" International Motor Transit Co. vs. Seattle, 251 P. 120.

"Thus, self-driven vehicles are classified according to the use to which they are put rather than according to the means by which they are propelled" Ex Parte Hoffert, 148 NW 20.

"A vehicle not used for commercial activity is a "consumer goods", ...it is NOT a type of vehicle required to be registered and "use tax" paid of which the tab is evidence of receipt of the tax" Bank of Boston vs Jones, 4 UCC Rep. Serv. 1021, 236 A2d 484, UCC PP 9-109.14.

"It is held that a tax upon common carriers by motor vehicles is based upon a reasonable classification, and does not involve any unconstitutional discrimination, although it does not apply to private vehicles, or those used by the owner in his own business, and not for hire" Desser v. Wichita, (1915) 96 Kan. 820; Iowa Motor Vehicle Asso. v. Railroad Comrs., 75 A.L.R. 22.

“Since a sale of personal property is not required to be evidenced by any written instrument in order to be valid, it has been held in North Carolina that there may be a transfer of title to an automobile without complying with the registration statute which requires a transfer and delivery of a certificate of title” N.C. Law Review Vol. 32 page 545, Carolina Discount Corp. v. Landis Motor Co., 190 N.C. 157.

“The following shall be exempt from the requirements of registration and the certificate of title: 1.) Any such vehicle driven or moved upon the highway in conformance with the provisions of this Article relating to manufacturers, dealers, or nonresidents.” 2.) Any such vehicle which is driven or moved upon a highway only for the purpose of crossing such highway from one property to another. ****20-51(1)(2) (comment: not driven or moved upon the highway for transporting persons or property for profit.) (Case note to North Carolina G.S. 12-3 “Statutory Construction”)

The California Constitution in Article I, Section 8 (and similar statements made in all other state constitutions), mandates that no one "be compelled to be a witness against himself," is in agreement with the Supreme Court ruling in *Haynes v. U.S.*, 390 U.S. 85, 88 S.Ct. 722, wherein the ruling was that to force anyone to register anything is communicative, and such communicative evidence is precluded by the 5th Amendment.

"No State government entity has the power to allow or deny passage on the highways, byways, nor waterways... transporting his vehicles and personal property for either recreation or business, but by being subject only to local regulation i.e., safety, caution, traffic lights, speed limits, etc. Travel is not a privilege requiring, licensing, vehicle registration, or forced insurances" *Chicago Coach Co. v. City of Chicago*, 337 Ill. 200, 169 N.E. 22.

Definitions: "(10) Used for commercial purposes means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit" 18 USC Part I Ch 2 §31.

Chapter 161, Laws of STATE OF WASHINGTON 2005, House Bill 1599, passed by the House March 11, 2005 confirms that highways are "open as a matter of right to public vehicular travel both inside and outside the limits of incorporated cities and towns." This Bill was passed by the House March 11, 2005, Yeas 93 and Nays 0, passed by the Senate April 12, 2005, Yeas 44 and Nays 0. Approved April 22, 2005, C. Gregoire, Governor of the STATE OF WASHINGTON; FILED April 22, 2005 - 4:12 p.m., Secretary of State, STATE OF WASHINGTON. Effective date July 24, 2005. STATE OF WASHINGTON Laws of 2003 Chapter 244 (S. Bill 5977) incorporates this exact same language. See also RCW 46.10.010, RCW 47.04.010, WAC 296-45-035.

WAC 296-32-210 Definitions. (46) "Public highway. Every way, land, road, street, boulevard, and every way or place in the state open as matter of right to public vehicular travel, both inside and outside the limit of cities and towns."

STATE OF WASHINGTON Session Laws of 1921, chapter 96 §§ 2(1) clearly define "Motor vehicle" as: "shall include all vehicles or machines propelled by any power other than muscular, used upon the public highways for the transportation of freight, produce or any commodity, except traction engines temporarily upon the highway, road rollers or road making machines, and motor vehicles that turn upon rails or tracks." This session law has never been overturned to include men and women exercising their right to travel.

"It will be observed that a highway, within the contemplation of the act, is, "Every way or place of whatever nature open as a matter of right to the use of the public for the purposes of vehicular travel." There can be no question but that this definition is broad enough to include streets in incorporated cities, because they are open as a matter of right to the use of the public for the purposes of vehicular travel" Neeley v. Bock, 184 Wash. 135, 140, 50 P.2d 524 (1935).

16 C.J.S., Constitutional Law, § 202, p. 987: "Personal liberty, or the right to the enjoyment of life and liberty, is one of the fundamental or natural rights, which has been protected by its inclusion as a guaranty in the various constitutions, which is not derived from, or dependent on, the federal Constitution, and which may not be submitted to a vote and may not depend on the outcome of an election. It is one of the most sacred and valuable rights; as sacred as the right of private property; or as occupying a preferred position as contrasted with property rights; and is regarded as inalienable."

11 Am.Jur., Constitutional Law, § 329, p. 1135: “Personal liberty largely consists of the right of locomotion--to go where and when one pleases--only so far restrained as the rights of others may make it necessary for the welfare of all other citizens. The right of a citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, by horse-drawn carriage, wagon, or automobile, is not a mere privilege which may be permitted or prohibited at will, but a common right which he has under his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Under this constitutional guaranty one may, therefore, under normal conditions, travel at his inclination along the public highways or in public places, and while conducting himself in an orderly and decent manner, neither interfering with nor disturbing another's rights, he will be protected, not only in his person, but in his safe conduct.”

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; or If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured— They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.... USC TITLE 18 PART I CHAPTER 13 § 241 Conspiracy against rights

"The right of the citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, either by carriage or by automobile, is not a mere privilege which a city may prohibit or permit at will, but a common law right which he has under the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"
Thompson v. Smith, 154 SE 579. Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago, 169 NE 221.

"There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of constitutional Rights" Snerer vs. Cullen, 481 F. 946.

“The right of the citizen to drive on a public street with freedom from police interference...is a fundamental constitutional right” White, 97 Cal.App.3d 141, 158 Cal.Rptr. 562, 566-67 (1979).

"The right of the citizen to travel upon the highway and to transport his property thereon, in the ordinary course of life and business, differs radically and obviously from that of one who makes the highway his place of business for private gain in the running of a stagecoach or omnibus. The former is the usual and ordinary right of the Citizen, a common right to all, while the latter is special, unusual, and extraordinary. This distinction, elementary and fundamental in character, is recognized by all the authorities." State vs. City of Spokane, 186 P. 864.

So why do 'the authorities' now refuse to honor this distinction? If it is recognized by all the authorities, and the authorities are enforcing commercial codes against non-commercial travelers, then 'the authorities' are intentionally in collusion to defraud the people, (i.e., racketeering) for profit. That meets the definition of a pirate.

"Public highway. Every way, land, road, street, boulevard and every way or place in the state open as a matter of right to public vehicular travel both inside and outside the limit of cities and towns" WAC 296-32-210.

"Complete freedom of the highways is so old and well established a blessing that we have forgotten the days of the Robber Barons and toll roads, and yet, under an act like this, arbitrarily administered, the highways may be completely monopolized, if, through lack of interest, the people submit, then they may look to see the most sacred of their liberties taken from them one by one, by more or less rapid encroachment" Justice Tolman, Supreme Court of the STATE OF WASHINGTON, in Robertson vs. Department of Public Works, 189 Wash 133, 147.

"Personal liberty – consists of the power of locomotion, of changing situations, of removing one's person to whatever place one's inclination may direct, without imprisonment or restraint unless by due process of law" Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1914 ed., Black's Law Dictionary, 5th ed., Blackstone's Commentary 134, Hare, Constitution Pg. 777.

