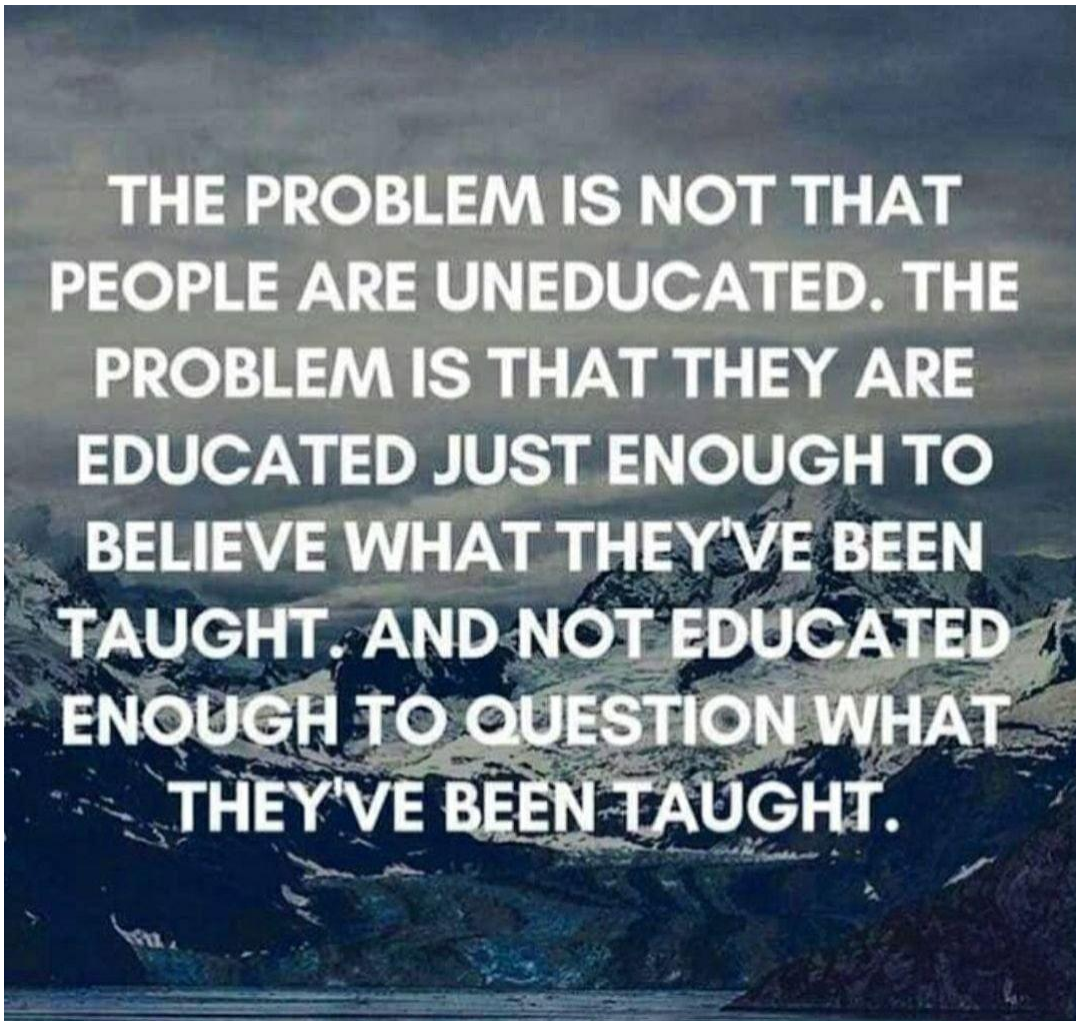


SOVEREIGNTY LOST

A Treatise on

RECLAIMING PERSONAL SOVEREIGNTY



PREFACE

This document represents an introduction to how sovereignty was lost, not a deep-dive treatment useful in court for litigation purposes. Deep dive information is referenced in the Appendix. This document also serves the purpose of rebutting a few very common sources of patriot mythology, being the Fourteenth Amendment and the alleged formation of the District of Columbia as a corporation called the “United States”.

If you take anything away from this Treatise on Personal Sovereignty, let it be that a sovereign man or woman, private person, etc. has the responsibility to remain lawful in every way and to not injure or hurt anyone.

The sovereign free man must be even more responsible once reclaiming sovereignty. Every one of us, born in the United States of America, is born sovereign, what we do with this sovereignty is the main topic of this paper. A true sovereign still has to obey officers enforcing ONLY the criminal law or common law, as long as what the officer is doing is Constitutional.

The best course of action is to always respectfully obey the officer in the enforcement of the criminal or common law and then, if the officer violates any of your Sovereign Constitutional Rights, use lawful means to accomplish ‘Just Compensation’ for any violations and/or unconstitutional actions in order to be made whole according to the lawful Constitution.

There is no defense if the sovereign acts in a criminal manner or disobeys a common law court. While Sovereigns are not under the jurisdiction of civil statutes, this does not give the sovereign any right to hurt anyone or otherwise act in any unlawful manner. The men and women in criminal law enforcement may not be able to protect everyone, but they are here to serve. Always Respect officers of the criminal law, as many of them are just doing their job as they were taught to do it! Every one of them was also born sovereign and so be sure to use each and every encounter to respectfully educate the officer(s) when possible. Properly educated criminal officers will help to change the fraudulent and corrupt system and to restore the supreme Constitutional Law. They are deceived just as we were!

Names indicated in this document are fictitious to protect the identity of the authors from government “selective enforcement” intended to censor or punish them.

Throughout this document, we use the term “contract” and “franchise” interchangeably, because all franchises are contracts.

“It is generally conceded that a franchise is the subject of a contract between the grantor and the grantee, and that it does in fact constitute a contract when the requisite element of a consideration is present.¹ Conversely, a franchise granted without consideration is not a contract binding upon the state, franchisee, or pseudo-franchisee.²”
[36 American Jurisprudence 2d, Franchises, §6: As a Contract (1999)]

This document is a rewrite and improvement of an existing document of the same name to remove all of the patriot mythology that destroys the credibility of the freedom community and its effectiveness in fighting the corruption described herein in a court setting. Patriot mythology removed is documented in:

[Policy Document: Rebutted False Arguments About Sovereignty](https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/RebFalseArgSovereignty.pdf), Form #08.018
<https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/RebFalseArgSovereignty.pdf>

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of the following website in perfecting this document:

Sovereign Project
<http://sovereignproject.com>

¹ Larson v. South Dakota, 278 U.S. 429, 73 L.Ed. 441, 49 S.Ct. 196; Grand Trunk Western R. Co. v. South Bend, 227 U.S. 544, 57 L.Ed. 633, 33 S.Ct. 303; Blair v. Chicago, 201 U.S. 400, 50 L.Ed. 801, 26 S.Ct. 427; Arkansas-Missouri Power Co. v. Brown, 176 Ark. 774, 4 S.W.2d. 15, 58 A.L.R. 534; Chicago General R. Co. v. Chicago, 176 Ill. 253, 52 N.E. 880; Louisville v. Louisville Home Tel. Co., 149 Ky. 234, 148 S.W. 13; State ex rel. Kansas City v. East Fifth Street R. Co. 140 Mo. 539, 41 S.W. 955; Baker v. Montana Petroleum Co., 99 Mont. 465, 44 P.2d. 735; Re Board of Fire Comrs. 27 N.J. 192, 142 A.2d. 85; Chrysler Light & P. Co. v. Belfield, 58 N.D. 33, 224 N.W. 871, 63 A.L.R. 1337; Franklin County v. Public Utilities Com., 107 Ohio.St. 442, 140 N.E. 87, 30 A.L.R. 429; State ex rel. Daniel v. Broad River Power Co. 157 S.C. 1, 153 S.E. 537; Rutland Electric Light Co. v. Marble City Electric Light Co., 65 Vt. 377, 26 A. 635; Virginia-Western Power Co. v. Commonwealth, 125 Va. 469, 99 S.E. 723, 9 A.L.R. 1148, cert den 251 U.S. 557, 64 L.Ed. 413, 40 S.Ct. 179, disapproved on other grounds Victoria v. Victoria Ice, Light & Power Co. 134 Va. 134, 114 S.E. 92, 28 A.L.R. 562, and disapproved on other grounds Richmond v. Virginia Ry. & Power Co. 141 Va. 69, 126 S.E. 353.

² Pennsylvania R. Co. v. Bowers, 124 Pa 183, 16 A 836.

This document is a simplified introduction to the subject of sovereignty. If you would like to join the us in implementing it in our own life, we recommend the following document:

Path to Freedom, Form #09.015
<https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/PathToFreedom.pdf>

REVISION HISTORY

| Date | Description |
|--------|---|
| 5/1/22 | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Eliminated all references to “sovereign citizen”.2. Removed incorrect references to the Fourteenth Amendment as a source of loss of rights.3. Rewrote section 1 about how sovereignty is lost.4. Added an automated Table of Contents and Table of Authorities.5. Added references to documents at sedm.org to explain various assertions.6. Expanded section 5: History of Sovereignty.7. Expanded and organized section 4.8. Expanded section 9.3: Employment and Social Security Numbers9. Considerably expanded section 9.2: Suggested Reading.10. Added a disclaimer to the Preface11. Replaced “corporate United States Citizen” with “statutory citizen”.12. Completely revised section 5.6: Establishment of the Government for the District of Columbia.13. Completely rewrote section 7: Reclaiming sovereignty.14. Added section 7.1: Procedure to restore sovereignty.15. Renamed and completely revised section 7.2 Social Security is Still Available. New name is “What about retired people on Social Security?” |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | PREFACE | 2 |
| 4 | REVISION HISTORY | 4 |
| 5 | TABLE OF CONTENTS | 5 |
| 6 | TABLE OF AUTHORITIES | 5 |
| 7 | 1 Human Sovereignty and What This Means | 11 |
| 8 | 2 Born Sovereign | 11 |
| 9 | 3 How Human Sovereignty Was Lost | 12 |
| 10 | 4 Private Law, Public Law and Their Effect on Sovereignty | 14 |
| 11 | 4.1 Contracts | 15 |
| 12 | 4.2 Big Business | 16 |
| 13 | 5 History of Sovereignty | 16 |
| 14 | 5.1 Pre 1776: Native American Inspiration for the Constitution | 17 |
| 15 | 5.2 1783: The Treaty of Paris | 19 |
| 16 | 5.3 1787: The Constitution | 20 |
| 17 | 5.4 1860-1865: Civil War | 20 |
| 18 | 5.5 1868: The 14th Amendment | 22 |
| 19 | 5.6 1871: Establishment of Government for the District of Columbia | 22 |
| 20 | 5.7 1913: The 16th and 17th Amendments | 32 |
| 21 | 5.8 1913: Income Tax and the Federal Reserve: | 32 |
| 22 | 5.9 1933: Land Ownership | 34 |
| 23 | 5.10 1933: Human Resources | 35 |
| 24 | 5.11 1939: The Buck Act | 36 |
| 25 | 5.12 1935: Social Security Act | 36 |
| 26 | 5.13 Today's Congress | 38 |
| 27 | 5.14 Recap | 39 |
| 28 | 6 Washington State's Two Constitutions | 40 |
| 29 | 7 Reclaiming Sovereignty | 41 |
| 30 | 7.1 Procedure to restore sovereignty | 41 |
| 31 | 7.2 What about retired people on Social Security? | 47 |
| 32 | 7.3 You Can Own Your Land | 48 |
| 33 | 7.4 Summary | 48 |
| 34 | 7.5 The Constitution is Still In Effect | 48 |
| 35 | 7.6 Will You Dare To Be Free? | 48 |
| 36 | 8 Commentary from the Author | 49 |
| 37 | 8.1 My Personal Road to Sovereignty | 50 |
| 38 | 8.2 The Civil Flag | 54 |
| 39 | 9 Appendix | 56 |
| 40 | 9.1 Sequence of Historical Events | 56 |
| 41 | 9.2 Suggested Reading | 56 |
| 42 | 9.3 Employment and the Social Security Numbers | 58 |
| 43 | 9.4 Dun & Bradstreet Information | 59 |
| 44 | 10 Glossary | 59 |

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Constitutional Provisions

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| 14th amendment | 22 |
|----------------------|----|

| | | |
|----|---|----------------|
| 1 | 16th amendment | 32, 39 |
| 2 | 16th Amendment | 32, 56 |
| 3 | 16th and 17th Amendments..... | 32 |
| 4 | 1878 CONSTITUTION of the State of Washington, Article 2, Section 3 | 11 |
| 5 | 1878 Washington State Constitution | 40 |
| 6 | 2nd Amendment | 50, 51 |
| 7 | Article 1, Section 10, clause 1 | 11 |
| 8 | Article 1, Section 8..... | 25 |
| 9 | Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 | 30 |
| 10 | Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution | 40 |
| 11 | Article 4, Section 4..... | 46 |
| 12 | Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution | 36 |
| 13 | Bill of Rights | 20, 22, 40, 46 |
| 14 | Challenge to Income Tax Enforcement Authority Within Constitutional States of the Union, Form #05.052 | 40, 44 |
| 15 | Constitution for the United States of America | 24 |
| 16 | Declaration of Independence..... | 19, 39, 46 |
| 17 | Federalist #41. Saturday, January 19, 1788, James Madison | 42 |
| 18 | Fourteenth Amendment..... | 23 |
| 19 | Ninth and Tenth Amendments..... | 46 |
| 20 | The Articles of Confederation (November 15, 1777)..... | 57 |
| 21 | The Bill of Rights including the 9th and 10th Amendments (December 15, 1791) | 57 |
| 22 | The Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776)..... | 57 |
| 23 | The Declaration of Rights in Congress, at New York (October 19, 1765)..... | 57 |
| 24 | The Declaration of Rights in Congress, at Philadelphia (October 14, 1774)..... | 57 |
| 25 | The Federalist No. 45, pp. 292-293 (C. Rossiter ed. 1961) | 47 |
| 26 | The Magna Carta (June 15, 1215) | 56 |
| 27 | The Treaty of Paris (September 3, 1783) | 57 |
| 28 | This Constitution for the United States of America (September 17, 1787)..... | 57 |
| 29 | U.S. Const., Art. I, 8..... | 47 |
| 30 | U.S. Constitution – Article 1, Section 9, clause 3 | 11 |
| 31 | U.S. Constitution 5th Amendment | 11 |
| 32 | U.S. Constitution, 10th Amendment | 11 |
| 33 | US Constitution 1st through 4th and 9th Amendments | 11 |
| 34 | | |