"We are of the opinion that there is a clear distinction in this particular between an individual and a corporation, and that the latter has no right to refuse to submit its books and papers for examination on the suit of the State. The individual may stand upon his Constitutional Rights as a Citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the State or to his neighbors to divulge his business, or to open his doors to investigation, so far as it may tend to incriminate him. He owes no such duty to the State, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life, liberty, and property. His Rights are such as the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the state, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his Rights are the refusal to incriminate himself, and the immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under warrant of law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights. Upon the other hand, the corporation is a creature of the state. It is presumed to be incorporated for the benefit of the public. It receives certain special privileges and franchises, and holds them subject to the laws of the state and the limitations of its charter. Its rights to act as a corporation are only preserved to it so long as it obeys the laws of its creation. There is a reserved right in the legislature to investigate its contracts and find out whether it has exceeded its powers. It would be a strange anomaly to hold that the State, having chartered a corporation to make use of certain franchises, could not in exercise of its sovereignty inquire how those franchises had been employed, and whether they had been abused, and demand the production of corporate books and papers for that purpose" Hale vs. Hinkel, 201 US 43, 74-75.

"Based upon the fundamental ground that the sovereign state has the plenary control of the streets and highways in the exercise of its police power (see police power, *infra.*), may absolutely prohibit the use of the streets as a place for the prosecution of a private business for gain. They all recognize the fundamental distinction between the ordinary Right of the Citizen to use the streets in the usual way and the use of the streets as a place of business or a main instrumentality of business for private gain. The former is a common Right, the latter is an extraordinary use. As to the former, the legislative power is confined to regulation, as to the latter, it is plenary and extends even to absolute prohibition. Since the use of the streets by a common carrier in the prosecution of its business as such is not a right but a mere license of privilege" *Hadfield vs. Lundin*, 98 Wash 516.

"The use of the highways for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common and fundamental Right of which the public and the individual cannot be rightfully deprived" *Chicago Motor Coach vs. Chicago*, 169 NE 22; *Ligare vs. Chicago*, 28 NE 934; *Boon vs. Clark*, 214 SSW 607; 25 Am.Jur. (1st) Highways Sect.163.

~~"For while a Citizen has the Right to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, that Right does not extend to the use of the highways, either in whole or in part, as a place for private gain. For the latter purpose, no person has a vested right to use the highways of the state, but is a privilege or a license which the legislature may grant or withhold at its discretion" State vs. Johnson, 243 P. 1073; Cummins vs. Homes, 155 P. 171; Packard vs. Banton, 44 S.Ct. 256; Hadfield vs. Lundin, 98 Wash 516.~~

"Heretofore the court has held, and we think correctly, that while a Citizen has the Right to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, that Right does not extend to the use of the highways, either in whole or in part, as a place of business for private gain" Willis vs. Buck, 263 P. 1 982; Barney vs. Board of Railroad Commissioners, 17 P.2d 82.

"The right of the Citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, in the ordinary course of life and business, is a common right which he has under the right to enjoy life and liberty, to acquire and possess property, and to pursue happiness and safety. It includes the right, in so doing, to use the ordinary and usual conveyances of the day, and under the existing modes of travel, includes the right to drive a horse drawn carriage or wagon thereon or to operate an automobile thereon, for the usual and ordinary purpose of life and business" Thompson vs. Smith, supra.; Teche Lines vs. Danforth, Miss., 12 S.2d 784.

"First, it is well established law that the highways of the state are public property, and their primary and preferred use is for private purposes, and that their use for purposes of gain is special and extraordinary which, generally at least, the legislature may prohibit or condition as it sees fit" Stephenson vs. Rinford, 287 US 251; Pachard vs Banton, 264 US 140, and cases cited; Frost and F. Trucking Co. vs. Railroad Commission, 271 US 592; Railroad commission vs. Inter-City Forwarding Co., 57 SW.2d 290; Parlett Cooperative vs. Tidewater Lines, 164 A. 313.

"[The roads] are constructed and maintained at public expense, and no person therefore, can insist that he has, or may acquire, a vested right to their use in carrying on a commercial business" Ex Parte Sterling, 53 SW.2d 294; Barney vs. Railroad Commissioners, 17 P.2d 82; Stephenson vs. Binford, supra.

"We know of no inherent right in one to use the highways for commercial purposes. The highways are primarily for the use of the public, and in the interest of the public, the state may prohibit or regulate ... the use of the highways for gain" Robertson vs. Dept. of Public Works, supra.

"Traveler -- One who passes from place to place, whether for pleasure, instruction, business, or health" Locket vs. State, 47 Ala. 45; Bovier's Law Dictionary, 1914 ed., Pg. 3309.

"Travel -- To journey or to pass through or over; as a country district, road, etc. To go from one place to another, whether on foot, or horseback, or in any conveyance as a train, an automobile, carriage, ship, or aircraft; Make a journey" Century Dictionary, Pg. 2034.

"Driver -- One employed in conducting a coach, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle..." Bovier's Law Dictionary, 1914 ed., Pg. 940.

"It will be observed from the language of the ordinance that a distinction is to be drawn between the terms 'operator' and 'driver'; the 'operator' of the service car being the person who is licensed to have the car on the streets in the business of carrying passengers for hire; while the 'driver' is the one who actually drives the car. However, in the actual prosecution of business, it was possible for the same person to be both 'operator' and 'driver'" Newbill vs. Union Indemnity Co., 60 SE.2d 658.

"Traffic thereon is to some extent destructive, therefore, the prevention of unnecessary duplication of auto transportation service will lengthen the life of the highways or reduce the cost of maintenance, the revenue derived by the state ... will also tend toward the public welfare by producing at the expense of those operating for private gain, some small part of the cost of repairing the wear" Northern Pacific R.R. Co. vs. Schoenfeldt, 213 P. 26.

"Traffic -- Commerce, trade, sale or exchange of merchandise, bills, money, or the like. The passing of goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money" Bovier's Law Dictionary, 1914 ed., Pg. 3307.

"The word 'traffic' is manifestly used here in secondary sense, and has reference to the business of transportation rather than to its primary meaning of interchange of commodities" Allen vs. City of Bellingham, 163 P. 18.

"License. The permission, by competent authority to do an act which without permission, would be illegal, a trespass, or a tort" People vs. Henderson, 218 NW.2d 2, 4.

"License...Leave to do a thing which licensor could prevent" Western Electric Co. vs. Patent Reproducer Corp., 42 F.2d 116, 118.

"License: a permit, granted by an appropriate governmental body, generally for consideration, to a person, firm, or corporation, to pursue some occupation or to carry on some business which is subject to regulation under the police power" Rosenblatt vs. California State Board of Pharmacy, 158 P.2d 199, 203.

"With regard particularly to the U.S. Constitution, it is elementary that a Right secured or protected by that document cannot be overthrown or impaired by any state police authority" Connolly vs. Union Sewer Pipe Co., 184 US 540; Lafarier vs. Grand Trunk R.R. Co., 24 A. 848; O'Neil vs. Providence Amusement Co., 108 A. 887.

"The police power of the state must be exercised in subordination to the provisions of the U.S. Constitution" *Bacahanan vs. Wanley*, 245 US 60; *Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. vs. State Highway Commission*, 294 US 613.

"It is well settled that the Constitutional Rights protected from invasion by the police power, include Rights safeguarded both by express and implied prohibitions in the Constitutions" *Tiche vs. Osborne*, 131 A. 60.

"As a rule, fundamental limitations of regulations under the police power are found in the spirit of the Constitutions, not in the letter, although they are just as efficient as if expressed in the clearest language" *Mehlos vs. Milwaukee*, 146 NW 882.

"No person shall be ... deprived of Life, Liberty, or Property without due process of law" Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

"There should be no arbitrary deprivation of Life or Liberty" *Barbour vs. Connolly*, 113 US 27, 31; *Yick Wo vs. Hopkins*, 118 US 356.

"The right to travel is part of the Liberty of which a citizen cannot be deprived without due process of law under the Fifth Amendment. This Right was emerging as early as the Magna Carta" *Kent vs. Dulles*, 357 US 116 (1958).