Statutes

| | | |
|----|---|--------|
| 35 | | |
| 36 | 12 U.S.C. §411 | 34 |
| 37 | 16 Stat. 419..... | 24, 25 |
| 38 | 18 U.S.C. §1581 | 11 |
| 39 | 18 U.S.C. §241 & 242 | 11 |
| 40 | 1939 Buck Act..... | 36 |
| 41 | 2 Stat. 103-108 | 25 |
| 42 | 2 Stat. 115-116 | 26 |
| 43 | 20 Stat. 102-108 | 31 |
| 44 | 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26) | 23 |
| 45 | 4 U.S.C. §72 | 22, 23 |
| 46 | 42 U.S.C. §1944 | 11, 15 |
| 47 | Administrative Procedures Act..... | 13 |
| 48 | Charter Act of the District | 26 |
| 49 | Charter Act of the District of Columbia | 26 |
| 50 | District of Columbia Act of 1871, 16 Stat. 419, 426, Sec. 34 | 24 |
| 51 | District of Columbia Act, 1 Stat. 130 | 25 |
| 52 | District of Columbia Organic Act | 26 |
| 53 | District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871 | 26, 27 |
| 54 | District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, P.L. 93-198 | 31 |
| 55 | Federal Register Act..... | 13 |
| 56 | Federal Reserve Act (1913)..... | 32, 39 |
| 57 | Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (FSIA), 28 U.S.C. Chapter 97 | 12 |

| | | |
|---|--|----|
| 1 | Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, 28 U.S.C. Chapter 97 | 12 |
| 2 | Internal Revenue Code, Subtitle A | 28 |
| 3 | Lincoln’s Conscription Act (Martial Law)..... | 26 |
| 4 | Supplementary Act..... | 26 |
| 5 | U.C.C. §9-307 | 28 |
| 6 | Uniform Commercial Code, Section 9-307..... | 22 |
| 7 | US code: Title 28, section 15 | 16 |
| 8 | USC Title 18, Section 4..... | 11 |

9 **Cases**

| | | |
|----|---|--------|
| 10 | Arkansas-Missouri Power Co. v. Brown, 176 Ark. 774, 4 S.W.2d. 15, 58 A.L.R. 534 | 2 |
| 11 | Baker v. Montana Petroleum Co., 99 Mont. 465, 44 P.2d. 735..... | 2 |
| 12 | Blair v. Chicago, 201 U.S. 400, 50 L.Ed. 801, 26 S.Ct. 427 | 2 |
| 13 | Budd v. People of State of New York, 143 U.S. 517 (1892)..... | 17 |
| 14 | Carlisle v. U.S. (1872) 16 Wall. 147, 155 | 45 |
| 15 | Chae Chan Ping v. U.S. (1889) 130 U.S. 581, 603, 604, 9 Sup.Ct. 623..... | 45 |
| 16 | Chicago General R. Co. v. Chicago, 176 Ill. 253, 52 N.E. 880..... | 2 |
| 17 | Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 U.S. (2 Dall.) 419, 447, 1 L.Ed. 440 (1793)..... | 24 |
| 18 | Chisholm, Ex'r. v. Georgia, 2 Dall. (U.S.) 419, 1 L.Ed. 454, 457, 471, 472) (1794) | 16 |
| 19 | Chrysler Light & P. Co. v. Belfield, 58 N.D. 33, 224 N.W. 871, 63 A.L.R. 1337 | 2 |
| 20 | Cohens v. Commonwealth of Virginia, 6 Wheat. 264, 429..... | 27 |
| 21 | Cohens v. Virginia, 19 U.S. 264 (1821) | 26 |
| 22 | Colautti v. Franklin, 439 U.S. at 392-393, n. 10 | 46 |
| 23 | Cotton v. United States, 52 U.S. (11 How.) 229, 231, 13 L.Ed. 675 (1851) | 24 |
| 24 | Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)..... | 25 |
| 25 | Downes v. Bidwell, 182, U.S. 244 (1901)..... | 41 |
| 26 | Downes v. Bidwell, 182, U.S. 244 1901 | 38 |
| 27 | Fox v. Standard Oil Co. of N.J., 294 U.S. 87, 95-96 (1935) | 46 |
| 28 | Franklin County v. Public Utilities Com., 107 Ohio.St. 442, 140 N.E. 87, 30 A.L.R. 429 | 2 |
| 29 | Fry v. United States, 421 U.S. 542 (1975) | 33 |
| 30 | Grand Trunk Western R. Co. v. South Bend, 227 U.S. 544, 57 L.Ed. 633, 33 S.Ct. 303..... | 2 |
| 31 | Gregory v. Ashcroft, 501 U.S. 452, 458 (1991)..... | 47 |
| 32 | Heim v. McCall, 239 U.S. 175, 188, 36 S.Ct. 78, 82, 60 L.Ed. 206 (1915) | 24 |
| 33 | In re Lane, 135 U.S. 443, 10 S.Ct. 760, 34 L.Ed. 219 | 23 |
| 34 | International Shoe Co. v. Washington, 326 U.S. 310 (1945) | 12 |
| 35 | Ivanhoe Irrigation Dist. v. McCracken, 357 U.S. 275, 294 -296 (1958)..... | 33 |
| 36 | Larson v. South Dakota, 278 U.S. 429, 73 L.Ed. 441, 49 S.Ct. 196..... | 2 |
| 37 | License Tax Cases, 72 U.S. 462, 18 L.Ed. 497, 5 Wall. 462, 2 A.F.T.R. 2224 (1866) | 23, 36 |
| 38 | Louisville v. Louisville Home Tel. Co., 149 Ky. 234, 148 S.W. 13 | 2 |
| 39 | Mapp v., Ohio, 367 U.S. 643 (1961) | 22 |
| 40 | Massachusetts v. United States, 435 U.S. 444 (1978)..... | 33 |
| 41 | McPherson v. Blacker, 146 U.S. 1, 24, 13 S.Ct. 3, 6, 36 L.Ed. 869 (1892) | 24 |
| 42 | Meese v. Keene, 481 U.S. 465, 484-485 (1987)..... | 46 |
| 43 | National Mut. Ins. Co. of Dist. of Col. v. Tidewater Transfer Co., 337 U.S. 582 (1949) | 23 |
| 44 | National Mut. Ins. Co. of Dist. Of Col. v. Tidewater Transfer Co., 337 U.S. 582 (1949)..... | 28 |
| 45 | Neild v. District of Columbia, 71 App.D.C. 306, 110 F.2d. 246, 250..... | 28 |
| 46 | O'Donoghue v. United States, 289 U.S. 516, 539 , 746..... | 27 |
| 47 | Oklahoma v. Civil Service Comm'n, 330 U.S. 127, 142 -144 (1947) | 33 |
| 48 | Osborn v. Bank of U.S., 22 U.S. 738 (1824)..... | 28 |
| 49 | Pennsylvania R. Co. v. Bowers, 124 Pa 183, 16 A 836..... | 2 |
| 50 | Poindexter v. Greenhow, 114 U.S. 270, 288, 5 S.Ct. 903, 29 L.Ed. 185 (1885)..... | 24 |
| 51 | Proprietors of Charles River Bridge v. Proprietors of Warren Bridge, 36 U.S. 420 (1837) | 22, 27 |
| 52 | Radich v. Hutchins (1877) 95 U.S. 210..... | 45 |
| 53 | Re Board of Fire Comrs. 27 N.J. 192, 142 A.2d. 85 | 2 |
| 54 | Richmond v. Virginia Ry. & Power Co. 141 Va. 69, 126 S.E. 353 | 2 |
| 55 | Rutland Electric Light Co. v. Marble City Electric Light Co., 65 Vt. 377, 26 A. 635 | 2 |
| 56 | St. Louis v. Dorr, 145 Mo. 466, 46 S.W. 976, 42 L.R.A. 686, 68 Am.St.Rep. 575 | 24 |
| 57 | Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co, 240 U.S. 103 (1916) | 33 |

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1 | State ex rel. Daniel v. Broad River Power Co. 157 S.C. 1, 153 S.E. 537..... | 2 |
| 2 | State ex rel. Kansas City v. East Fifth Street R. Co. 140 Mo. 539, 41 S.W. 955 | 2 |
| 3 | Stenberg v. Carhart, 530 U.S. 914 (2000) | 46 |
| 4 | Tharp v. Blake, Tex.Civ.App., 171 S.W. 549, 550..... | 23 |
| 5 | United States v. Maurice, 2 Brock. 96, 109, 26 F.Cas. 1211 (CC Va.1823) | 24 |
| 6 | United States v. San Francisco, 310 U.S. 16 (1940)..... | 33 |
| 7 | United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649, 18 S.Ct. 456, 42 L.Ed. 890 (1898) | 45 |
| 8 | Van Brocklin v. Tennessee, 117 U.S. 151, 154, 6 S.Ct. 670, 672, 29 L.Ed. 845 (1886)..... | 24 |
| 9 | Virginia-Western Power Co. v. Commonwealth, 125 Va. 469, 99 S.E. 723, 9 A.L.R. 1148, cert den 251 U.S. 557, 64 L.Ed. | |
| 10 | 413, 40 S.Ct. 179 | 2 |
| 11 | Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Lenroot, 323 U.S. 490, 502 (1945) | 46 |
| 12 | Wildenhuis' Case (1887) 120 U.S. 1, 7 Sup.Ct. 385..... | 45 |
| 13 | Will v. Michigan Dept. of State Police, 491 U.S. 58, 109 S.Ct. 2304 (U.S.Mich.,1989) | 24 |
| 14 | Wolf vs. People of the State of Colorado, 338 U.S. 25 (1948)..... | 22 |

15

Other Authorities

| | | |
|----|---|--------|
| 16 | | |
| 17 | 2 Inst. 46-7 | 27 |
| 18 | 2A N. Singer, Sutherland on Statutes and Statutory Construction § 47.07, p. 152, and n. 10 (5th ed. 1992) | 46 |
| 19 | 36 American Jurisprudence 2d, Franchises, §6: As a Contract (1999)..... | 2 |
| 20 | 4th Edition Black's Law Dictionary..... | 11 |
| 21 | A. Einstein..... | 49 |
| 22 | About SSNs and TINs on Government Forms and Correspondence, Form #05.012 | 58 |
| 23 | Abraham Lincoln..... | 49 |
| 24 | Albany Plan..... | 19 |
| 25 | Attorney General, Janet Reno..... | 51 |
| 26 | Avoiding Traps in Government Forms Course, Form #12.023 | 12 |
| 27 | Bank of the United States | 28 |
| 28 | Black's Law Dictionary 6th Ed. Pg 816..... | 35 |
| 29 | Black's Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, pp. 1251-1251 | 24 |
| 30 | BLACK'S law 4th edition page 1568 | 11 |
| 31 | Bretton Woods Agreement..... | 35 |
| 32 | C.S. Lewis | 49 |
| 33 | Cannassatego | 19 |
| 34 | Certificate of Live Birth | 35 |
| 35 | Cherokee Chief Ontassete | 18 |
| 36 | Choice of Law, Litigation Tool #01.010..... | 57 |
| 37 | Citizenship and Sovereignty Course, Form #12.001 | 57 |
| 38 | Citizenship Status v. Tax Status, Form #10.011..... | 57 |
| 39 | Civil War | passim |
| 40 | Clark County Militia | 51 |
| 41 | Common Law Abatement, Litigation Tool #10.016 | 57 |
| 42 | Common Law Practice Guide, Litigation Tool #10.013 | 57 |
| 43 | Corporatization and Privatization of the Government, Form #05.024 | 13 |
| 44 | Corporatization and Privatization of the Government, Form #05.024, Section 14.4..... | 22 |
| 45 | David A. Darby | 51 |
| 46 | Enumeration of Inalienable Rights, Form #10.002 | 56 |
| 47 | Executive Order 13037..... | 35 |
| 48 | Executive Order No. 11110..... | 37 |
| 49 | Executive Order No.10834 on August 21, 1959..... | 15 |
| 50 | Family Guardian Fellowship..... | 42, 56 |
| 51 | Famous Quotes About Rights and Liberty, Form #08.001..... | 56 |
| 52 | Federal and State Withholding Options for Private Employers, Form #09.001 | 58 |
| 53 | Federal Enforcement Authority Within States of the Union, Form #05.032..... | 13 |
| 54 | Federal Reserve Bank..... | 38, 39 |
| 55 | Federal Reserve System | 39 |
| 56 | Flawed Tax Arguments to Avoid, Form #08.004..... | 58 |

| | | |
|----|---|----------------|
| 1 | Form #05.002 | 12 |
| 2 | Form W-4, 1040 | 12 |
| 3 | George Beall..... | 30 |
| 4 | George Gordon..... | 30 |
| 5 | Government Corruption, Form #11.401 | 57 |
| 6 | Government Identity Theft, Form #05.046 | 57 |
| 7 | Government Instituted Slavery Using Franchises, Form #05.030..... | 13, 57 |
| 8 | Governor of Washington Territory..... | 40 |
| 9 | GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY ROOTED IN SACRED GROUND, Spontaneous Evolution by Bruce H. Lipton, Ph.D., | |
| 10 | and Steve Bhaerman..... | 17 |
| 11 | Highlights of American Legal and Political History, Form #11.202..... | 17, 57 |
| 12 | HJR 192..... | 34 |
| 13 | How State Nationals Volunteer to Pay Income Tax, Form #08.024 | 13 |
| 14 | How State Nationals Volunteer to Pay Income Tax, Form #08.024 | 57 |
| 15 | How to File Returns, Form #09.074..... | 47 |
| 16 | How You Lose Constitutional or Natural Rights, Form #10.015 | 57 |
| 17 | How You Voluntarily Surrender Your Constitutional/Private Rights to Become a Privileged Government “Straw | |
| 18 | Man”/Public Officer, SEDM Blog | 57 |
| 19 | Internal Revenue Service..... | 14, 32, 35, 39 |
| 20 | International Monetary Fund (IMF) | 35 |
| 21 | IRS 1040 form..... | 33 |
| 22 | J. Bouvier, 1 A Law Dictionary Adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America 185 (11th ed. 1866) | |
| 23 | | 24 |
| 24 | James Madison. House of Representatives, February 7, 1792, On the Cod Fishery Bill, granting Bounties | 13, 42 |
| 25 | Jekyll Island | 32 |
| 26 | Johann Wolfgang von Goethe | 55 |
| 27 | John F. Kennedy..... | 37 |
| 28 | Know Your Rights and Citizenship Status, Form #10.009..... | 56 |
| 29 | Law and Government Topic, Section 15: Historical Information, Family Guardian Fellowship..... | 17, 57 |
| 30 | Legal Deception, Propaganda, and Fraud, Form #05.014 | 13, 57 |
| 31 | Legal Notice of Change in Domicile/Citizenship Records and Divorce from the United States, Form #10.001 | 47 |
| 32 | Marcus Tullius Cicero..... | 49 |
| 33 | Membership in a Specific Class, Status, or Group As a Cause for Loss of Rights, SEDM Blog..... | 57 |
| 34 | Non-Resident Non-Person Position, Form #05.020 | 47 |
| 35 | On the Cod Fishery Bill, granting Bounties. House of Representatives, February 3, 1792 | 43 |
| 36 | On the Cod Fishery Bill, granting Bounties. House of Representatives, February 7, 1792 | 44 |
| 37 | Origins and Authority of the Internal Revenue Service, Form #05.005 | 14, 32 |
| 38 | Path to Freedom, Form #09.015 | 3, 41, 56 |
| 39 | Pietro Berreta..... | 51 |
| 40 | Policy Document: Answers to Press Questions about Sovereignty Advocacy, Form #08.019 | 58 |
| 41 | Policy Document: Rebutted False Arguments About Sovereignty, Form #08.018 | 2, 58 |
| 42 | President Kennedy..... | 37 |
| 43 | President Lincoln..... | passim |
| 44 | President Lyndon Johnson..... | 37 |
| 45 | President Reagan | 38 |
| 46 | President Ronald Reagan..... | 37 |
| 47 | President Woodrow Wilson..... | 32, 37 |
| 48 | President, Dwight David Eisenhower..... | 15, 21 |
| 49 | President, Franklin D. Roosevelt..... | 32 |
| 50 | Private Right or Public Right? Course, Form #12.044 | 57 |
| 51 | Procedure to File Returns, Form #09.075 | 47 |
| 52 | Public Law 94-564, page 8, Section H.R. 13955..... | 39 |
| 53 | Readings on the History and System of the Common Law, Second Edition, Roscoe Pound, 1925, p. 2 | 46 |
| 54 | Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee, Form #06.002 | 45, 58 |
| 55 | Samuel Adams..... | 48, 49 |
| 56 | Samuel Adams (letter to James Warren, 4 November 1775 Reference: Our Sacred Honor, Bennett (261)..... | 48 |