"The distinction between the Right of the Citizen to use the public highways for private, rather than commercial purposes is recognized " Washington A.G.O. 59-60 No. 88, Pg. 11.

"Moreover, a distinction must be observed between the regulation of an activity which may be engaged in as a matter of right and one carried on by government sufferance of permission" Davis vs. Massachusetts, 167 US 43; Packard vs. Banton, supra.

"Any claim that this statute is a taxing statute would be immediately open to severe Constitutional objections. If it could be said that the state had the power to tax a Right, this would enable the state to destroy Rights guaranteed by the constitution through the use of oppressive taxation. The question herein, is one of the state taxing the Right to travel by the ordinary modes of the day, and whether this is a legislative object of the state taxation.

The views advanced herein are neither novel nor unsupported by authority. The question of taxing power of the states has been repeatedly considered by the Supreme Court. The Right of the state to impede or embarrass the Constitutional operation of the U.S. Government or the Rights which the Citizen holds under it, has been uniformly denied" McCulloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat 316.

"The courts are not bound by mere form, nor are they to be misled by mere pretenses. They are at liberty -- indeed they are under a solemn duty -- to look at the substance of things, whenever they enter upon the inquiry whether the legislature has transcended the limits of its authority. If, therefore, a statute purported to have been enacted to protect ... the public safety, has no real or substantial relation to those objects or is a palpable invasion of Rights secured by the fundamental law, it is the duty of the courts to so adjudge, and thereby give effect to the Constitution" Mulger vs. Kansas, 123 US 623, 661.

"It is the duty of the courts to be watchful for the Constitutional rights of the citizen and against any stealthy encroachments thereon" Boyd vs. United States, 116 US 616.

The courts are "duty bound" to recognize and stop the "stealthy encroachments" which have been made upon the Citizen's Right to travel and to use the roads to transport his property in the "ordinary course of life and business" (Hadfield, supra.)

"Economic necessity cannot justify a disregard of Constitutional guarantee" Riley vs. Carter, 79 ALR 1018; 16 Am.Jur. (2nd), Const. Law, Sect. 81.

"Constitutional Rights cannot be denied simply because of hostility to their assertions and exercise; vindication of conceded Constitutional Rights cannot be made dependent upon any theory that it is less expensive to deny them than to afford them" Watson vs. Memphis, 375 US 526.

"No public policy of a state can be allowed to override the positive guarantees of the U.S. Constitution" 16 Am.Jur. (2nd), Const. Law, Sect. 70.

"We have repeatedly held that the legislature may regulate the use of the highways for carrying on business for private gain and that such regulation is a valid exercise of the police power. The act in question is a valid regulation, and as such is binding upon all who use the highway for the purpose of private gain" Northern Pacific R.R. Co., supra.

"As general rule men have natural right to do anything which their inclinations may suggest, if it be not evil in itself, and in no way impairs the rights of others" Re Newman (1858), 9 C. 502.

"First, it is well established law that the highways of the state are public property, and their primary and preferred use is for private purposes, and that their use for purposes of gain is special and extraordinary which, generally at least, the legislature may prohibit or condition as it sees fit" Frost and F. Trucking Co. vs. Railroad Commission, 271 US 592; Railroad commission vs. Inter-City Forwarding Co., 57 SW.2d 290; Parlett Cooperative vs. Tidewater Lines, 164 A. 313.

"Under its power to regulate private uses of our highways, our legislature has required that motor vehicle operators be licensed (I.C. 49-307). Undoubtedly, the primary purpose of this requirement is to insure, as far as possible, that all motor vehicle operators will be competent and qualified, thereby reducing the potential hazard or risk of harm, to which other users of the highways might otherwise be subject" Washington A.G.O. 59-60 No. 88, Pg. 11.

"The right to travel is a part of the 'liberty' of which the citizen cannot be deprived without the due process of law under the Fifth Amendment" United States v. Guest, 383 U.S. 745, 757, 86 S.Ct. 1170, 1178 (1966).

"This Court long ago recognized that the nature of our Federal Union and our constitutional concepts of personal liberty unite to require that all citizens be free to travel throughout the length and breadth of our land uninhibited by statutes, rules, or regulations which unreasonably burden or restrict this movement" Dunn v. Blumstein, 405 U.S. 330, 339, 92 S.Ct. 995, 1001 (1972).

"Since the right to travel was a constitutionally protected right, 'any classification which serves to penalize the exercise of that right,[1] unless shown to be necessary to promote a compelling governmental interest, is unconstitutional'" Memorial Hospital v. Maricopa County, 415 U.S. 250, 254, 94 S.Ct. 1076, 1080 (1974).

"The right to travel is a very old and well established constitutional right" Tetalman v. Holiday Inn, 500 F.Supp. 217, 218 (N.D.Ga. 1980).

[1] The Court in Dunn also declared that the "The right to travel is an 'unconditional personal right,' a right whose exercise may not be conditioned," Id., at 341.

The “constitutionally protected right to travel ... is basically the right to travel unrestricted by unreasonable government interference or regulation” *Bergman v. United States*, 565 F.Supp. 1353, 1397 (W.D. Mich. 1983).

"There can be no denial of the general proposition that every citizen of the United States, and every citizen of each State of the Union, as an attribute of personal liberty, has the right, ordinarily, of free transit from, or through the territory of any State. This freedom of egress or ingress is guaranteed to all by the clearest implications of the Federal, as well as of the State constitution. This constitutional right to travel is widely recognized." *State v. Wylie*, 516 P.2d 142, 145-46 (Alaska 1973).

“The freedom to travel throughout the United States ‘uninhibited by statutes, rules, or regulations which unreasonably burden or restrict this movement’ is a fundamental personal right under the United States Constitution [and] ‘any classification which serves to penalize the exercise of that right, unless shown to be necessary to promote a compelling governmental interest, is unconstitutional’” *People v. Horton*, 14 CalApp.3d 930, 92 Cal.Rptr. 666, 668 (1971).

“They all recognize the fundamental distinction between the ordinary right of a citizen to use the streets in the usual way and the use of the streets as a place of business or main instrumentality of a business for private gain. The former is a common right, the latter an extraordinary use” *Eggert v. City of Seattle*, 81 Wash.2d 840, 505 P.2d 801, 804 (1973).

"Traffic infractions are not a crime" *People v. Battle*, 50 Cal. App. 3, step 1, Super, 123 Cal. Rptr. 636, 639.

“Traveling is passing from place to place, ... the act of performing journey; traveler is one who travels.” In *Re Archy*, 9 C. 47 and,

“First, it is well established law that the highways of the state are public property, and their primary and preferred use is for private purposes, and that their use for the purpose of gain is special and extraordinary which, generally at least, the legislature may prohibit or condition as it sees fit.” *Stephenson vs. Rinford*, 287 US 251; and, “Freedom to travel is indeed, an important aspect of the citizen’s “liberty”... The right to travel is part of the “liberty of which the citizen cannot be deprived without due process of law under the Fifth Amendment. So much is conceded by the solicitor general.” *Kent v. Douglas*, 357 U.S. 116, 125

"A vehicle not used for commercial activity is a "consumer goods," ... it is NOT a type of vehicle required to be registered and "use tax" paid of which the tab is evidence of receipt of the tax" Bank of Boston vs Jones, 4 UCC Rep. Serv. 1021, 236 A2d 484, UCC PP 9-109.14.


"It is held that a tax upon common carriers by motor vehicles is based upon a reasonable classification, and does not involve any unconstitutional discrimination, although it does not apply to private vehicles, or those used by the owner in his own business, and not for hire" Desser v. Wichita, (1915) 96 Kan. 820; Iowa Motor Vehicle Asso. v. Railroad Comrs., 75 A.L.R. 22.