| | | |
|----|--|----------------|
| 1 | SEDM Liberty University, Section 8: Resources to Rebut Government, Legal, and Tax Profession Deception and False | |
| 2 | Propaganda | 58 |
| 3 | SEDM Liberty University, Section 9: Resources to Rebut Private Sector Deception and False Propaganda | 58 |
| 4 | SEDM Opening Page | 12, 42 |
| 5 | Senate Document 43, 73rd Congress 1st. Session in 1933 | 35 |
| 6 | Separation Between Public and Private Course, Form #12.025 | 36, 46, 47, 57 |
| 7 | Social Security SS-5 form | 14, 36 |
| 8 | Social Security: Mark of the Beast, Form #11.407 | 58 |
| 9 | Socialism: The New American Civil Religion, Form #05.016..... | 58 |
| 10 | Sovereign Project | 2 |
| 11 | Sovereignty and Freedom Points and Authorities, Litigation Tool #10.018 | 56 |
| 12 | Sovereignty and Freedom Points and Authorities, Litigation Tool #10.018, Section 1 | 59 |
| 13 | Sovereignty Education and Defense Ministry (SEDM) | 42, 56 |
| 14 | Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Manual, Form #10.005 | 56 |
| 15 | Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online, Form #10.004..... | 56 |
| 16 | Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online, Form #10.004, Cites by Topic | 59 |
| 17 | Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online, Form #10.004, Cites by Topic: “District of Columbia” | 32 |
| 18 | Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online, Form #10.004, Cites by Topic: “justice” | 46 |
| 19 | Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online, Form #10.004, History..... | 17, 57 |
| 20 | Speaker Representative James Trafficant Jr. (Ohio) | 39 |
| 21 | SS-5 form (Social Security franchise application) | 36 |
| 22 | Teamlaw Website, Craig Madsen..... | 26 |
| 23 | Testament of Sovereignty, Form #11.109, Sovereign Christian Fellowship | 56 |
| 24 | The “Publici Juris” or “Public Rights” SCAM, SEDM Blog..... | 57 |
| 25 | The “Trade or Business” Scam, Form #05.001 | 23 |
| 26 | The Anti-Federalist Papers..... | 58 |
| 27 | The Creature from Jekyll Island, A Second Look at the Federal Reserve, G. Edward Griffin..... | 58 |
| 28 | The Money Scam, Form #05.041 | 13 |
| 29 | The Rothschilds Dynasty..... | 35 |
| 30 | Thomas Jefferson | 18, 37, 48, 49 |
| 31 | Thomas Jefferson: Opinion on National Bank, 1791. ME 3:148 | 43 |
| 32 | Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.) | 12, 28 |
| 33 | US Congressman Peter Wallace Rodino Jr. | 38 |
| 34 | W. Shumaker & G. Longsdorf, Cyclopedic Dictionary of Law 104 (1901)..... | 24 |
| 35 | Why the Fourteenth Amendment is NOT a Threat to Your Freedom, Form #08.015..... | 22 |
| 36 | Why You are a “national”, “state national”, and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen, Form #05.006..... | 57 |
| 37 | Why You Aren’t Eligible for Social Security, Form #06.001 | 45, 58 |
| 38 | Your Exclusive Right to Declare or Establish Your Civil Status, Form #13.008..... | 12, 56 |

39

1 Human Sovereignty and What This Means

Constitutional Commercial Sovereignty of the free man or woman:

1. In American Law, Sovereignty is defined as the right and responsibility of Constitutional but not Statutory “Persons” to demand and enforce **Just Compensation** from the government, for the public use of private property. (U.S. Constitution 5th Amendment).
2. A Human is said to be “Sovereign” when:
 - 2.1. He/she can lawfully Command the honorable bargain of **Just Compensation** from the government (18 U.S.C. §241 & 242), and
 - 2.2. He/she is actively involved in lawful conscientious objection to the unlawful use of government power. (USC Title 18, Section 4)
3. Each Constitutional “Person” has the natural right to possess life, liberty, and property. (US Constitution 1st through 4th and 9th Amendments)
4. A government cannot take both liberty and property from a Constitutional Person without imposing civil death upon the Constitutional Person. (Selective Service as a Bill of Attainder or Bill of Pains and Penalties). (U.S. Constitution – Article 1, Section 9, clause 3, and Article 1, Section 10, clause 1)
5. When a government establishes a military Selective Service to conscript inhabitants, it exercises the powers of Distress and Lien upon the inhabitant’s lives and liberty. But, then the government loses the lawful power to commercially encumber the private property of the Constitutional Person. (42 U.S.C. §1944 and 18 U.S.C. §1581)
6. Treaty & Constitutional Sovereignty is defined according to BLACK'S law 4th edition, page 1568 as: A person, body, or state in which independent and supreme authority is vested;... And further defined herein as: All persons lawfully domiciled within the boundaries of the 50 sovereign States of the United States of America, according to the lawful 1787 Constitution for the United States of America, the lawful 1878 CONSTITUTION of the State of Washington, the lawful 1783 Treaty of Paris, and the BLACK'S law 4th edition page 1568 definition of the noun (State).
7. Sovereign, as defined in The 4th Edition Black’s Law Dictionary, is “an individual, body, or state in which independent and supreme authority is vested; a chief ruler with supreme power; a king or other ruler with limited power.”
8. State Sovereignty is defined as all sovereign people domiciled and residing within the boundaries of the State of Washington per the 1878 CONSTITUTION of the State of Washington, Article 2, Section 3. Therefore, the State of Washington cannot be sovereign unless the people are Sovereign. (U.S. Constitution, 10th Amendment)

2 Born Sovereign

People born within the U.S. borders are born sovereign, unless their parents are legal citizens of another country. Each of these people is considered a sovereign free man. (“free man” refers equally to both genders).

An important point to understand is that *we, in this country, are the only people in the world that are born with sovereign rights and have access to that sovereignty today.*

A sovereign free man or woman has a higher civil status than other people around the world. A sovereign free man or woman is not subject to Admiralty law (see chapter 4 entitled: Private Law, Public Law and Their Effects on Sovereignty).

Benefits of being sovereign:

1. Not subject to Admiralty Law, subject only to Common law
2. By law can have title to their land
3. Does not need licenses or permits to conduct business or private life
4. Unconstitutional laws do not apply to the sovereign
5. Sovereigns cannot be mandated by government (e.g., have the right to choose their doctors)

3 How Human Sovereignty Was Lost

Under the rules of the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (FSIA), 28 U.S.C. Chapter 97 and the Longarm Statutes of your state people and nations give up their sovereignty from a CIVIL perspective by acquiring what is called a “civil status” by the following means in relation to a specific place:³

1. A physical presence in that place. The status would be under the COMMON law. Common law is based on physical location of people on land rather than their statutory status.
2. CONSENSUALLY doing business in that place. The status would be under the common law. See the [Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, 28 U.S.C. Chapter 97](#) and [International Shoe Co. v. Washington, 326 U.S. 310 \(1945\)](#).
3. A CONSENSUAL domicile in that place. This would be a status under the civil statutes of that place. See [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17\(a\)](#). See also [Form #05.002](#).
4. CONSENSUALLY representing an artificial entity (a legal fiction) that has a domicile in that place. This would be a status under the civil statutes of that place. See [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17\(b\)](#).
5. Consenting to a civil status under the laws of that place. Anything done consensually cannot form the basis for an injury in a court of law. Such consent is usually manifested by filling out a government form identifying yourself with a specific statutory status, such as a Form W-4, 1040, driver license application, etc. This is covered in:

[Avoiding Traps in Government Forms Course](#), Form #12.023
<https://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

All of the above types of waivers of sovereignty by people and nations originate from grants or uses of PUBLIC or government property. Jurisdiction over public/government property can occur ANYWHERE the property is found, including states of the Union in the case of the national government. This jurisdiction is the MAIN source of corruption within our republican government, because “benefits” or “services” offered by government constitute property that the government has UNLIMITED jurisdiction and control over as we warn on our opening page:

People of all races, genders, political beliefs, sexual orientations, and nearly all religions are welcome here. All are treated equally under REAL “law”. The only way to remain truly free and equal under the civil law is to avoid seeking government civil services, benefits, property, special or civil status, exemptions, privileges, or special treatment. All such pursuits of government services or property require individual and lawful consent to a franchise and the surrender of inalienable constitutional rights AND EQUALITY in the process, and should therefore be AVOIDED. The rights and equality given up are the “cost” of procuring the “benefit” or property from the government, in fact. Nothing in life is truly “free”. Anyone who claims that such “benefits” or property should be free and cost them nothing is a thief who wants to use the government as a means to STEAL on his or her behalf. All just rights spring from responsibilities/obligations under the laws of a higher power. If that higher power is God, you can be truly and objectively free. If it is government, you are guaranteed to be a slave because they can lawfully set the cost of their property as high as they want as a Merchant under the U.C.C. If you want it really bad from people with a monopoly, then you will get it REALLY bad. Bend over. There are NO constitutional limits on the price government can charge for their monopoly services or property. Those who want no responsibilities can have no real/PRIVATE rights, but only privileges dispensed to wards of the state which are disguised to LOOK like unalienable rights. Obligations and rights are two sides of the same coin, just like self-ownership and personal responsibility. For the biblical version of this paragraph, read 1 Sam. 8:10-22. For the reason God answered Samuel by telling him to allow the people to have a king, read Deut. 28:43-51, which is God’s curse upon those who allow a king above them. [Click Here \(https://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Evidence/HowScCorruptOurRepubGovt.htm\)](#) for a detailed description of the legal, moral, and spiritual consequences of violating this paragraph. [SEDM Opening Page; <http://sedm.org>]

The above rules were applied to cause individual sovereignty to deteriorate in the United States of America starting in the 1930’s when:

1. The legal profession stopped writing books about the common law and the states began repealing statutes recognizing the right to litigate under the common law. This does not mean the common law is repealed, but that it is hidden from learning about and being invoked in court to discourage its use.
2. The Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.) was created, so that states of the Union could enter the “service business” as a Merchant to anyone and everyone essentially as a private business. The act of contracting for these services is the main method of surrendering sovereignty, in fact.
3. Government benefits, franchises, and licenses such a Social Security were introduced by the national government in federal territory only. These benefits were abused to entice private Americans domiciled in a legislatively foreign

³ See: [Your Exclusive Right to Declare or Establish Your Civil Status](#), Form #13.008; <https://sedm.org/Forms/13-SelfFamilyChurchGovnce/RightToDeclStatus.pdf>.

1 state, states of the Union, in effect to volunteer to be public officers within the national government corporation,
2 because lawful taxation can only be used to fund the government and not transfer wealth. See:

Government Instituted Slavery Using Franchises, Form #05.030
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/Franchises.pdf>

- 3 4. Income tax liability and benefit eligibility were made contingent on each other so that you cannot obtain the benefits
4 without also owing income tax.
5 5. The Federal Register Act and the Administrative Procedures Act were enacted, so they could be used to regulate and
6 control every American through the public office they volunteered for by pursuing government benefits, services, and
7 franchises. This type of jurisdiction is described in:

Federal Enforcement Authority Within States of the Union, Form #05.032
<https://sedm.org/product/federal-enforcement-authority-within-states-of-the-union-form-05-032/>

- 8 6. Government began misrepresenting what is actually a donation program as a lawful national “tax” so that everyone
9 falsely thinks they have to participate. See:

How State Nationals Volunteer to Pay Income Tax, Form #08.024
<https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/HowYouVolForIncomeTax.pdf>

- 10 7. Constitutional and Statutory contexts for citizenship and geographical terms were deliberately confused using
11 equivocation and words of art to effectively cause state citizens to volunteer to be treated AS IF they are statutory
12 citizens present on federal territory in order to procure the benefits and franchises. This caused a breakdown of the
13 separation of powers between the states and the national government by deceiving state nationals into exclusive
14 jurisdiction of the national government on federal territory. See:

Legal Deception, Propaganda, and Fraud, Form #05.014
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/LegalDecPropFraud.pdf>

- 15 8. Lawful money was outlawed and the money system was turned from gold and silver to a credit based fiat currency in
16 1933. This forced people to use credit to obtain money to buy things after the inflation caused by the money printing,
17 and thus to need a social credit system (SSN) to track their behavior during the borrowing process. See:

The Money Scam, Form #05.041
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/MoneyScam.pdf>

18 All of the above corruption was described by the literal author of the original constitution, James Madison, who predicted
19 this corruption by saying shortly after the Constitution was ratified the following:

20 *“With respect to the words general welfare, I have always regarded them as qualified by the detail of powers connected with*
21 *them. To take them in a literal and unlimited sense would be a metamorphosis of the Constitution into a character which there is*
22 *a host of proofs was not contemplated by its creator.”*

23 *“If Congress can employ money indefinitely to the general welfare, and are the sole and supreme judges of the general welfare,*
24 *they may take the care of religion into their own hands; they may appoint teachers in every State, county and parish and pay*
25 *them out of their public treasury; they may take into their own hands the education of children, establishing in like manner*
26 *schools throughout the Union; they may assume the provision of the poor; they may undertake the regulation of all roads other*
27 *than post-roads; in short, every thing, from the highest object of state legislation down to the most minute object of police, would*
28 *be thrown under the power of Congress.... Were the power of Congress to be established in the latitude contended for, it would*
29 *subvert the very foundations, and transmute the very nature of the limited Government established by the people of America.”*

30 *“If Congress can do whatever in their discretion can be done by money, and will promote the general welfare, the government is*
31 *no longer a limited one possessing enumerated powers, but an indefinite one subject to particular exceptions.”*
32 *[James Madison. House of Representatives, February 7, 1792, On the Cod Fishery Bill, granting Bounties]*

33 The original United States of America was a collection of sovereign Republics (or states) comprising the Union of the United
34 States. The Federal Government did not control the States and had very little authority over the states. Over time, these
35 sovereign republics, like the national government, transitioned to corporate entities which assimilated the population into
36 themselves as public officer straw men using franchises, privileges, and benefits, as explained below:

Corporatization and Privatization of the Government, Form #05.024
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/CorpGovt.pdf>

37 According to Black’s Law Dictionary a corporation is defined as: An artificial person or legal entity created by the state as
38 a franchise. It is also important to understand the definition of Corporation de facto: One existing under color of law. (See
39 glossary for full definitions)

1 By signing up for benefits such as using the **Social Security SS-5 form**, you are assimilated into the government corporation
2 as a public officer. This is where you legally separate yourself from your original private civil status as a foreign sovereign
3 born free man or woman to become a de facto public officer. Each time you sign for a license, permit, privilege, or franchise
4 you are consenting to receive government property or services and thereby effectively consent to be taxed and/or regulated.