"Since a sale of personal property is not required to be evidenced by any written instrument in order to be valid, it has been held in North Carolina that there may be a transfer of title to an automobile without complying with the registration statute which requires a transfer and delivery of a certificate of title" N.C. Law Review Vol. 32 page 545, Carolina Discount Corp. v. Landis Motor Co., 190 N.C. 157.

"The following shall be exempt from the requirements of registration and the certificate of title: 1.) Any such vehicle driven or moved upon the highway in conformance with the provisions of this Article relating to manufacturers, dealers, or nonresidents." 2.) Any such vehicle which is driven or moved upon a highway only for the purpose of crossing such highway from one property to another. ****20-51(1)(2) (comment: not driven or moved upon the highway for transporting persons or property for profit.) Case note to North Carolina G.S. 12-3 "Statutory Construction."

The California Constitution in Article I, Section 8 (and similar statements made in all other state constitutions), mandates that no one "be compelled to be a witness against himself," is in agreement with the Supreme Court ruling in Haynes v. U.S., 390 U.S. 85, 88 S.Ct. 722, wherein the ruling was that to force anyone to register anything is communicative, and such communicative evidence is precluded by the 5th Amendment.

"No State government entity has the power to allow or deny passage on the highways, byways, nor waterways... transporting his vehicles and personal property for either recreation or business, but by being subject only to local regulation i.e., safety, caution, traffic lights, speed limits, etc. Travel is not a privilege requiring, licensing, vehicle registration, or forced insurances." Chicago Coach Co. v. City of Chicago, 337 Ill. 200, 169 N.E. 22.



"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized" Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

“The right of the citizen to drive on a public street with freedom from police interference...is a fundamental constitutional right” White, 97 Cal.App.3d 141, 158 Cal.Rptr. 562, 566-67 (1979).

- Washington Administrative Code Definitions. (46) "Public highway." Every way, land, road, street, boulevard, and every way or place in the state *open as matter of right to public vehicular travel*, both inside and outside the limit of cities and towns. WAC 296-32-210

- “...the *right* of the citizen to drive on a public street with freedom from police interference ... is a fundamental constitutional right”

White, 97 Cal.App.3d 141, 158 Cal.Rptr. 562, 566-67 (1979)

- "Where *rights* secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them."
Miranda v. Arizona, 384 US 436, 491
- "The claim and exercise of a constitutional *right* cannot be converted into a crime."
Miller v. U.S. (5th Cir. 1956) 230 F.2d 486, 489
- "If the state converts a *liberty* [Right To Travel] into a *privilege* the citizen can engage in the *right* with impunity"
Shuttlesworth v Birmingham, 373 US 262
- If a law has no other purpose than to chill the assertion of constitutional *rights* by penalizing those who choose to exercise them, then it is patently unconstitutional.
Shapiro v Thompson, 394 US 618, 22 L Ed 2d 600, 89 S Ct 1322

- “When any court violates the clean and unambiguous language of the Constitution, a fraud is perpetrated and no one is bound to obey it.” (See 16 Ma. Jur. 2d 177, 178) State v. Sutton, 63 Minn. 147, 65 NW 262, 30 L.R.A. 630 Am. 459
- “All laws which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void.”
Chief Justice Marshall, Marbury vs Madison, 5, U.S. (Cranch) 137, 174, 176 (1803)
- "An officer who acts in violation of the Constitution ceases to represent the government."
Brookfield Const. Co. v. Stewart, 284 F.Supp. 94
- “Failure to obey the command of a police officer constitutes a traditional form of breach of the peace. Obviously, however, one cannot be punished for failing to obey the command of an officer if that command is itself violative of the constitution.”
Wright v. Georgia, 373 U.S. 284, 291-2

- "The application of...(a code)...to detain appellant and require him to identify himself violated the Fourth Amendment because the officers lacked any reasonable suspicion to believe appellant was engaged, or had engaged, in criminal conduct. Accordingly, appellant may not be punished for refusing to identify himself, and the conviction is reversed."
Brown v. Texas, 443 U.S. 47, (1979)
- "Traffic infractions are not a crime."
People v. Battle, 50 Cal.App.3d Supp. 1
- "The officers of the law, in the execution of process, are required to know the requirements of the law, and if they mistake them, whether through ignorance or design, and anyone is harmed by their error, they must respond in damages."
Roger v. Marshall (United States use of Rogers v. Conklin), 1 Wall. (US) 644, 17 Led 714
- "It is a general rule that an officer, executive, administrative, quasi-judicial, ministerial, or otherwise, who acts outside the scope of his jurisdiction, and without authorization of law may thereby render himself amenable to personal liability in a civil suit."
Cooper v. O`Conner, 69 App DC 100, 99 F (2d)

- "Public officials are not immune from suit when they transcend their lawful authority by invading constitutional *rights*." AFLCIO v. Woodard, 406 F 2d 137 t
- "An officer who acts in violation of the Constitution ceases to represent the government."
Brookfield Const. Co. v. Stewart, 284 F.Supp. 94
- "When the officer turns on the red light to pull you over, he technically places you under arrest."
People v. Superior Court (1972) 7 Cal.App.3d 186, 200
- "Arrest" means any law enforcement action, including issuance of a notice to appear or notice of violation, which results in a criminal charge.

California Penal Code 1463(a)

- The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall NOT be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. Bill of Rights, 4th Amendment

- "...all criminal proceedings shall be initiated by complaint. It shall be signed by the prosecuting authority."

WASHINGTON COURT RULES: Rule CrRIJ2.1

- "Where an individual is detained, without a warrant and without having committed a crime (traffic infractions are not crimes), the detention is a false arrest and false imprisonment." [Motorist illegally held for 23 minutes in a traffic charge was awarded \$25,000 in damages. The above case sets the foundation for \$75,000 dollars per hour, or \$1,800,000 dollars per day.]

Damages Awarded: Trezevant v. City of Tampa, 241 F2d. 336 (11th CIR 1984)

The Genuine Article vs. Brand X

Sovereign Man Vocabulary

- God-given right/natural right/ unalienable right
- travel
- assist counsel/ Sixth Amendment counsel
- car/automobile
- land
- man or woman
- lawful
- Trial by jury of one's peers
- Bear false witness
- Compensation
- arms
- inhabitant

Words of the corporate fiction

- civil right /licensed right/ privilege
- drive
- attorney/lawyer
- motor vehicle
- real estate/real property/property
- human being /individual/person
- Legal
- Jury trial
- Commit perjury
- Income
- firearms
- resident

Title 26: IRS Code

- **Trade or business.** The *term* “trade or business” *includes* the performance of the functions of a public office. Title 26 Sec. 7701
- **Employee.** For the purposes of this chapter, the *term* “employee” *includes* an officer, employee, or elected official of the United States, a State, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the forgoing. The *term* “employee” also *includes* an officer of a federal corporation. Title 26 3401(c)
- The general *term* “income” is not defined in the Internal Revenue Code.” US v Ballard, 535 F2d 400,404 (1976)

See also Title 26 section 1402 for self-employed people, who are only supposed to pay taxes on *trade or business* as defined above.

Name	D-U-N-S® #	Ownership	# of Employees	Sales last year	Year Incorporated
State of Alabama	00-402-7553	Private	37,659		1819
State of Alaska	07-819-8983	Private	19,339		1959
State of Arizona	07-245-9266	Private	40,200		1912
State of Arkansas	06-532-0400	Private	28,272		1836
State of California	07-154-9000	Private	208,580		1850
State of Georgia	06-923-0183	Private			1788
Hawaii Department of Transportation	95-606-0354 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 77676997	Private	44,201	\$12,803,500	
State of Hawaii	07-767-6997	Private	44,201		1959
Idaho Department of Health & Welfare	11-751-8316 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 73133787	Private	15,253	\$21,591,256	
State of Idaho	07-313-3787		15,253		1890
Teachers Retirement System of The State of Illinois	80-764-8639	Private	150	\$2,480,102,691 (wow!)	1939

Name	D-U-N-S® #	Ownership	# of Employees	Sales last year	Year Incorporated
Illinois State Board of Education	94-998-8406 Global Ultimate Parent: State of Illinois: 65232498	Private	59,659	\$62,890,100	1818
State of Illinois	06-523-2498		59,659		
Indiana Library State	08-904-8651 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 065232498	Private	33,000	\$12,000,000	2003
State of Indiana	07-204-2443	Private	33,000		1816
State of Iowa	03-036-5063 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 53745303	Private	24,304	\$30,095,600	
State of Iowa	05-374-5303	Private	24,304		1846
State of Kansas	07-313-2748	Private	22,375		1861
Commonwealth of Kentucky	00-700-2959	Private	34,000		1792
Louisiana, State of	00-822-8434 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 61238911	Private	47,937	\$22,972,800	
State of Louisiana	06-123-8911	Private	47,937		1812
State of Maine	05-797-9312	Private	14,144		1820

Name	D-U-N-S® #	Ownership	# of Employees	Sales last year	Year Incorporated
Maryland Department of Transportation	07-315-1040 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 1969443	Private	58,020	\$370,335,000	
State of Maryland	00-196-9443	Private	58,020		1788
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	07-313-0932	Private	59,253		1788
State of Michigan Executive Office of	03-918-2329 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 54698428	Private	55,416	\$18,365,050	
State of Michigan	05-469-8428	Private	55,416		1837
State of Minnesota	06-475-4757	Private	35,217		1858
Mississippi Department of Mental Health	09-775-0988 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 8210692	Private	27,775	\$75,701,050	
State of Mississippi	00-821-0692	Private	27,775		1817

Name	D-U-N-S® #	Ownership	# of Employees	Sales last year	Year Incorporated
State of Missouri	07-313-4579	Private	49,353		1821
State of Montana	83-129-6954	Private	200		
State of Nebraska	00-749-6631	Private	18,653		1867
State of Nevada	06-780-8063	Private	14,790		1864
State of New Hampshire	06-676-0232	Private	12,280		1788
State of New Jersey	06-737-3258	Private	85,898		1787
State of New Mexico	00-711-1818	Private	22,217		1850
New York State Department of Health	11-879-6036 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 41002973	Private	154,954	\$280,500,000	
State of North Carolina	00-345-9047	Private	69,869		1789
State of North Dakota	07-313-1823	Private	8,726		1889
State of Ohio	10-072-1559 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 4305215	Private	57,631	\$2,901,160	

Name	D-U-N-S® #	Ownership	# of Employees	Sales last year	Year Incorporated
Executive Office of The State of Oklahoma	02-201-4406 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 043440601	Private	37,613	\$173,531,050	
State of Oklahoma	06-523-2498	Private	37,613		1907
State of Oregon	04-300-8317	Private	36,176		1859
Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare	08-073-0146 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 3027539	Private	89,207	\$111,905,900	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	00-302-7539	Private	89,207		1787
State of Rhode Island & Providence Plantations	06-231-3077	Private	13,535		1790
State of South Carolina	06-700-6072	Private	67,816		1788
State of South Dakota	07-762-6729	Private	8,256		1889
State of Tennessee	04-143-8821	Private	37,737		1796
State of Texas	00-253-7595	Private	144,175		1845
State of Utah	00-909-4301	Private	29,821		1896

Name	D-U-N-S® #	Ownership	# of Employees	Sales last year	Year Incorporated
State of Vermont	06-676-0240	Private	8,795		1791
State of West Virginia	06-812-6721	Private	19,357		1863
State of Washington	07-924-8936	Private	57,659		1889
Judiciary Courts of the State of Washington	79-053-1545	Private	57,659	\$13,182,150	
State Patrol Washington State Department of	94-560-7737	Private	57,659	\$12,758,900	
Attorney General Washington State Office of	61-756-9314 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 079248936	Private	57,659	\$4,078,350	
Washington Senate	80-888-2138 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 079248936	Private	57,659		
Washington State Department of Social & Health Services	10-730-1421	Private	57,659	\$206,611,200	

Name	D-U-N-S® #	Ownership	# of Employees	Sales last year	Year Incorporated
State of West Virginia	06-812-6721	Private	19,357		1863
State of Wisconsin	00-177-8349	Private	35,522		1848
State of Wyoming	07-647-1994	Private	7,439		1890
United States Department of the Army	11-495-0892 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 161906193	Private	2,768,886		
Government of the United States	16-190-6193		2,768,886		1787
United States Department of the Navy	60-396-3364 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 161906193	Private	2,768,886	\$14,509,625	
Air Force United States Department of	08-372-1527 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 161906193	Private	2,768,886	\$33,372,444	
United States Dept of Interior	03-992-1932 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 161906193		2,768,886		

Name	D-U-N-S® #	Ownership	# of Employees	Sales last year	Year Incorporated
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta	18-121-2879 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 1959410	Private	21,000	\$4,344,000,000	1914
Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia	00-173-5927 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 1959410	Private	21,000	\$2,091,000,000	1914
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors of	00-195-9410	Private	21,000		1913
Treasury Franchise Fund, US	12-652-0464 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 161906193	Private	2,768,886	\$45,143,400	
Treasury Franchise Fund, US	87-916-3467 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 161906193	Private	2,768,886	\$3,650,610	
Treasury Franchise Fund, US	02-614-8960 Global Ultimate Parent D-U-N-S® Number: 161906193	Private	2,768,886		



WASHINGTON STATE UBI number: 600-487-221-000

WASHINGTON STATE FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT ID number: 91-6001375. (Evidence suggests that this is the same number for every county in WASHINGTON STATE.)

Citations

The Matrix (1999) Written & directed by The Wachowski Brothers. Warner Brothers.

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=25.15.005>

CONSTITUTION:

Founding Documents:

The [Organic] Constitution for the united States of America, A.D. 1789 as amended December 15, 1791 A.D. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Note: The original United States that was in operation until 1861 a collection of sovereign Republics in the union. Under the original Constitution the States controlled the Federal Government; the Federal Government did not control the States and had very little authority. Counties were comprised of sovereign Citizens who created the Constitution. They have the power to judge the law, i.e. ignore it in the area they are ruling on. They don't need Constitutional justification, from a document they (as We the People) created. As sovereigns, they have the power to do whatever is not prohibited by the Constitution, since the Constitution is the only document that binds them. So unless the Constitution forbids it, they can do it.

<http://gull.georgetown.edu/search~So?/dConstitutional+law+--+United+States/dconstitutional+law+united+states/47,-1,o,B/exact&FF=dconstitutional+law+united+states+interpretation+and+construction&1,99>.

CORPORATION:

Corporation – A non-human, fictitious entity. Corporate fictitious entities are denoted in all caps. This includes the names of Citizens/Subjects. Your fictitious “strawman” entity is addressed in all caps, i.e. JOHN SMITH, rather than John Smith.

Cornell Law University: United States Code: TITLE28>PARTVI>CHAPTER176>SUBCHAPTER A> 3002
http://assembler.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode28/usc_sec_28_00003002----000-.html (5/10/2010)
Definitions/LII/Legal Information Institute

(15) “United States” means-

- (A) a Federal Corporation;
- (B) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or
- (C) an instrumentality of the United States

"In fact and law there is NO United States. It is now merely a private corporate UNITED STATES" (including all states, counties and cities) administering the pledged credit for its creditors which is YOU.

Clearfield Trust Co. v. U.S. 318 US 363 (1943) This has the effect of making each United States Citizen a Resident Alien in a foreign (corporation of Federal jurisdiction) country. (Clearfield, supra, is the leading case on the subject.)