5 Many of us have signed government applications that make us STATUTORY UNITED STATES CITIZENS. At this point
6 the original and lawful 1787 Constitution for the United States of America means nothing to the de facto UNITED STATES
7 STATUTORY or CORPORATE CITIZEN. As a STATUTORY CORPORATE UNITED STATES CITIZEN you are part
8 of the fictitious CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES as a straw man. Natural free men (sovereigns) with
9 constitutional rights cannot be a part of the CORPORATION or act as public officer straw men.

10 Your civil status has to change before you become part of the CORPORATION, and this is done with a Social Security
11 Number and deceptive government forms which establish a “res” or account within the CORPORATION of the UNITED
12 STATES. Your civil status becomes that of a STATUTORY CORPORATE CITIZEN. With this “res” and account you are
13 considered as a statutory “employee” and are now required to pay income tax to the private CORPORATION of the
14 FEDERAL RESERVE. The CORPORATION of the INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (IRS) is the collection arm of the
15 FEDERAL RESERVE as explained below:

Origins and Authority of the Internal Revenue Service, Form #05.005
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/OrigAuthIRS.pdf>

16 **4 Private Law, Public Law and Their Effect on Sovereignty**

17 It is important to understand that the sovereign free man is not under the jurisdiction of Admiralty law. The sovereign free
18 man is under the jurisdiction of Common law.

- 19 1. “Common law” is referred to as “Public law”
- 20 2. “Admiralty law” or “Civil Statutes” are referred to as “Private law” (also includes references to Martial law, Corporate
21 law, Commercial law, Contract law)

22 Admiralty law or Civil Statutory law were developed by the insurance companies that insured ships of the sea, and is
23 therefore, private law. (The insurance companies were insuring the ships, therefore the insurance companies defined the
24 rules regarding the scope of what they were insuring and nothing outside of that – it was a private agreement, that is why it
25 is referred to as Private law.)

26 The distinction between Private law and Public law comes into play when signing a contract with the government as it is set
27 up today. As we look back in U.S. history, we find that changes were made in the operation of the government and these
28 changes directly impact our sovereign free man status, thereby affecting our freedoms.

29 This distinction is of the utmost importance: A sovereign state citizen embraces Common Law (or Public law). A sovereign
30 is not subject to the civil statutes that are Private law (Admiralty law) in nature. All civil statutes that are passed by
31 government, forcing someone to act in a certain manner are Admiralty law in nature or Private law. They are unconstitutional
32 to the sovereign. There are certain civil statutes that do not conflict with Common law and these are constitutional.

33 Understanding the distinctions in the different types of law is relevant to understand the status of a sovereign free man. A
34 civil statute can force behavior. Common law will only take charge when you have hurt another party. When a party is hurt,
35 it is the jury that decides the punishment, not the judge. This is where the term “jury of one’s peers” originated, from the
36 practice of Common law. The jury in a Common law court has the power to make a determination of the validity of the law
37 in question, before it provides a verdict in the case at hand. With Common law each person still retains their independence
38 and freedom.

39 Civil statutes take all of that away from the statutory UNITED STATES citizen. In a civil statute court the Judge has all the
40 power not the jury, as it once was. In a Common law court the jury has the power to make a determination of the validity of
41 the law in question, before it provides a verdict in the case at hand; the jury in a civil statute court does not.

1 It is unimaginable in today's judicial system where the law is civil statutes (Admiralty law) for the jury struck down the law
2 as unconstitutional, which was being used to convict someone. To the contrary, the jury is instructed by the judge as to how
3 they are to interpret the law concerning the case.

4 In summary, the government now has a tool to force people to do what it wanted by outlawing many of the rights that we
5 enjoyed up until the Civil War. This was all done piecemeal; no one really noticed that we had; in essence, lost our
6 sovereignty. We are slowly being conditioned to accept laws under the CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES, rather
7 than enjoying our freedoms under the Constitution for the United States. These are mutually exclusive, only one can be in
8 power at a time.

9 The name of the original 1787 Constitution for the United States of America was changed to Constitution **of** the United
10 States of America as the first step in establishing the corporation as the dominant form of government. For sovereigns, the
11 original 1787 Constitution for the United States of America is still in effect.

12 A good example of Admiralty law is found in every courtroom, the flag with the gold braid. Why does it have gold braid
13 and fringe around it? That gold fringe represents the rule of law which holds jurisdiction in that court and it's not the common
14 law of the land, it's Military Maritime Law. *The Yellow Fringed Flag signifies the Law of Admiralty. President, Dwight*
15 *David Eisenhower signed Executive Order No.10834 on August 21, 1959 and had printed in the Federal Register at 24*
16 *F.R. 6865, pursuant to the law, stated that: "A military flag is a flag that resembles the regular flag of the United States,*
17 *except that it has a yellow fringe border on three sides."* This informs the sovereign that when you enter that court you
18 have entered and placed yourself under foreign jurisdiction. Our true Constitution and Republic form of government is the
19 law of the land, Common Law and that law has been set aside while the corporation marches us down the road to dictatorship
20 and poverty.

21 **4.1 Contracts**

22 Points to remember as you read:

- 23 1. All government documents that are signed by individuals are contracts between that individual and the government.
- 24 2. Even by answering to your name in an official situation will seal a verbal contract, unless you declare that this does
25 not constitute a verbal contract. You have to be very careful as to how you answer a question from any government
26 official. That is the one point that you will see throughout this paper many times.
- 27 3. Assumed contracts: giving a police officer your driver's license constitutes an assumed contract, an agreement.

28 Once you get these concepts imprinted into your mind; everything else will fall into place. Contracts with the government
29 will remove you farther and farther from your original status of a sovereign born free man.

30 When reading any government document, especially if it is identified as a 'legal document' is: the meaning of the words
31 being used must be understood in the context of the legal document. The generally accepted meaning is not always the same
32 as what is being used in contracts and other legal documents. The Black's Law Dictionary is used to define the terminology
33 referred to in this document and is a common reference for the meanings of legal terms that have not been clearly defined in
34 the body of a legal document. Even common words can be used with different meanings within a legal document. There will
35 be a false sense of security without a clear understanding of the legal meaning of the words used. It may appear the contract
36 says one thing but, because of the different meanings of words "in law" the document may have an entirely different meaning.
37 These documents, once signed by the individual, become valid and either support or diminish your sovereign rights.

38 Below are examples of the differences in words and their meaning, where on the surface they look the same, but in consulting
39 the Black's Law Dictionary there are two very different definitions.

40 **"Freeman" vs. "Free man"**

- 41 ● 'Freeman' is defined in modern legal phraseology, as the appellation of a member of a city or borough having
42 the right of suffrage, or member of any municipal corporation invested with full civic rights.
- 43 ● 'Free man' on the other hand is a lawfully competent sovereign that can act as juror and is also an allodial
44 proprietor or owner of title, as distinguished from a vassal (slave) or feudatory.

CITIZEN vs. Citizen vs. citizen:

- **CITIZEN:** All caps CITIZEN is generally defined as a Corporate Entity unless qualified with a specific explanation. (All CAPS generally refers to Corporate or Federal designations.)
- **Citizen:** Capitalized Citizen is defined as Sovereign American or free man
- **citizen:** Lower case citizen is generally defined as an individual and relies on the explanation for context.

Individual: Individual is also dependent upon the explanation and context.

PERSON, Person, person:

A Person is always defined as belonging to the corporation.

4.2 Big Business

The big step in our loss of rights was **the enactment of the UNITED STATES CORPORATION in 1871**. This gives the illusion that the federal government is operating under the constitution, but is actually using very different practices. To this day the corporate government acknowledges the constitution, but behaves like a corporation. The laws passed are unconstitutional to the original 1787 Constitution **for** the United States of America, but are accepted practices within corporation bylaws.

To illustrate this point, the definition of ‘United States’ in US code: Title 28, section 15 is: “**UNITED STATES**” means

- A. Federal Corporation
- B. An agency, department, commission, board or other entity of the UNITED STATES.
- C. An instrumentality of the UNITED STATES.

It is important to notice the when uppercase lettering is used and the specific wording in uppercase. Notice the capitalization of the UNITED STATES and the exclusion of America. This denotes the difference between the ‘Corporate, UNITED STATES’ and ‘Constitutional government, The United States of America’.

5 History of Sovereignty

Your Rights are Self Evident:

After the Revolutionary War it was recognized that “We the People” (each individual) was a sovereign.

"It will be sufficient to observe briefly, that the sovereignties in Europe, and particularly in England, exist on feudal principles. That system considers the Prince as the sovereign, and the people as his subjects; it regards his person as the object of allegiance, and excludes the idea of his being on an equal footing with a subject, either in a Court of Justice or elsewhere. That system contemplates him as being the fountain of honor and authority; and from his grace and grant derives all franchises, immunities and privileges..." at 471.

*"From the differences existing between feudal sovereignties and Government founded on compacts, it necessarily follows that their respective prerogatives must differ. **Sovereignty is the right to govern; a nation or State-sovereign is the person or persons in whom that resides. In Europe the sovereignty is generally ascribed to the Prince; here it rests with the people; there, the sovereign actually administers the Government; here, never in a single instance; our Governors are the agents of the people, and at most stand in the same relation to their sovereign, in which regents in Europe stand to their sovereigns.** Their Princes have personal powers, dignities, and pre-eminences, our rulers have none but official; nor do they partake in the sovereignty otherwise, or in any other capacity, than as private citizens."* at 472.

[Justice Wilson]

[Chisholm, Ex'r. v. Georgia, 2 Dall. (U.S.) 419, 1 L.Ed. 454, 457, 471, 472) (1794)]

Note that no constitution (state or federal) has ever CREATED any rights for the people. They only RECOGNIZE rights created by God and natural law.

"Men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights,-'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and to 'secure,' not grant or create, these rights, governments are instituted. That property [or income] which a man has honestly acquired he retains full control of, subject to these limitations:[1] First, that he shall not use it to his neighbor's injury, and that

1 does not mean that he must use it for his neighbor's benefit;[2] second, that if he devotes it to a public use, he gives to the public
2 a right to control that use; and[3] third, that whenever the public needs require, the public may take it upon payment of due
3 compensation.
4 [Budd v. People of State of New York, 143 U.S. 517 (1892)]

5 The people possessed these rights before the Constitution was formed. Therefore, all constitutions (contracts between the
6 "State"/People as sovereign and their SERVANT government) identify the limits of which government may exercise control
7 of the people. In fact, it is the existence and recognition of the rights of the people that give the people authority to form both
8 federal and state constitutions.

9 More on the history of sovereignty beyond the following subsections can be found at:

- 10 1. [Highlights of American Legal and Political History](https://sedm.org/product/highlights-of-american-legal-and-political-history-cd/), Form #11.202
11 <https://sedm.org/product/highlights-of-american-legal-and-political-history-cd/>
- 12 2. [Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online](https://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/FormsInstr-History.htm), Form #10.004, History
13 <https://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/FormsInstr-History.htm>
- 14 3. [Law and Government Topic](https://famguardian.org/Subjects/LawAndGovt/LawAndGovt.htm), Section 15: Historical Information, Family Guardian Fellowship
15 <https://famguardian.org/Subjects/LawAndGovt/LawAndGovt.htm>

16 This document is the first document that officially mentioned sovereign rights and actually gave all residents of the states
17 sovereign rights. The first document that should be held above all others is the Treaty of Paris 1783 A.D.

18 That one document was a historic contract that the King of England signed with all of America giving all citizens of the
19 states, sovereign state citizenship. Within the body of this document all citizens of the states were recognized as having
20 sovereignty in their respective states, not statutory citizenship or a statutory civil status such as "person". At that time, the
21 states were considered countries that formed a union of the states to become the United States of America.

22 **Sovereign People Are the State:**

23 In 1783, the Treaty of Paris, which ended the revolutionary war, gave sovereignty to the original 13 colonies or states. When
24 looking in Blacks law to define word state, we find that the very first definition defines state as: *all of the people within the*
25 *boundary of a defined area in the state*. Therefore, by definition the state cannot have sovereign status unless all the people
26 have sovereign status. We hear the state officials talk about the sovereignty of the state, but never the sovereignty of the
27 people. Therefore, it stands to reason; there is no sovereign state if the people are not sovereign, because *the people are the*
28 *state*.

29 The 1787 Constitution **for** the United States of America is very specific about the power of the United States government.
30 Our forefathers were afraid of a strong central government. That is why they made sure in the United States Constitution
31 that the central government had specific duties, leaving the states with all of the power.

32 The 1787 Constitution **for** the United States of America states: the central United States government is limited in jurisdiction
33 to the boundaries of Washington D.C., the protectorates, and the military bases. Only the states had the power over the
34 Common laws that govern the people of the states. The sovereignty of the individual was to be protected by all laws that
35 were enacted by the states. The United States had no citizens when it was first formed. All citizens were state citizens. There
36 was no such entity known as a statutory United States Citizen. This would come later via income taxes and benefits.

37 Each sovereign individual was expected to conduct his/her life under the Common law. Common law is not a forgiving law,
38 but can only take action when a party is harmed. Essentially, it is a law that concerns the liability of the sovereign. Therefore,
39 under Common law, no laws can be passed to force a sovereign free man to do anything. Only when a judgment is rendered
40 for an action that has harmed another and the punishment decided by the jury, can a sovereign free man be forced to do
41 anything.