"Governments descend to the level of a mere private corporation and take on the character of a mere private citizen [where private corporate commercial paper (securities) are concerned]" Bank of US v. Planters Bank, 9 Wheaton (22 US) 904, 6LEd 24

"For purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as an entity ENTIRELY separate from government."
Planters, infra.

"When governments enter the world of commerce, it is subject to the same burdens as any private firm." U.S. v. Burr, 309 US 242, 60 Sct. 488, 84 LEd 244.

RIGHTS:

Works Sited:

Scripture Law

The Magna Carta (A.D. 1414), Redress of the House of Commons, England; “Assenters and Petitioners”.

The Petition of Right (A.D. 1628), Reign of King Edward III, England

“Supreme Court Annotated Book of the Constitution, Analysis and Interpretations”, Supreme Court: The 109th Congress per Session 109- , Library of Congress, Title page and Verso page.

STRAWMAN: a legal person = a legal fiction

“legal fiction”: something assumed in law to be fact irrespective of the truth or accuracy of that assumption. Example: the legal fiction that a day has no fractions –Fields v. Fairbanks North Star Borough, 818 P.2d 658 (1991)

“When an issue is raised as to the **legal existence of a named party**, or the party’s capacity to be sued, or the authority of a party to be sued, the party desiring to raise the issue shall do so by specific negative averment, which shall include supporting particulars”. [Bold emphasis added]. Title III, Pleadings and Motions, Rule 9(a) Capacity, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Dictionaries:

Ballentine’s Law Dictionary [3rd Edition]

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Black’s Law Dictionary [5th , 6th , 7th , 8th Editions]

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“Oran’s Dictionary of the Law”, published by the West Group, 1999

Samuel Johnson’s Dictionary of the English Language (Times Books 1979)

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The Grammar Lady, Mary Newton Bruder, Ph.D.

The Oxford English grammar, by Sidney Greenbaum, (Oxford University Press, 1996)

Hart’s Rules for compositors and readers at the University Press, Oxford, by Horace Hart, 39th Edition (Oxford University Press, 1983)

Manual on Usage & Style, [8th Edition, Section D], ISBN 1-878674-51-X, published by Texas Law Review, 1995

Works Sited:

“Meet Your Straw Man” UCC Strawman, by Moses G. Washington, revised on 10/27/03

Youtube sites:

<http://www.nmcservices.net/strawman.html>

http://www.freedomclubusa.com/ucc_strawman

http://www.redemption-service.com/contents/meet_your_strawman.asp

<http://www.youtube.com/watch#!v=KHIL9oKBtpw&feature=related>

Matrix/Strawman Series by - J. Anderson

1. <http://www.youtube.com/watch#!v=5OfiSdaIJl4&feature=related>

2. <http://www.youtube.com/watch#!v=IgzZfuSc-gY&feature=related>

3. <http://www.youtube.com/watch#!v=lmietoeEOoI&feature=related>

4. <http://www.youtube.com/watch#!v=cUYnj1o-ljQ&feature=related>

5. <http://www.youtube.com/watch#!v=tGERG1cKVyU&feature=related>

6. <http://www.youtube.com/watch#!v=mpuGAA-zLAU&feature=related>

7. <http://www.youtube.com/watch#!v=wmHsy8JHuMU&feature=related>

8. <http://www.youtube.com/watch#!v=JE8Ztrm2MVo&feature=related>

BIRTH CERTIFICATES:

Works Cited:

"Structure of the Birth Certificate, Did the State Pledge Your Body to a Bank?"

FORT FAIRFIELD JOURNAL, by David Deschesne, Editor, Fort Fairfield Journal, (*Fort Fairfield Journal, May 11, 2005*) *Advanced Civics Research Library*

A certificate is a "paper establishing an ownership claim." - Barron's Dictionary of Banking Terms. Registration of births began in 1915, by the Bureau of Census, with all states adopting the practice by 1933.

Birth and marriage certificates are a form of securities called "warehouse receipts." The items included on a warehouse receipt, as described at §7-202 of the Uniform Commercial Code, the law which governs commercial paper and transactions, which parallel a birth or marriage certificate are:

-the location of the warehouse where the goods are stored...(residence)

-the date of issue of the receipt.....("Date issued")

-the consecutive number of the receipt...(found on back or front of the certificate, usually in red numbers)

-a description of the goods or of the packages containing them...(name, sex, date of birth, etc.)

-the signature of the warehouseman, which may be made by his authorized agent....(municipal clerk or state registrar's signature)

Birth/marriage certificates now appear to at least qualify as "warehouse receipts" under the Uniform Commercial Code. Black's Law Dictionary, 7th ed. defines:

warehouse receipt. "...A warehouse receipt, which is considered a document of title, may be a negotiable instrument and is often used for financing with inventory as security."

Right: Some birth and marriage certificates are now "warehouse receipts," printed on banknote paper, which may mark you and yours as 'chattel' property of the banks that our government borrows from every day.

"Federal Children" by Joyce Rosenwald

In 1921, the federal Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act created the birth "registration" or what we now know as the "birth certificate." It was known as the "Maternity Act" and was sold to the American people as a law that would reduce maternal and infant mortality, protect the health of mothers and infants, and for "other purposes." One of those other purposes provided for the establishment of a federal bureau designed to cooperate with state agencies in the overseeing of its operations and expenditures. What it really did was create a federal birth registry which exists today, creating "federal children." This government, under the doctrine of "Parens Patriae," now legislates for American children as if they are owned by the federal government. Through the public school enrollment process and continuing license requirements for most aspects of daily life, these children grow up to be adults indoctrinated into the process of asking for "permission" from Daddy government to do all those things necessary to carry out daily activities that exist in what is called a "free country."

In 1933, bankruptcy was declared by President Roosevelt. The governors of the then 48 States pledged the "full faith and credit" of their states, including the citizenry, as collateral for loans of credit from the Federal Reserve system. To wit: "Full faith and credit" clause of Const. U.S. article 4. sec. 1, requires that foreign judgement be given such faith and credit as it had by law or usage of state of it's origin. That foreign statutes are to have force and effect to which they are entitled in home state. And that a judgement or record shall have the same faith, credit, conclusive effect, and obligatory force in other states as it has by law or usage in the state from whence taken. Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed. cites omitted.

Each one of us, including our children, are considered assets of the bankrupt united states. We are now designated by this government as "HUMAN RESOURCES," with a new crop born every year."

LAW: legal vs. lawful

Legal – A term used in the UCC which applies to Corporate Law

Lawful – A term used in Common Law.

Common Law – God's law. Common Law and the system of De Jure Juries apply to sovereigns in disputes. In Common Law, contracts must be entered into knowingly, voluntarily, and intentionally.

Admiralty/Maritime Law/International Law – The King's law. Deals with criminal acts that only apply to international contracts. Under this law, the people are no longer sovereign. The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) that the United States Corporation practices is based on Admiralty Law. Under the UCC, contracts do not have to be entered into knowingly. Simple agreements can be binding, and as long as you exercise the benefits of that "agreement," you must meet the obligations associated with those benefits. If you accept the benefit offered by the government, then you MUST follow, to the letter, each and every statute involved with that benefit. That "benefit" is the Federal Reserve Notes (FRN's, U.S. dollars). When you pay for things with U.S. dollars, you are unknowingly giving up all of your Constitutional rights and are legally obligated to follow all of the UCC statutes. You were never told this nor allowed to make a choice due to the treasonous act of HJR192 in 1933.

CONTRACT in law merchant, due to use of negotiable instruments, allow the courts to overrule Constitutional arguments and/or approve a Motion in Limine. This means that one cannot claim the constitution or constitutional rights in their court and you do not have to be told why you cannot make such claims.

1930 Geneva Conference: The Constitution of the United States was overwhelmed by a body of law called the Negotiable Instruments Act [Law] (herein-after "NIL"). The NIL was established by Treaty (International Law) by most of the free Nations of the world in 1930 at the Geneva conference. The NIL has many names and several forms. Some of the names are Roman Civil Law, Civil Law, Hague Law, Geneva Law, Merchants Law, Negotiable Instruments Law, Superior Law, Babylonian Law, International Law of Credit, Public Law, Law of Nations, Uniform Commercial Code, and others. These multiple names cause confusion. "The Law Merchant" (ie. NIL) came early to America from English Law. The NIL has been "codified" in most states as a commercial code. All "codes" arise out of and are subject to the NIL, [see UCC Article 10]. In some states the NIL (or Law Merchant) is called the Business and Commerce Code. The NIL was repealed (Article 10, Sec. 40) and Codified in most states about 1967 as the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC).

There is nothing but international law merchant courts in existence today and once in a while courts give lip service to the constitution for the purpose of confusing the general public but only IF THE CASE IS PROPERLY PLEADED. "Actually, this entire procedure should be adjudicated at the Administrative level and never reach the referee of need. See Title 5, sections 554(a)(c) (1); 555(B), 556 & 557".

Prior to 1933 entry into this law was voluntary (explained infra). Without a knowledge of this private law, "Code", you cannot know what is happening in America and the world today. This (so called superior law) works upon notes, bills of exchange, checks, drafts, and all commercial paper [presentments]. The use of paper denoting debt by contract compels the user into the Law of Merchants or Mercantile Law, (UCC).

In 1933 the U.S. declared bankruptcy, as expressed in Roosevelt's Executive Orders 6073, 6102, 6111, and 6260, House Joint Resolution 192 of June 5, 1933 confirmed in Perry v. U.S. (1935) 294 U.S. 330-381, 79 LEd 912, as well as 31 United States Code (USC) 5112, 5119 and 12 USC 95a. President Roosevelt suspended the gold standard.

The use of credit was forced upon the States and the people therein throughout America forcing them to accept Federal Reserve Notes (hereinafter "FRNs") as legal tender in lieu of payment of debt. The use of FRNs compels the user into interstate commerce under an admiralty/maritime jurisdiction involving international law. Now all States and Federal governments are law merchants, are placed under the private side of international law and have had their sovereignty destroyed. See UCC 1-201 (28) and the Clearfield Trust Co. v. U.S. (1943) 318 US 363 and related cases (infra).

"A bill, draft, check, or note is a contract, and the fundamental rules governing contract law are applicable to the determination of the legal questions which arise over such instruments. 1st American Jurisprudence, vol.7, pg.788 (emphases added)
Contracts are private law not controlled by the Constitution.

"The admiralty court later widened its jurisdiction to embrace mercantile causes, and thereafter the common-law judges encroached upon the field of admiralty jurisdiction over commercial transactions." 1st Am Jur, 7, pg 787 supra. Am. Jur.7, Vol 1. pg. 796, 797, para 14, see UCC 2-104 (law merchant code)., See Am.Jur.1, vol.7 & 8 for a full discussion/explanation.

Interstate commerce comes under the exclusive jurisdiction of the statutory laws of congress. A license is required for involvement in transactions using FRNs because these paper notes are traded in inter state commerce, and international transactions. This involvement makes one a(n) international law merchant. Until you plead and prove otherwise, the presumption in the courts is that you are under the UCC and your silence waives the defense. As a general rule, failure to plead a defense waives the defense.

1938 case of Erie RR v. Thompkins, the Supreme Court confirmed we are now in an international private commercial jurisdiction in colorable admiralty-maritime under the Law Merchant. We have been conned and betrayed out of our sovereignty, rights, property, freedom, common law, Article III courts, and Republic. The Bill of Rights has been statutized into "civil rights" in commerce.

America has been stolen. We have been made slaves: permanent debtors, bankrupt, in legal incapacity, rendered "commercial persons," "residents," and corporate franchisees known as "citizens of the United States" under the so-called "14th Amendment." Said "Amendment" (which was never ratified - see Congressional Record, June 13, 1967; Dyett v. Turner, (1968) 439 P2d 266, 267; State v. Phillips, (1975) affirmed a citizenship.

1952 The Code was originally approved by its sponsors and the American Bar Association, and was revised in 1958 to incorporate a number of changes that had been recommended by the New York Law Revision Commission and other agencies. Subsequent amendments that were deemed desirable in the light of experience under the Code were approved by the Permanent Editorial Board in 1962 and 1966.

Terms used:

De Jure – Existing by right or according to law; original, lawful. Common Law operates under De Jure terms.

De Facto - In practice but not necessarily ordained by law; in fact, in reality. Corporate Law operates under De Facto terms.

Sovereign – A real person. Sovereigns can own property while Citizens/Subjects cannot. According to the original Constitution, all government comes from the Sovereign Individual. Without the Sovereign Individual, there is no government.

U.S. Citizen/Subject – A corporate fictitious entity that merely represents the real person. It acts as a "strawman." [To call oneself a "sovereign citizen" or "sovereign subject" is an oxymoron, since "sovereign" and "citizen/subject" are mutually exclusive of each other.] When asked if you are a "U.S. Citizen" on corporate legal documents, if you check "yes," you agree to the terms of Corporate Law and unknowingly relinquish your sovereign status and transfer all of your rights to the UNITED STATES CORPORATION since you are now under contract.

HISTORICAL TIME LINE:

- 1776**, July 4th, Declaration of Independence, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- 1789**, The [Organic] Constitution for the nited States of America, A.D. 1789 as amended December 15, 1791 A.D. National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- 1780**, October 11th, Articles of Confederation, Papers of the Continental Congress; No. 20, II, (245-247).
- 1783**, September 3rd, Treaty of Peace with Great Britain; Malloy, ed. Treaties, Conventions, etc., Volume I, pg. 586 ff.
- In 1788**, January 1st, The United States was officially bankrupt.
- In 1790**, August 4th, Article I of the U.S. Statutes at Large, pages 138-178, abolished the States of the Republic and created Federal Districts. In the same year, the former States of the Republic reorganized as Corporations and their legislatures wrote new State Constitutions, absent defined boundaries, which they presented to the people of each state for a vote...the new State Constitutions fraudulently made the people "Citizens" of the new Corporate States. A Citizen is also defined as a "corporate fiction."
- 1803**, January 11th, Thomas Jefferson- Message to the Senate Regarding Louisiana, on the 18th Jefferson requested funding for Lewis and Clark's Expedition.
- 1803**, April 30th, A Convention Between the United States of America and The French Republic. The Cession of Louisiana. Paris France, signed by Robert R. Livingston, James Monroe, and Barbe Marbois..
- In 1845**, Congress passed legislation that would ultimately allow Common Law to be usurped by Admiralty Law. www.barefootsworld.net/admiralty.html explains this change. The yellow fringe placed at the bottom of court flags shows this is still true. Before 1845, Americans were considered sovereign individuals who governed themselves under Common Law.
- In 1846** The Hickey Constitution was written which made the changes to our constitution by a group.
- In 1860** – Congress was adjourned Sine Die – Lincoln could not legally reconvene Congress. See movielocker.com/4084 for further information on this.
The Annals of America, Vol 9, 1858-1865, The Crisis of the Union, Pgs 204-209, William Benton, Publisher, Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1968.
- Dictionary of American History, Revised Edition, Vol II, pages 61-62, Charles Schribner's Sons, New York, 1976
- 1860** November 30th, The Mississippi Resolutions, which preceded the adoption of a secession ordinance, provided one of the most concise statements on the cause of secession. South Carolina's "Declaration" of the causes was on Dec 24, 1860. South Carolina was the 1st state to secede from the Union on Dec 20, 1860, shortly after the election of President Lincoln and prior to his inauguration. (March 1861). Mississippi was the next state to secede on Jan 9, 1861. It was soon followed by 6 other southern states.

In 1861, President Lincoln declared a National Emergency and Martial Law, which gave the President unprecedented powers and removed it from the other branches. This has NEVER been reversed.