42 **5.1 Pre 1776: Native American Inspiration for the Constitution**

43 From the book:

44 **GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY ROOTED IN SACRED GROUND**, Spontaneous
45 Evolution by Bruce H. Lipton, Ph.D., and Steve Bhaerman

1 If we stopped with the philosophers of the Age of Enlightenment, however, we would be missing, perhaps the most important
2 influence on our founders and the government they created. From where did the European philosophers such as Locke and
3 Rousseau get their ideas? The answer: from Jefferson’s, Washington’s, and Franklin’s backyard – the New World.

4 While high-minded philosophies of human perfection existed in Europe since the golden Age of Greece, the idea of life,
5 liberty, and the pursuit of happiness remained an abstract ideal in Socrates’ perfect world of form and never made it into the
6 crude shadow of reality. Until, that is, the first reports from the Americas described the ways and customs of its native
7 peoples.

8 While Rosseau’s depiction of the “noble savage” of North America might have been over-idealized, it had its basis in reality.
9 As a matter of fact, the concepts of democracy and balance of powers were alive and well-established at least 300 or 400
10 years before the signers of the Declaration lifted a quill! Perhaps as early as 1100C.E. or, according to some accounts, in the
11 1400s or 1500s, six tribes that populated what is now the northeastern United States, southern Ontario, and Quebec, came
12 together and formed the Iroquois Confederacy.

13 The story of the Iroquois Confederacy begins with a seer and a great teacher of mysterious origin, A Native American whose
14 name was the Confluence of Two-Rivers. Two-Rivers proposed a league of Peace and power as a way to establish tranquility
15 between warring tribes in what is now upstate New York. He chose a negotiator, Hiawatha, to bring the tribes together. The
16 result was the league of Haudenosaunee, the Onondaga word for “People of the Long house.” The confederacy was
17 comprised of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca tribes, and later, the Tuscaroras, who migrated from the
18 Carolinas. Through this confederacy, six diverse nations found a way to live in relative peace and harmony through a political
19 system that remarkably presaged the United States Constitution.

20 Other similarities between the Iroquois Confederacy and the United States government are also apparent. As with
21 American’s subsequent federal system, the tribes retained autonomy in regard to local issues. The confederacy was a mutual-
22 defense pact, which provided a strong multi-tribe nation to protect against outside enemies. It conserved lives, resources,
23 and energies that would have been spent on waging war with each other. Plus, the confederacy employed a sophisticated
24 system of checks and balances between three governmental branches.

25 In the Iroquois Nation of colonial America, the Age of Enlightenment philosophers of Europe found real-world object lesson
26 in freedom. As noted historian of the Iroquois Nations, Donald A. Grinde, a professor of American Studies and a Yamasee
27 Indian, points out, the Iroquois believed in freedom of expression, provided that expression caused no harm. Unlike European
28 society, which Grinde called “guilt-oriented” and riddled with copious “thou shalt nots,” tribal culture was “shame-oriented.”
29 That is, a strong identification with the community motivated individuals to avoid transgressions that could bring shame to
30 the clan and to themselves.

31 **THE “AMERICANIZATION” OF THE WHITE MAN**

32 The similarities between Indian governance and the structure of the United States, no doubt, originated from the profound
33 influence that Native Americans had on the everyday life of the colonists. This was particularly true for those who grew up
34 in the New World rather than England.

35 More so than in Europe, wild nature was everywhere in America and the customs of down-to-earth informality and equality
36 naturally pervaded the colonies. As Indian law scholar Felix Cohen put it, “The real epic of America is the yet unfinished
37 story of the Americanization of the white man.”

38 For example settlers just off the boat from the Old world were surprised to find colonists dressed in Indian buckskins and
39 shocked to learn that some had even adopted indigenous customs – such as bathing! In European society at the time, bathing
40 was thought to be detrimental to health, so imagine their reaction seeing European-looking folks actually skinny-dipping
41 with the natives.

42 In his boyhood, Thomas Jefferson was deeply influenced by native American culture. His father, Peter Jefferson, was a
43 cartographer who took young Tom on numerous excursions. A frequent visitor to Jefferson’s childhood home in Shandwell,
44 Virginia, was the Cherokee Chief Ontassette. There, young Tom joined his father and the chief as they held conversations
45 long into the night.

1 A Native American from the Iroquois Nation was the first to actually propose the creation of the United States – on the
2 Fourth of July no less! On July 4, 1777, a meeting designed to forge an alliance between the Iroquois and the English colonists
3 against the French, a charismatic chief named Canassatego spoke to the colonists. He said, “Our wise forefathers
4 established union and amity between the Five Nations. This has made us formidable. This has given us great weight and
5 authority with our neighboring nations. We are a powerful Confederacy and, by your observing the same methods our wise
6 forefathers have taken, you will acquire much strength and power; therefore, whatever befalls you, don’t fall out with one
7 another.”

8 According to Benjamin Franklin, who was present at the meeting, Canassatego also offered a powerful demonstration to the
9 colonists. The chief held up an arrow and easily snapped it in two. But when he lasted together twelve arrows – one for every
10 one of the colonies represented – not even the strongest man in the room could break them. Interestingly, the Great Seal of
11 the United States, designed in 1782 by Charles Thomson, the secretary of the Continental Congress, and attorney William
12 Barton, shows an eagle clutching thirteen arrows in his claws.

13 Shortly after the meeting with Canassatego, Franklin began his campaign for a federal union. In 1751, he wrote: “It would
14 be a very strange thing if six nations of ignorant savages should be capable of forming a scheme for such a union and be
15 able to execute it in such a manner as that it has subsisted ages, and yet a like union should be impractical for ten or a dozen
16 English colonies.”

17 Aside from the slam at “ignorant savages,” Franklin deeply respected the Iroquois’ political wisdom. Franklin’s Albany Plan
18 of Union, which he presented to the Albany, New York, Congress in 1754, adopted many features from the Iroquois
19 Confederacy, including the principal position of President-General who would be appointed by the British Crown and
20 colonial delegates.

21 The Albany Plan didn’t pass, but it did serve as a model for the U.S. Articles of Confederation, which, in 1781, became the
22 first governing document of the new United States of America. As a result, the Iroquois Nation was represented by delegates
23 to the Constitutional Convention, as they well deserved to be.

24 While the constitutional Convention was convening in Philadelphia, another revolution against a monarchy had erupted in
25 Europe. Using the United States Declaration of Independence as a model, the National Assembly in France drew up its own
26 Declaration of the Rights Man and the Citizen. Like the U.S. Declaration, the French document included a statement that
27 underscored basic human rights.

28 But the French version didn’t take. Perhaps the energy field of European monarchies was so present and pervasive that even
29 a fledgling citizenry couldn’t overcome it. However, on the New World side of the Atlantic, where the voice and reach of the
30 British monarchy was fainter and weaker, the revolutionary and evolutionary colonialists established a new republic.

31 **5.2 1783: The Treaty of Paris**

32 The Treaty of Paris, 1783, a document seldom discussed is *the first document that officially confirms sovereign rights and*
33 *actually gave all citizens of the states sovereign rights.* This treaty signified the end of the Revolutionary. This is the one
34 document that was a historic contract the King of England signed in agreement with all in America acknowledging sovereign
35 state citizenship. Within the body of the Treaty of Paris the States were recognized as sovereign and, as discussed below,
36 the state is made up of the citizens within its borders, thereby all state citizens were recognized as sovereign.

37 When looking in The 4th Edition Black’s Law Dictionary to define the word “state”, the first definition describes a **state**: as all
38 of the people within the boundary of a defined area in the state. Therefore, by definition the state cannot have sovereign status
39 unless the people within its borders have sovereign status. State officials talk about the sovereignty of the state, but never
40 the sovereignty of the people. Therefore, it stands to reason; there is no sovereign state if the people are not sovereign,
41 because the people are the state.

42 *The Treaty of Paris and the Constitution are both ‘color blind’.* It says nothing of race in either document. An important
43 point to the newly freed slave who was actually automatically a free man or sovereign when he/she was freed, but the
44 politicians used this situation to give the appearances of benevolence and in actuality, enslaved everyone. By keeping civil
45 statutes in place there would be more control over the ex-slave as well as encompassing us all. Passed into law was a lesser
46 citizenship, which was increased to include all, born in the UNITED STATES. In other words, the UNITED STATES
47 government could have simply made the ex-slaves state sovereigns with all the rights that this bestows.

1 Again the intention of the United States government was not to ‘free the slaves,’ it was to enslave all of us into federal
2 feudalism without our knowledge. Even today our freedom is referred to, but we know only what has been taught to us in
3 the government schools.

4 **5.3 1787: The Constitution**

5 The 1787 Constitution **for** the United States is one of the most powerful and revered documents ever conceived in the history
6 of mankind, and were created by some of the most dedicated, passionate, and God-fearing men of their time. The Constitution
7 forms the basis of the government and how it relates to other governments. (The Bill of Rights specifically defines the
8 freedoms of the people.) This gives all of us that legally live within the boundary of the present UNITED STATES the rules
9 that limit government.

10 It is important to understand that the Constitution is a contract with the people and our rights as sovereign free citizens are
11 enumerated in that document. The Constitution protects individual sovereign rights, not governmental rights. In fact the
12 government does not have rights nor can they give rights (or privileges), the government is meant to protect the rights of the
13 sovereign people. There is no such thing as an evolving constitution. This is the basis of contract law; if a contract is no
14 longer valid there must be a new contract.

15 This contract is binding and cannot be changed unless all parties agree to the form. But, the good news is that even the
16 constitution does not supersede the Treaty of Paris 1783 A.D. In summary, treaties are above the constitution. Therefore,
17 even an amendment that is contrary to the Treaty of Paris, does not apply to the sovereign free man. It will only apply to the
18 STATUTORY UNITED STATES CITIZEN.

19 The Constitution for the United States is very specific about the power of the United States government. Our forefathers were
20 afraid of a strong central government. That is why the United States Constitution made sure that the central government had
21 specific duties leaving the states with all of the power.

22 The US Constitution states that ‘the central United States government is limited in jurisdiction to the boundaries of
23 Washington D.C., the protectorates, and the military bases. Only the states had the power over the common laws that govern
24 the people of the states. The sovereignty of the individual was to be protected by all laws that were enacted by the several
25 states. The United States had no citizens when it was first formed. All citizens were sovereign state citizens (free men).
26 There was no such entity known as a statutory United States Citizen.

27 **5.4 1860-1865: Civil War**

28 The Common law system worked well until the Civil War, The War Between the States, or The War of Session. The popular
29 belief that the Civil War was fought only because of slavery and this is simply not true. It was a component, but the main
30 reason for the war was the rights of the states, specifically the right for a state to secede from the Union.

31 Much of the motivation for the Southern States to secede and create their own country was to flourish financially. The
32 industrial Northern States were dependent upon the Southern States for raw materials and were able to gather great wealth
33 for finished goods. While the South had large plantations, the raw materials they produced did not bring in the wealth that
34 the finished products produced in the North would bring.

35 Should the Southern States secede and build their own factories, the Northern States would fall into ruin. The Northern
36 States did not have the land or weather to produce what the Southern States could; therefore they would never be able to
37 compete with the South.

38 Economically, the Northern States could not afford for to lose the raw materials from the South. Additionally, the Northern
39 States viewed slavery as “man’s inhumanity to man” and while the Southern States generally viewed it as just a part of doing
40 business. The emotional aspect of the issue of slavery was used as the motivation for the war and has been the major focus
41 in history books. For the Southern States, their motivation was to secede and make more money.

42 There is nothing in the constitution that mandates that the States must stay in the union. President Lincoln and the Northern
43 States decided that the Southern States did not have ‘State’s rights to secede’ and with the war forced them to stay in the
44 union. Thus, the North caused the War of Session (Civil War).

1 To this day the Federal government keeps downplaying the state's rights. The South had the courage to fight for their belief
2 in the state's rights and self-determination or sovereignty. What makes up the state? The people are the state. So, when you
3 speak of states' rights you are talking about the people's 'sovereign' rights.

4 The original 1787 Constitutional United States was in operation until 1860; a collection of sovereign Republics in the union.
5 Under the original 1787 Constitution, the States controlled the Federal Government; the Federal Government did not control
6 the States and had very little authority.

7 In going to war Lincoln declared Martial Law and it remains in place today. By remaining in that status and not removing
8 Martial Law Congress saw a way to take away our freedoms and have the power of the US government over all of us. Andrew
9 Johnson succeeded Lincoln and he did nothing to change the status of Martial Law. Then, Ulysses S. Grant an ex-general of
10 the Northern army became president. Grant had always operated under military law, which is another form of Admiralty Law
11 (Martial Law) and saw no reason to change. No president to date has changed the status of Martial law, therefore, *to this day*
12 *the country is still under Martial law (Admiralty Law or Civil Law or Statue Law).*

13 Essentially, the Civil War was instrumental in taking away a major part of our freedoms. With civil statutory franchises or
14 Private Law, civil statutes can be enacted to force citizens to do things that the Common Law does not allow to happen. Our
15 freedom would be very different without the Private Law civil statutes in place that make requirements of us.

16 Proof of the fact that we operate under Admiralty Law is in evidence in every courtroom in America. In each courtroom
17 there is a flag that has gold fringe border. That gold fringe represents the rule of law which holds jurisdiction in that court
18 and it's not the Common Law of the land, it's Military Maritime Law which is another name for the Admiralty Law.

19 President, Dwight David Eisenhower signed Executive Order No.10834 on August 21, 1959 and had printed in the Federal
20 Register at 24 F.R. 6865, pursuant to the law, stated that: "A military flag is a flag that resembles the regular flag of the
21 United States, except that it has a gold fringe border on three sides." This signifies that when you enter that court you have
22 entered and placed yourself under foreign jurisdiction, the CORPORATE UNITED STATES. Our true Constitution and
23 Republic form of government is the law of the land and that is the Common Law which has been shoved aside and hidden
24 while the corporation marches us down the road to dictatorship.

25 President Lincoln was assassinated at Ford's Theater. A little known fact; however, is that his assassination took place before
26 Lincoln could officially end the Civil War and Martial Law. It was necessary to end Martial Law to restore Common Law
27 in the country by having the Sovereign States reinstating the Constitutional government. The Sovereign States would have
28 had to convene a convention and declare the congress of the United States of America back in session under the 1787
29 Constitution for the United States of America. This did not occur. The people, being ignorant of the workings of the
30 government, did not realize that when the congress was brought back in session it was under the FEDERAL
31 CORPORATION OF THE UNITED STATES and not the United States of America.