Legally the war began with Lincoln's proclamations:

Proclamation of Apr 15, 1861 which summoned the militia to suppress

"combinations" in the 7 states of the lower south

Proclamation: Apr 19 and Apr 27, 1861; A blockade of southern ports was

launched.

No international recognition was ever achieved giving the South full standing.

Before Lincoln's 1st Congress ever met, he had taken those measures that gave the union war policy its controlling character.

1. Proclaimed an insurrection
2. Declared a blockade
3. Summoned the militia
4. Suspended habeus corpus privileges
5. Expanded the regular army
6. Directed emergency expenditures
7. Assumed executive functions beyond existing law

The above tardy ratification was passed by congress on Aug 6, 1861. In 1863 these strongly contested executive measures were sanctioned by the Supreme Court in a 5 to 4 decision sustained chiefly by Lincoln's own judicial appointees.

Lincoln's method for meeting the emergency and suppressing disloyal tendencies was to grasp arbitrary power by executive orders or proclamations as in the Emancipation Proclamation and arbitrary arrests. Prisoners were given no trials, deprived of civil guarantees and were subjected to no regular accusations under law. This led to a severe and widespread opposition to the Lincoln Administration.

In 1863, the Lieber Code was established taking away your property and your rights. The Lieber Code of April 24, 1863, also known as Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field, General Order, or Lieber Instructions, was an instruction signed by President Abraham Lincoln to the Union Forces of the United States during the American Civil War dictated how soldiers should conduct themselves in war time. It was named after the German-American jurist and political philosopher Francis Lieber. The main sections were concerned with martial law, military jurisdiction, treatment of spies and deserters, and how prisoners of war should be treated.

The Lieber Code can be found in US War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1899), Series III, Volume 3, pp 148-164.

1863-1865, By Authority of Congress: The Statutes at Large, Treaties and Proclamations of the United States of America from December 1863 to December 1865, Volume XIII, edited by George P. Sanger, Counsellor at Law, Boston, by Little, Brown and Company (1866). Thirty-Eighth Congress, Session I. An act to enable territories in the west to form a Constitution and State government.

1887-1889, Statutes at Large of the United States of America from December 1887 to December 1889 and Recent Treaties, Postal Conventions, and Executive Proclamations. Published by Authority of Congress, under the direction of the Secretary of State, Volume XXV, Washington: Government Printing Office (1889), Fiftieth Congress, Session II. An act to provide a division of western territories and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washintgon.

From 1864-1867, Several Reconstruction Acts were passed forcing the states to ratify the 14th Amendment, which made everyone slaves. See movielocker.com/4084 for further information on this.

In 1865, the capital was moved to Washington, D.C., a separate country – not a part of the United States of America.

In 1871, The United States became a Corporation with a new constitution and a new corporate government, and the original constitutional government was vacated to become dormant, but it was never terminated. The new constitution had to be ratified by the people according to the original constitution, but it never was. The whole process occurred behind closed doors. The people are the source of financing for this new government.

1911, March 1st, The Weeks Act, Third Session of the Sixty-First Congress, Chapter 186. An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers. This act allows the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase land in the name of the United States that has been approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. This gave the government power over the States to control navigable streams and waterways held within that state and national forest reserves.

1913, the night of December 23rd, the U.S. Congress committed perhaps the greatest act of treason in history. It surrendered the nation's sovereignty and sold the American people into slavery to a cabal of arch-charlatan bankers who proceeded to plunder, bankrupt, and conquer the nation with a money swindle.

1917, October 6th, Trading with the Enemy Act (TWEA) was passed. This insightful video from [link to movielocker.com/4084] states the following: “This act was implemented to deal with the countries we were at war with during World War I. It gave the President and the Alien Property Custodian the right to seize the assets of the people included in this act and if they wanted to do business in this country they could apply for a license to do so. By 1921, the Federal Reserve Bank (the trustee for the Alien Property Custodian) held over \$700,000,000 in trust.” Understand that this trust was based on our assets, not theirs. Cornell Law Title 50, Appendix App. TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT OF 1917, ACT OCT. 6, 1917, Ch. 106, 40 Stat. 411

In 1933, 48 Stat 1, of the TWEA was amended to include the United States Person because they wanted to take our gold away. Executive Order 6102 was created to make it illegal for a U.S. Citizen to own gold. In order for the Government to take our gold away and violate our Constitutional rights, we were reclassified as ENEMY COMBATANTS.”

In 1933, there was a second United States bankruptcy. In the first bankruptcy the United States collateralized all public lands. In the 1933 bankruptcy, the U.S. government collateralized the private lands of the people (a lien) – they borrowed money against our private lands. They were then mortgaged. That is why we pay property taxes. From a speech in Congress in The Bankruptcy of the United States Congressional Record, March 17, 1993, Vol. 33, page H-1303, Speaker Representative James Trafficant Jr. (Ohio) addressing the House states: “...It is an established fact that the United States Federal Government has been dissolved by the Emergency Banking Act, March 9, 1933, 48 Stat. 1, Public Law 89-719; declared by President Roosevelt, being bankrupt and insolvent. H.J.R. 192, 73rd Congress m session June 5, 1933 - Joint Resolution To Suspend The Gold Standard and Abrogate The Gold Clause dissolved the Sovereign Authority of the United States and the official capacities of all United States Governmental Offices, Officers, and Departments and is further evidence that the United States Federal Government exists today in name only.

The receivers of the United States Bankruptcy are the International Bankers, via the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. All United States Offices, Officials, and Departments are now operating within a de facto status in name only under Emergency War Powers. With the Constitutional Republican form of Government now dissolved, the receivers of the Bankruptcy have adopted a new form of government for the United States. This new form of government is known as a Democracy, being an established Socialist/Communist order under a new governor for America. This act was instituted and established by transferring and/or placing the Office of the Secretary of Treasury to that of the Governor of the International Monetary Fund. Public Law 94-564, page 8, Section H.R. 13955 reads in part: “The U.S. Secretary of Treasury receives no compensation for representing the United States...”

Prior to 1913, most Americans owned clear, allodial title to property, free and clear of any liens of mortgages until the Federal Reserve Act (1913) "Hypothecated" all property within the Federal United States to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, in which the Trustees (stockholders) held legal title. The U.S. Citizen (tenant, franchisee) was registered as a "beneficiary" of the trust via his/her birth certificate. In 1933, the Federal United States hypothecated all of the present and future properties, assets, and labor of their "subjects," the 14th Amendment U.S. Citizen to the Federal Reserve System. In return, the Federal Reserve System agreed to extend the federal United States Corporation all of the credit "money substitute" it needed.

Like any debtor, the Federal United States government had to assign collateral and security to their creditors as a condition of the loan. Since the Federal United States didn't have any assets, they assigned the private property of their "economic slaves," the U.S. Citizens, as collateral against the federal debt. They also pledged the unincorporated federal territories, national parks, forests, birth certificates, and nonprofit organizations as collateral against the federal debt. All has already been transferred as payment to the international bankers.

Unwittingly, America has returned to its pre-American Revolution feudal roots whereby all land is held by a sovereign and the common people had no rights to hold allodial title to property. Once again, We the People, are the tenants and sharecroppers renting our own property from a Sovereign in the guise of the Federal Reserve Bank. We the People have exchanged one master for another."

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In 1944, Washington D.C. was deeded to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by the Breton Woods Agreement. The IMF is made up of wealthy people that own most of the banking industries of the world. It is an organized group of bankers that have taken control of most governments of the world so the bankers run the world. Congress, the IRS, and the President work for the IMF. The IRS is not a U.S. government agency. It is an agency of the IMF. (Diversified Metal Products v. IRS et al. CV-93-405E-EJE U.S.D.C.D.I., Public Law 94-564, Senate Report 94-1148 pg. 5967, Reorganization Plan No. 26, Public Law 102-391.)

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