32 **We are technically still at War and still under Martial Law!**

33 Lincoln, to his credit, refused to borrow war funds from the Rothschild (Warburg, Schroeder, Speyers, Morgan, et al)
34 bankers, and sold American Bonds instead, thus saving the nation from millions in war debt interest). The bankers were
35 furious. After the Civil War, the bankers approached Lincoln about establishing a reserve bank, funded by them, and with
36 the bankers controlling currency. Lincoln refused their plan. A few weeks later he was dead. This could very well be the
37 reason behind Lincoln's assassination.

38 The UNITED STATES Government superseded Common Law because it could exercise more control over the daily lives
39 of the population under Admiralty. It is important to note once again, that Common Law was superseded, *not removed*.
40 Common Law is accessible to the sovereign, but is not available to the UNITED STATES CITIZEN. Being subject to
41 Admiralty Law within the CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES begins with signing up for a Social Security number
42 and then using it. This constitutes a contract with the CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES.

43 The Government as the CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES removes many of the sovereign rights that were enjoyed
44 up until the Civil War. Since this was all done piecemeal, citizens did not notice that their sovereignty had been lost, and so
45 began the slow being conditioning to accept unconstitutional laws so the masses can be controlled. Again, it is important to

1 understand that this country is now a fictitious corporation not a free society. Each fictional person assigned a Social Security
2 Number is now a public office in the largest corporation in the world and are granted only those privileges or public rights
3 that the corporate government allows through civil statutes.

4 **5.5 1868: The 14th Amendment**

5 To paraphrase the 14th amendment; it refers to all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the
6 jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property,
7 without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

8 **The 14th amendment “citizen of the United States” limits itself to the enforcement of the first eight amendments of
9 the Bill of Rights and to equal protection.** In the case of Wolf vs. People of the State of Colorado, 338 U.S. 25 (1948) it
10 is talking about only the Bill of Rights to the constitution of 1-8 (which deals with individual liberty in the Bill of Rights)
11 being estoppel – which was over ruled by Mapp v., Ohio, 367 U.S. 643 (1961) and this decision has now been limited.

12 Contrary to what many ill-informed freedom advocates proclaim, the Fourteenth Amendment did not undermine or degrade
13 the citizenship of people in states of the Union or extend federal legislative jurisdiction into the states of the Union for any
14 subject matter OTHER than equal protection or the enforcement of the first eight amendments of the Constitution. This is
15 explained in:

[Why the Fourteenth Amendment is NOT a Threat to Your Freedom](https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/FourteenthAmendNotProb.pdf), Form #08.015

<https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/FourteenthAmendNotProb.pdf>

16 **5.6 1871: Establishment of Government for the District of Columbia⁴**

17 According to the U.S. Supreme Court, ALL governments have always been corporations, and they said it LONG before the
18 act of 1871 to incorporate the District of Columbia:

19 *“Corporations are also of all grades, and made for varied objects; **all governments are corporations, created by usage and**
20 **common consent, or grants and charters which create a body politic for prescribed purposes; but whether they are private,**
21 **local or general, in their objects, for the enjoyment of property, or the exercise of power, they are all governed by the same**
22 **rule of law, as to the construction and the obligation of the instrument by which the incorporation is made. One universal**
23 **rule of law protects persons and property.** It is a fundamental principle of the common law of England, that the term freemen of
24 the kingdom, includes 'all persons,' ecclesiastical and temporal, incorporate, politique or natural; it is a part of their magna
25 charta (2 Inst. 4), and is incorporated into our institutions. The persons of the members of corporations are on the same footing
26 of protection as other persons, and their corporate property secured by the same laws which protect that of individuals. 2 Inst.
27 46-7. 'No man shall be taken,' 'no man shall be disseised,' without due process of law, is a principle taken from magna charta,
28 infused into all our state constitutions, and is made inviolable by the federal government, by the amendments to the constitution.”
29 [Proprietors of Charles River Bridge v. Proprietors of Warren Bridge, 36 U.S. 420 (1837)]*

30 Patriot mythology insists that the incorporation of the District of Columbia in 1871 somehow “created” the “United States”
31 corporation. It didn’t. It always existed.

32 Some people argue that there is a “Constitution FOR the United States of America” and a “Constitution OF the United States
33 of America”, and that the first one was the original one. We have seen no court admissible evidence that the incorporation
34 of the District of Columbia changed that.

35 Yes, the District of Columbia is defined as the GEOGRAPHIC place the “United States” corporation resides per the Uniform
36 Commercial Code and even per 4 U.S.C. §72:

37 [Uniform Commercial Code, Section 9-307](#)

38 *Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.)*
39 *§ 9-307. LOCATION OF DEBTOR.*

40 *(h) [Location of United States.]*

41 *The United States is located in the **District of Columbia.***

⁴ Adapted from: *Corporatization and Privatization of the Government*, Form #05.024, Section 14.4; <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/CorpGovt.pdf>.

[SOURCE: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/ucc/9/9-307>]

4 U.S. Code § 72 - Public offices: at seat of Government

All offices attached to the seat of government shall be exercised in the District of Columbia, and not elsewhere, except as otherwise expressly provided by law.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 389, 61 Stat. 643.)

It is also true that government franchises such as Social Security must originate from that corporation, and that those who consensually and LAWFULLY participate are PUBLIC OFFICERS (“straw men”) within that corporation who may lawfully serve ONLY in the District of Columbia per 4 U.S.C. §72. That does not mean, however, that the “United States” as a corporation was CREATED by the Act of 1871.

A “citizen” of the District of Columbia is NOT the SAME “citizen of the United States” mentioned in the Fourteenth Amendment or any part of the Constitution. That was decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in *National Mut. Ins. Co. of Dist. of Col. v. Tidewater Transfer Co.*, 337 U.S. 582 (1949). People born in the District of Columbia are STATUTORY citizens, instead, under the naturalization power of congress, not under the Fourteenth Amendment. The PRIVILEGE of statutory citizenship is revocable legislatively upon the whim of Congress. STATUTORY citizens are the only “citizens” that franchises such as the income tax or Social Security can be offered to, not CONSTITUTIONAL citizens within the exclusive jurisdiction of states of the Union. Only by equivocation, fraud, and deception can such franchises be offered or enforced within constitutional states of the Union and all such efforts are UNCONSTITUTIONAL and illegal. Here is the reason right from the U.S. Supreme Court:

“Thus, Congress having power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes, may, without doubt, provide for granting coasting licenses, licenses to pilots, licenses to trade with the Indians, and any other licenses necessary or proper for the exercise of that great and extensive power; and the same observation is applicable to every other power of Congress, to the exercise of which the granting of licenses may be incident. All such licenses confer authority, and give rights to the licensee.

*But very different considerations apply to the internal commerce or domestic trade of the States. Over this commerce and trade Congress has no power of regulation nor any direct control. This power belongs exclusively to the States. No interference by Congress with the business of citizens transacted within a State is warranted by the Constitution, except such as is strictly incidental to the exercise of powers clearly granted to the legislature. The power to authorize a business within a State is plainly repugnant to the exclusive power of the State over the same subject. It is true that the power of Congress to tax is a very extensive power. It is given in the Constitution, with only one exception and only two qualifications. Congress cannot tax exports, and it must impose direct taxes by the rule of apportionment, and indirect taxes by the rule of uniformity. Thus limited, and thus only, it reaches every subject, and may be exercised at discretion. But, it reaches only existing subjects. **Congress cannot authorize [e.g. LICENSE using a Social Security Number] a trade or business within a State in order to tax it.**”*

[License Tax Cases, 72 U.S. 462, 18 L.Ed. 497, 5 Wall. 462, 2 A.F.T.R. 2224 (1866)]

The income tax, in fact, is an excise and a franchise tax upon a “trade or business”, which is defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26) as “the functions of a public office”. Those participating in that franchise MUST be public officers BEFORE they become “subject” to that tax. They cannot UNILATERALLY “elect” themselves into a public office within the District of Columbia as someone domiciled and present extraterritorially OUTSIDE the District of Columbia. More on this subject at:

[The “Trade or Business” Scam, Form #05.001](https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/TradeOrBusScam.pdf)
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/TradeOrBusScam.pdf>

In examining legislative history, an “organic act” such as the Act of 1871 is one that establishes a government for a territory. The District of Columbia is one such territory.

Organic Act - An act of Congress conferring powers of government upon a territory. In re Lane, 135 U.S. 443, 10 S.Ct. 760, 34 L.Ed. 219.

A statute by which a municipal corporation is organized and created is its "organic act" and the limit of its power, so that all acts beyond the scope of the powers there granted are void. Tharp v. Blake, Tex.Civ.App., 171 S.W. 549, 550.

1 ORGANIC LAW. *The fundamental law, or constitution, of a state or nation, written or unwritten; that law or system of laws or*
2 *principles which defines and establishes the organization of its government.* *St. Louis v. Dorr*, 145 Mo. 466, 46 S.W. 976, 42
3 L.R.A. 686, 68 Am.St.Rep. 575.
4 [*Black's Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, pp. 1251-1251*]

5 The “District of Columbia” was created as a municipal corporation by the District of Columbia Act of 1871, 16 Stat. 419,
6 426, Sec. 34. The relevant portions of that act read as follows:

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

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

14 [*Statutes at Large, 16 Stat. 419 (1871);*

15 SOURCE: <http://fanguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/16Amend/SpecialLaw/DCCorpStatuesAtLarge.pdf>]

16 We are not here going to delve into the Act in its entirety, suffice it to say, looking over the situation we find the Act is one
17 made by the original jurisdiction Congress, set by the Constitution for the United States of America. The first thing we
18 notice is that the act created “**a body corporate for municipal purposes**”, and NOT a “**body corporate AND politic**”.
19 This subtle distinction is important, because **a “body politic and corporate” is a de jure government, while a “body**
20 **corporate” with the phrase “politic” removed is simply a private corporation that is NOT a “government”**. The U.S.
21 Supreme Court confirmed this conclusion when it held the following:

22 *Both before and after the time when the Dictionary Act and § 1983 were passed, **the phrase “bodies politic and corporate” was***
23 ***understood to include the [governments of the] States.** See, e.g., J. Bouvier, 1 A Law Dictionary Adapted to the Constitution and*
24 *Laws of the United States of America 185 (11th ed. 1866); W. Shumaker & G. Longsdorf, Cyclopedic Dictionary of Law 104*
25 *(1901); Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 U.S. (2 Dall.) 419, 447, 1 L.Ed. 440 (1793) (Iredell, J.); id., at 468 (Cushing, J.); Cotton v. United*
26 *States, 52 U.S. (11 How.) 229, 231, 13 L.Ed. 675 (1851) (“**Every sovereign State is of necessity a body politic, or artificial***
27 ***person**”); Poindexter v. Greenhow, 114 U.S. 270, 288, 5 S.Ct. 903, 29 L.Ed. 185 (1885); McPherson v. Blacker, 146 U.S. 1, 24,*
28 *13 S.Ct. 3, 6, 36 L.Ed. 869 (1892); Heim v. McCall, 239 U.S. 175, 188, 36 S.Ct. 78, 82, 60 L.Ed. 206 (1915). See also United*
29 *States v. Maurice, 2 Brock. 96, 109, 26 F.Cas. 1211 (CC Va.1823) (Marshall, C.J.) (“**The United States is a government, and,***
30 ***consequently, a body politic and corporate**”); Van Brocklin v. Tennessee, 117 U.S. 151, 154, 6 S.Ct. 670, 672, 29 L.Ed. 845*
31 *(1886) (same). Indeed, the very legislators who passed § 1 referred to States in these terms. See, e.g., Cong. Globe, 42d Cong.,*
32 *1st Sess., 661-662 (1871) (Sen. Vickers) (“What is a State? Is *79 it not a **body politic and corporate**?”); id., at 696 (Sen.*
33 *Edmunds) (“A State is a corporation”).*

34 ***The reason why States are “bodies politic and corporate” is simple: just as a corporation is an entity that can act only through***
35 ***its agents. “[t]he State is a political corporate body, can act only through agents, and can command only by laws.”** Poindexter*
36 *v. Greenhow, supra, 114 U.S., at 288, 5 S.Ct. at 912-913. See also Black’s Law Dictionary 159 (5th ed. 1979) (“**[B]ody politic***
37 ***or corporate**”: “**A social compact** by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people,*
38 *that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good”). As a “**body politic and corporate**,” a State falls squarely*
39 *within the Dictionary Act’s definition of a “person.”*

40 *While it is certainly true that the phrase “**bodies politic and corporate**” referred to private and public corporations, see ante, at*
41 *2311, and n. 9, this fact does not draw into question the conclusion that this phrase also applied to the States. Phrases may, of*
42 *course, have multiple referents. Indeed, each and every dictionary cited by the Court accords a broader realm—one **2317 that*
43 *comfortably, and in most cases explicitly, includes the sovereign—to this phrase than the Court gives it today. See IB. Abbott,*
44 *Dictionary of Terms and Phrases Used in American or English Jurisprudence 155 (1879) (“[T]he term **body politic** is often used*
45 *in a general way, as meaning the state or the sovereign power, or the city government, without implying any distinct express*
46 *incorporation”); W. Anderson, A Dictionary of Law 127 (1893) (“**[B]ody politic**”: “The governmental, sovereign power: a city*
47 *or a State”); Black’s Law Dictionary 143 (1891) (“**[B]ody politic**”: “It is often used, in a rather loose way, to designate the state*
48 *or nation or sovereign power, or the government of a county or municipality, without distinctly connoting any express and*
49 *individual corporate charter”); IA. Burrill, A Law Dictionary and Glossary 212 (2d ed. 1871) (“**[B]ody politic**”: “A body to*
50 *take in succession, framed by policy”; “[p]articularly*80 applied, in the old books, to a Corporation sole”); id., at 383*
51 *(“Corporation sole” includes the sovereign in England).*
52 [*Will v. Michigan Dept. of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 109 S.Ct. 2304 (U.S.Mich.,1989)]

53 Note also the following language, which establishes that even PRIVATE corporations can truthfully be described as BOTH
54 “bodies corporate and bodies politic”.

55 “While it is certainly true that the phrase “**bodies politic and corporate**” referred to private and public corporations, see ante,
56 at 2311, and n. 9,”

1 Hence, calling a creation by Congress a “government” doesn’t MAKE it a “body politic”, a PUBLIC entity, or a de jure
2 government. A “body politic” at least needs to REPRESENT the people it serves and the District of Columbia corporation
3 doesn’t do this. Rather, as a federal territory, it is organized more akin to a British Crown colony than a republican state of
4 America:

5 *“Indeed, the practical interpretation put by Congress upon the Constitution has been long continued and uniform to the effect*
6 *[182 U.S. 244, 279] that the Constitution is applicable to territories acquired by purchase or conquest, only when and so far*
7 *as Congress shall so direct. Notwithstanding its duty to ‘guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of*
8 *government’ (art. 4, 4), by which we understand, according to the definition of Webster, ‘a government in which the supreme*
9 *power resides in the whole body of the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by them,’ Congress did not hesitate,*
10 *in the original organization of the territories of Louisiana, Florida, the Northwest Territory, and its subdivisions of Ohio,*
11 *Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin and still more recently in the case of Alaska, to establish a form of government*
12 *bearing a much greater analogy to a British Crown colony than a republican state of America, and to vest the legislative power*
13 *either in a governor and council, or a governor and judges, to be appointed by the President. It was not until they had attained*
14 *a certain population that power was given them to organize a legislature by vote of the people. In all these cases, as well as in*
15 *territories subsequently organized west of the Mississippi, Congress thought it necessary either to extend to Constitution and*
16 *laws of the United States over them, or to declare that the inhabitants should be entitled to enjoy the right of trial by jury, of bail,*
17 *and of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, as well as other privileges of the bill of rights.”*
18 *[Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)]*

19 We allege that the District of Columbia is NOT a “body politic” for the people who live there, because they have no
20 representation in Congress like all the other Constitutional States. The fact that the act creating it as a corporation also called
21 it a “government” STILL doesn’t make it anything more than a PRIVATE municipal corporation because said act NEVER
22 expressly identified it as a PUBLIC corporation nor called it a “body politic”.

23 The U.S. Supreme Court also held that the formation of a corporation alone does not “confer political power or political
24 character”, which is to say, form a “body politic”. The creation of a “body politic” within any act of Congress therefore
25 requires an express declaration, which declaration is nowhere to be found within the organic act of 1871, 16 Stat. 419, or
26 any subsequent act affecting the District of Columbia:

27 *“The mere creation of a corporation, does not confer political power or political character. So this Court decided in Dartmouth*
28 *College v. Woodward, already referred to. If I may be allowed to paraphrase the language of the Chief Justice, I would say, a*
29 *bank incorporated, is no more a State instrument, than a natural person performing the same business would be. If, then, a*
30 *natural person, engaged in the trade of banking, should contract with the government to receive the public money upon deposit,*
31 *to transmit it from place to place, without charging for commission or difference of exchange, and to perform, when called upon,*
32 *the duties of commissioner of loans, would not thereby become a public officer, how is it that this artificial being, created by law*
33 *for the purpose of being employed by the government for the same purposes, should become a part of the civil government of the*
34 *country? Is it because its existence, its capacities, its powers, are given by law? because the government has given it power to*
35 *take and hold property in a particular form, and to employ that property for particular purposes, and in the disposition of it to*
36 *use a particular name? because the government has sold it a privilege [22 U.S. 738, 774] for a large sum of money, and has*
37 *bargained with it to do certain things; is it, therefore, a part of the very government with which the contract is made?”*
38 *[Osborn v. Bank of U.S., 22 U.S. 738 (1824)]*

39 The District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871 describes its venue as:

40 *“... all that part of the territory of the United States included within the limits of the District of Columbia”.*

41 The District of Columbia was originally provided for in the Constitution for the United States of America (Sept. 17, 1787)
42 at Article 1, Section 8, specifically in the last two clauses. Then, on July 16, 1790, in accord with the provisions of those
43 clauses, the Territory was formed in the District of Columbia Act, 1 Stat. 130, wherein the “ten mile square” territory was
44 permanently created and made the permanent location of the country’s government, that is to say, the “territory” includes
45 the actual government. Under the Act Congress also made the President the civic leader of the local government in all
46 matters in said Territory and the date for transfer of all offices to this new location was then set at the first Monday in
47 December, 1800. You can view this act at the link below:

<http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/CitesByTopic/DistrictOfColumbia-1Stat130.pdf>

48 Then on February 27, 1801, 2 Stat. 103-108, under the second District of Columbia Act, two counties were formed and their
49 respective officers and district judges were appointed. You can read this act below:

<http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/CitesByTopic/DistrictOfColumbia-2Stat103-108-18010227.pdf>

1 Further, the established town governments of Alexandria, Georgetown and Washington were recognized as constituted and
2 placed under the laws of the District, its judges, etc. Then on March 3, 1801, 2 Stat. 115-116 a Supplementary Act to that
3 last Act, noted here, added the authority that the Marshals appointed by the respective District Court Judges collectively
4 form a County Commission with the authority to appoint all officers as may be needed in similarity to the respective State
5 officials in the states whence the counties Washington and Alexandria came, those being Maryland and Virginia,
6 respectively. See:

<http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/CitesByTopic/DistrictOfColumbia-2Stat115-116.pdf>

7 According to the United States Supreme Court those charter acts (first acts) were the official incorporation of the townships
8 of Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington that formed the District of Columbia as chartered by Congress in accord with
9 the Constitution's provision. *Cohens v. Virginia*, 19 U.S. 264 (1821). You can read this case below:

<http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/CitesByTopic/DistrictOfColumbia-CohensVVirginia-19US164-1821.pdf>

10 Nowhere between 1790 and the Organic Act of 1871, however, has the U.S. Supreme Court ever recognize the phrase
11 "District of Columbia" as a corporation by itself. Since 1801, the Supreme Court called the City of Washington "a
12 corporation", with the right to sue and be sued in *Cohens v. Virginia*, 19 U.S. 264 (1821). The "District of Columbia",
13 however, was not officially and separately recognized as a "corporation" by the courts until after the act of 1871. Some
14 people erroneously try to argue the contrary. Below is an example that has no evidentiary support, and the source is
15 identified. Those parts which are in error are underlined:

16 *"The United States Supreme Court has repeatedly called this act the "District of Columbia Organic Act" or the "Charter Act of*
17 *the District" and recognized it as the incorporation of the "municipality" known as the "District of Columbia". Then on March*
18 *3, 1801 a Supplementary Act to that last Act, noted here, added the authority that the Marshals appointed by the respective*
19 *District Court Judges collectively form a County Commission with the authority to appoint all officers as may be needed in*
20 *similarity to the respective State officials in the states whence the counties Washington and Alexandria came, those being*
21 *Maryland and Virginia, respectively.*

22 *According to the United States Supreme Court those charter acts (first acts) were the official incorporation of the formal*
23 *municipal government of the District of Columbia as chartered by Congress in accord with the Constitution's provision. Again,*
24 *the Supreme Court called that body of government "a corporation", with the right to sue and be sued. Since 1801 The District*
25 *of Columbia has been consistently recognized as a "municipal corporation" with its own government."*

26 *[Teamlaw Website, Craig Madsen, SOURCE: <http://www.teamlaw.org/HistoryOutline.htm>;*

27 *Click on the link "[Follow this link to see the effect of the District of Columbia Act of 1871.](#)"]*

28 Finally in The Organic Act of 1878, 20 Stat. 102-108, the District of Columbia was made into a municipal corporation.

29 We searched all rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court from the beginning, and there is no mention of the phrase "District of
30 Columbia Organic Act" or "Charter Act of the District of Columbia" or of "incorporation" in reference to the phrase "District
31 of Columbia". This is simply false. Between 1801 and 1871, the term "corporation" is only used to refer to the cities that
32 are geographically within the District of Columbia, but not to the "District of Columbia" separately as a "corporation".

33 That sets the basics for the first rule of our Standard for Review, know the parties. What we have presented is sufficient to
34 show the basics of who the parties are as they related to resolving the answer to the question above. We admonish everyone
35 to prove the facts for themselves by their own research.

36 The second rule from our Standard for Review is: "Then you must understand the environmental nature of the relationship."
37 With that in mind let's consider the events of the time: the Civil War had recently ended and the country was still under
38 Lincoln's Conscription Act (Martial Law). Congress had at least three problems they could see no way to directly cure by
39 following the laws of the land: they were out of funds, they had promised 40 acres of land to each slave that left the South
40 to fight for the North and they had to reintegrate the south into the Union, which they could not do without controlling the
41 appointment of the Southern States Congressional members. There were other problems but these three stand out from the
42 rest. That is enough about the environment for the purposes of this review, however the more you study the historical events
43 of this time the more obvious the relationships will become and the more proof you will amass to prove the facts of what
44 actually happened. In the interest of time and space in this response we will move on.

45 The last step of the Standard for Review's discovery process requires a review of the actual terms of the relationship. Thus,
46 we review the first paragraph of the District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871, which follows:

1 *"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*
2 *hereby, created into a government by the name of the District of Columbia, by which name it is hereby constituted a body*
3 *corporate for municipal purposes ... and exercise all other powers of a municipal corporation"*

4 When you consider the historical facts, the only meaning left for the terms given in the opening paragraph of the District of
5 Columbia Organic Act of 1871 (and that which follows) is:

- 6 1. The "corporation" that was created is not a "**body politic AND corporate**" but simply a "**body corporate**", which means
7 it is not a government within the meaning of the original jurisdiction of the constitution, but simply a private, for-profit
8 corporation.
- 9 2. The "corporation" was presided over by commissioners appointed by the national government rather than the people
10 domiciled there through a popular election.
- 11 3. The "corporation" that was created is owned by the "United States", which like all governments is also a corporation.
12 See 28 U.S.C. §3002(15)(A).

13 *"Corporations are also of all grades, and made for varied objects; **all governments are corporations, created by usage and***
14 ***common consent, or grants and charters which create a body politic for prescribed purposes; but whether they are private,***
15 ***local or general, in their objects, for the enjoyment of property, or the exercise of power, they are all governed by the same***
16 ***rules of law, as to the construction and the obligation of the instrument by which the incorporation is made. One universal***
17 ***rule of law protects persons and property.** It is a fundamental principle of the common law of England, that the term freemen of*
18 *the kingdom, includes 'all persons,' ecclesiastical and temporal, incorporate, politique or natural; it is a part of their magna*
19 *charta (2 Inst. 4), and is incorporated into our institutions. The persons of the members of corporations are on the same footing*
20 *of protection as other persons, and their corporate property secured by the same laws which protect that of individuals. 2 Inst.*
21 *46-7. 'No man shall be taken,' 'no man shall be disseised,' without due process of law, is a principle taken from magna charta,*
22 *infused into all our state constitutions, and is made inviolable by the federal government, by the amendments to the constitution."*
23 *[Proprietors of Charles River Bridge v. Proprietors of Warren Bridge, 36 U.S. 420 (1837)]*

- 24 4. The only "government" created in that Act was the same government any private corporation has within the operation
25 of its own corporate construct and on its own private land. Thus, we call it Corp. U.S. The rules of WalMart, for instance,
26 apply only on its own facilities and so long as notice is given to all who step onto those facilities, then the corporate rules
27 of the landlord apply to all "tenants".

28 We also note Congress reserved the right, granted them in the Constitution at Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17, to complete
29 dictatorial authority over their Corp. U.S. construct, without regard for its internal operations or officers. Thus, Congress
30 can use it within the ten mile square as they see fit to both govern the municipality as if it were the municipal government
31 and to use it to do things the Constitution did not grant them the privilege of doing.

32 We refer to the "District of Columbia" as a private corporation because at the time of its creation:

- 33 1. There was no "body politic". The "government" was populated by commissioners appointed by the President rather than
34 representatives.
- 35 2. The citizens of the District were not able to elect EVERYONE in the chain of command up to the President. Therefore
36 it was not a "representative democracy".

37 Later on, the District of Columbia was permitted LIMITED democratic elections, but they were and are still presided over
38 by commissioners appointed by the President rather than their own citizens. Hence, they continue to be a "BODY
39 COPORATE" without a true "BODY POLITIC" and therefore a PRIVATE corporation.

40 The U.S. Supreme Court has identified the nature of this private corporation called the "District of Columbia" by identifying
41 it as equivalent to the "national government". To wit:

42 *The argument that congressional powers over the District are not to be exercised outside of its territorial limits also is pressed*
43 *upon us. But this same contention has long been held by this Court to be untenable.*

44 *In Cohens [337 U.S. 582 , 601] v. Commonwealth of Virginia, 6 Wheat. 264, 429, Chief Justice Marshall, answering the argument*
45 *that Congress, when legislating for the District, 'was reduced to a mere local legislature, whose laws could possess no obligation*
46 *out of the ten miles square,' said 'Congress is not a local legislature, but exercises this particular power, like all its other powers,*
47 *in its high character, as the legislature of the Union.*

48 *The American people thought it a necessary power, and they conferred it for their own benefit. Being so conferred it carries with*
49 *it all those incidental powers which are necessary to its complete and effectual execution.' In O'Donoghue v. United States, 289*
50 *U.S. 516, 539 , 746, this Court approved a statement made by Circuit Judge Taft, later Chief Justice of this Court, speaking for*

1 himself and Judge (later Mr. Justice) Lurton, that "The object of the grant of exclusive legislation over the district was, therefore,
2 national in the highest sense, and the city organized under the grant became the city, not of a state, not of a district, but of a
3 nation.

4 In the same article which granted the powers of exclusive legislation over its seat of government are conferred all the other great
5 powers which make the nation, including the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States. He would be a strict
6 constructionist, indeed, who should deny to congress the exercise of this latter power in furtherance of that of organizing and
7 maintaining a proper local government at the seat of government. Each is for a national purpose, and the one may be used in aid
8 of the other.' * * * And, just prior to enactment of the statute now challenged on this ground, the Court of Appeals for the District
9 itself, sitting en banc, and relying on the foregoing authorities, had said that Congress 'possesses full and unlimited jurisdiction
10 to provide for the general welfare' of District citizens 'by any and every act of legislation which it may deem conducive to that
11 end. * * * [337 U.S. 582 , 602] when it legislates for the District. Congress acts as a legislature of national character, exercising
12 complete legislative control as contrasted with the limited power of a state legislature, on the one hand, and as contrasted with
13 the limited sovereignty which Congress exercises within the boundaries of the states, on the other.' Neild v. District of Columbia,
14 71 App.D.C. 306, 110 F.2d. 246, 250.
15 [[National Mut. Ins. Co. of Dist. Of Col. v. Tidewater Transfer Co., 337 U.S. 582 \(1949\)](#)]

16 It is the private corporation called the "District of Columbia" created by the Act of 1871 that is the same entity which is the
17 subject of the entire Internal Revenue Code, Subtitle A and of the Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.). These authorities
18 therefore become essentially "rules and regulations" respecting the territory and other property of the United States"
19 mentioned in Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution, and which includes the private corporation called the "District
20 of Columbia". To wit:

21 [TITLE 26](#) > [Subtitle F](#) > [CHAPTER 79](#) > Sec. 7701. [[Internal Revenue Code](#)]
22 [Sec. 7701. - Definitions](#)

23 (a) Definitions

24 (9) United States

25 The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes only the [corporate] [States](#) and the District of Columbia
26 [also a corporation].

27 (10) State

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

30
31 Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.)
32 § 9-307. LOCATION OF DEBTOR.

33 (h) [Location of United States.]

34 The United States [corporation] is located in the District of Columbia [also a corporation].

35 [SOURCE:

36 <http://www.law.cornell.edu/ucc/search/display.html?terms=district%20of%20columbia&url=/ucc/9/article9.htm#s9-307>]

37 The "District of Columbia" private corporation was modeled after the first Bank of the United States, which was also a
38 corporation and which also was intended to operate outside of the District of Columbia and directly upon citizens in states
39 of the Union. The limitations of such a corporation operating within states of the Union is exhaustively analyzed in the case
40 of Osborn v. Bank of U.S., 22 U.S. 738 (1824), if you would like to investigate further. The limitations upon the operation
41 of this private corporation when it interacts with persons within a state of the Union, as explained in Osborn, are as follows:

42 1. The corporation itself is NOT a "public office" by virtue of having been created and chartered by the U.S. government.

43 *If the Court adopt this reasoning of one of themselves, the point is decided. The act of incorporation, in the case supposed, does*
44 *neither create a public office, nor a public corporation. **The association, notwithstanding their charter, remain a private***
45 ***association, the proprietors and conductors of a private trade, bound by contract, for a consideration paid, to perform certain***
46 ***employments for the government.**"*

47 [. . .]

48 *The appellants rely greatly on the distinction between the Bank and the public institutions, such as the mint or the post office.*
49 *The agents in those offices are, it is said, officers of government, and are excluded from a seat in Congress. **Not so the directors***
50 ***of the Bank. The connexion of the government with the Bank, is likened to that with contractors.***

1 *It will not be contended, that the directors, or *867 other officers of the Bank, are officers of government. But it is contended,*
2 *that, were their resemblance to contractors more perfect than it is, the right of the State to control its operations, if those*
3 *operations be necessary to its character, as a machine employed by the government, cannot be maintained. Can a contractor for*
4 *supplying a military post with provisions, be restrained from making purchases within any State, or from transporting the*
5 *provisions to the place at which the troops were stationed? or could he be fined or taxed for doing so? We have not yet heard*
6 *these questions answered in the affirmative. It is true, that the property of the contractor may be taxed, as the property of other*
7 *citizens; and so may the local property of the Bank. But we do not admit that the act of purchasing, or of conveying the articles*
8 *purchased, can be under State control.*
9 *[Osborn v. Bank of U.S., 22 U.S. 738, 771-772 (1824)]*

10 2. The corporation has no political power or political character, and therefore is NOT a “body politic”:

11 *“The mere creation of a corporation, does not confer political power or political character. So this Court decided in Dartmouth*
12 *College v. Woodward, already referred to. If I may be allowed to paraphrase the language of the Chief Justice, I would say, a*
13 *bank incorporated, is no more a State instrument, than a natural person performing the same business would be.”*
14 *[Osborn v. Bank of U.S., 22 U.S. 738, 773 (1824)]*

15 3. It is not subject to taxation or regulation by the state it is located in.

16 *“A stamp duty is one mode of collecting revenue from individuals engaged in private trade, but it is not the only mode. The*
17 *principle which exempts the Bank of the United States from the payment of a stamp duty imposed by a State, is supposed to*
18 *exempt it from the payment of any tax assessed by State authority. It is deemed an incident attached to the charter, because*
19 *that charter is conferred by the supreme authority. It is said, that if any other than the supreme authority that confers the*
20 *faculty, is permitted to tax the trade or business to be carried on under it, the faculty itself may be rendered useless, and the*
21 *object of granting it entirely defeated. The power to confer the faculty, and the power to tax the business, if vested in different*
22 *hands, are thus held to be incompatible, and from this incompatibility the exemption is deemed a necessary incident to the*
23 *charter, because, without it, it cannot exist. For we must here repeat, that this Court have said, that a corporation ‘possesses*
24 *only those properties which the charter of its creation confers upon it, either expressly, or as incidental to its very existence. ^{FNS}”*
25 *[Osborn v. Bank of U.S., 22 U.S. 738, 778-779 (1824)]*

26 4. Any disputes between it and persons domiciled within the state it is located within must litigated consistent with the
27 charter of the corporation. In the case of the Bank of the United States, the charter granted authority to the federal courts
28 and therefore the suit was conducted in the federal courts:

29 *“It is competent for Congress to determine what Court shall have jurisdiction in this class of cases, which it has done as to the*
30 *Bank, by giving it, the right of suing in the Circuit Courts of the Union.”*

31 *[. . .]*

32 *The act of incorporation, then, confers jurisdiction on the Circuit Courts of the United States, if Congress can confer it.*
33 *[Osborn v. Bank of U.S., 22 U.S. 738, 798, 818 (1824)]*

34 Below is a summary of the history of the District of Columbia from NARPAC Website:

35 1. GENERAL HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

36 1.1. When the United States Constitution was adopted on September 15, 1787, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17, included
37 language authorizing the establishment of a federal district. This district was not to exceed 10 miles square, under
38 the exclusive legislative authority of Congress. On July 16, 1790, Congress authorized President George
39 Washington to choose a permanent site for the capital city and, on December 1, 1800, the capital was moved from
40 Philadelphia to an area along the Potomac River. The census of 1800 showed that the new capital had a population
41 of 14,103.

42 1.2. The District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission was established to develop plans for the celebration of various
43 anniversary dates in District of Columbia history. The commission is comprised of 39 members with a specified
44 number of commissioners appointed by the mayor, the chairman of the D.C. Council, council members, the District
45 delegate to the House of Representatives, the courts, and the District of Columbia Bar.

46 1.3. Among the events celebrated are the 200th anniversary of the Residency Act, which established that there shall be
47 a permanent seat of government on the Potomac River (July 16, 1990); the 200th anniversary of President George
48 Washington's proclamation of the site for the federal district (January 24, 1991); and the 200th anniversary of the
49 arrival of Pierre L'Enfant, Benjamin Banneker and Andrew Ellicott. The commission may designate other
50 bicentennial events for celebration.

51 1.4. There have been several forms of appointed and elected governments in the District of Columbia: an appointed,
52 three-member commission (1790-1802); elected councils and an appointed mayor (1802-1820); elected councils
53 and an elected mayor (1820-1871); an appointed governor, a two-house legislature (one appointed and the other

1 elected), and an elected , non-voting delegate to the Congress (1871-1874); and another appointed, three-member
2 commission (1874-1967). Following the defeat by Congress of a home rule effort in 1967, then-President Lyndon
3 B. Johnson reorganized the District government and created the positions of an appointed mayor/commissioner and
4 an appointed nine-member council.

5 1.5. District residents won the right to vote in a presidential election on March 29, 1961, to elect a board of education
6 in 1968 and, in 1970, to elect a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives. In 1973, Congress approved
7 a bill that provided District residents with an elected form of government with limited home rule authority; as a
8 result, District residents voted for a mayor and a council for the first time in more than 100 years. District residents
9 accepted the home rule charter by referendum vote in 1974. Congress delegated to the District government the
10 authority, functions and powers of a state, with a very important exception:

11 1.6. Congress retains control over the District's revenue and expenditures by annually reviewing the entire District
12 government budget. In addition, Congress has repeatedly prohibited the District from imposing a non-resident
13 income tax.

14 1.7. In 1980, District voters approved a statehood initiative by a majority of 60 percent; delegates to a statehood
15 constitutional convention were elected in 1981 and, in 1983, a bill for the admission of the state of New Columbia
16 was introduced in Congress. The "Constitution for the State of New Columbia" is still under congressional
17 consideration and is reintroduced into each new congressional session. Under the specifications of the statehood
18 initiatives, most of the land area of the District of Columbia would become the state of New Columbia; the District
19 of Columbia would continue to exist, albeit reduced in size to an area consisting of the White House, the Capitol,
20 the Supreme Court, the Mall and federal monuments and government buildings adjacent to the Mall.

21 2. CHRONOLOGY OF SOME EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

22 2.1. May 15, 1751: The Maryland Assembly appoints commissioners to lay a town on the Potomac River, above the
23 mouth of Rock Creek, on 60 acres of land to be purchased from George Gordon and George Beall. This settlement
24 becomes Georgetown.

25 2.2. February 27, 1752: The survey and plat of Georgetown into 80 lots is completed.

26 2.3. September 17, 1787: The Constitution is signed by the members of the Constitutional Convention.

27 2.4. June 21, 1788: The 1788 U.S. Constitution, as adopted by the Constitutional Convention on September 15, 1787,
28 is ratified by the states. Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17, gives Congress authority "to exercise exclusive legislation
29 in all cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States,
30 and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States...."

31 2.5. July 16, 1790: The Residency Act of 1790 gives the president power to choose a site for the capital city on the east
32 bank of the Potomac River between the mouth of the Eastern Branch and the Connogocheague Creek (now
33 Conococheague) near Hagerstown, nearly 70 miles upstream.

34 2.6. January 22, 1791: George Washington appoints Thomas Johnson and Daniel Carroll of Rock Creek, representing
35 Maryland and Dr. David Stuart, to represent Virginia, as "Commissioners for surveying the District of (sic)
36 Territory accepted by the said Act for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States...."

37 2.7. January 24, 1791: President George Washington selects a site that includes portions of Maryland and Virginia.

38 2.8. December 1, 1800: The federal capital is transferred from Philadelphia to the site on the Potomac River now called
39 the City of Washington, in the territory of Columbia. At the time of the 1800 census, the population of the new
40 capital included 10,066 whites, 793 free Negroes and 3,244 slaves.

41 2.9. February 27, 1801: Congress divides the [District] into the counties of Washington and Alexandria.

42 2.10. May 3, 1802: Congress grants the City of Washington its first municipal charter. Voters, defined as white males
43 who pay taxes and have lived in the city for at least a year, receive the right to elect a 12-member council. The
44 mayor is appointed by the president.

45 2.11. May 4, 1812: Congress amends the charter of the City of Washington to provide for an eight-member board of
46 aldermen and a 12-member common council. The aldermen and the common council elect the mayor.

47 2.12. March 15, 1820: Under the Act of 1820, Congress amends the Charter of the City of Washington for the direct
48 election of the mayor by resident voters.

49 2.13. July 9, 1846: Congress passes a law returning the city of Alexandria and Alexandria County to the state of Virginia.

50 2.14. May 17, 1848: Congress adopts a new charter for the City of Washington and expands the number of elected offices
51 to include a board of assessors, a surveyor, a collector and a registrar.

52 2.15. April 16, 1862: Congress abolishes slavery in the federal district (the City of Washington, Washington County, and
53 Georgetown). This action predates both the Emancipation Proclamation and the adoption of the 13th Amendment
54 to the Constitution.

55 2.16. January 8, 1867: Congress grants black males the right to vote in local elections.

56 2.17. June 1, 1871: The elected mayor and council of Washington City and Georgetown, and the County Levy Court are
57 abolished by Congress and replaced by a governor and council appointed by the president. An elected House of

1 Delegates and a non-voting delegate to Congress are created. In this act, the jurisdiction and territorial government
2 came to be called the District of Columbia, thus combining the governments of Georgetown, the City of Washington
3 and the County of Washington. A seal and motto, "Justitia Omnibus" (Justice for All), are adopted for the District
4 of Columbia.

- 5 2.18. June 20, 1874: The territorial government of the District of Columbia, including the non-voting delegate to
6 Congress, is abolished. Three temporary commissioners and a subordinate military engineer are appointed by the
7 president.
- 8 2.19. June 11, 1878: In The Organic Act of 1878 [20 Stat. 102-108], Congress approves the establishment of the District
9 of Columbia government as a municipal corporation governed by three presidentially appointed commissioners _
10 two civilian commissioners and a commissioner from the military corps of engineers. This form of government
11 lasted until August 1967.
- 12 2.20. July 4, 1906: The District Building, on 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, becomes the official City Hall.
- 13 2.21. July 1, 1952: The Reorganization Plan of 1952 transfers to the three commissioners the functions of more than 50
14 boards.
- 15 2.22. March 29, 1961: The 23rd Amendment to the Constitution gives District residents the right to vote for president.
- 16 2.23. February 20, 1967: The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority is created through a compact between the
17 District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.
- 18 2.24. April 22, 1968: District residents receive the right to elect a Board of Education.
- 19 2.25. December 24, 1973: Congress approves the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental
20 Reorganization Act, P.L. 93-198, which establishes an elected mayor and a 13-member council.
- 21 2.26. May 7, 1974: Voters of the District of Columbia approve by referendum the District Charter and the establishment
22 of advisory neighborhood commissions.
- 23 2.27. General elections are held for mayor and council on November 5, 1974.
- 24 2.28. January 2, 1975: The newly elected Mayor Walter Washington and first elected council take office.
- 25 2.29. February 3, 1976: The first election for advisory neighborhood commissioners is held.
- 26 2.30. March 29, 1978: The first segment of the Metrorail Red Line opens.
- 27 2.31. August 22, 1978: Congress approves the District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment, which would give
28 District residents voting representation in the House and the Senate. The proposed constitutional amendment was
29 not ratified by the necessary number of states (38) within the allotted seven years.
- 30 2.32. January 2, 1979: The Mayor Marion Barry takes office.
- 31 2.33. November 4, 1980: District electors approve the District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention of 1979,
32 which became D.C. Law 3-171 and which called for convening a state constitutional convention.
- 33 2.34. November 2, 1982: After the constitutional convention, a Constitution for the State of New Columbia is ratified by
34 District voters.
- 35 2.35. October 1, 1984: The District enters the municipal bond market.
- 36 2.36. October 29, 1986: Congress approves an amendment to the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957, which
37 authorizes the transfer of Robert F. Kennedy Stadium from the federal government to the District of Columbia
38 government.
- 39 2.37. February 20, 1987: The Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority is created to acquire Washington National
40 and Washington - Dulles International airports from the federal government, pursuant to P.L. 99-151, The
41 Metropolitan Washington Airports Act of 1986. The authority begins operating the airports on June 7, 1987.
- 42 2.38. October 1, 1987: Saint Elizabeth's Hospital is transferred to the District of Columbia government pursuant to P.L.
43 98-621, The St. Elizabeth's Hospital and the D.C. Mental Health Services Act of 1984.
- 44 2.39. January 2, 1992: Mayor Sharon Pratt Dixon, the first woman mayor, takes office.
- 45 2.40. January 2, 1995: Marion Barry takes office for an unprecedented fourth term as Mayor of the District of Columbia.
- 46 2.41. April 17, 1995: President Clinton signed the law creating a presidentially appointed District of Columbia Financial
47 Control Board and a mayor-appointed Chief Financial Officer.
- 48 2.42. July 13, 1995: The newly appointed financial control board holds its first public meeting. It is composed of Dr.
49 Andrew Brimmer, chair; and members:
- 50 2.43. Joyce A. Ladner, Constance B. Newman, Stephen D. Harlan and Edward A.
- 51 2.44. Singletary. John Hill is the Executive Director and Daniel Rezneck is the General Counsel.
- 52 2.45. February 14, 1996: Mayor Barry announces a transformation plan to reduce the size of government and increase its
53 efficiency.

54 Source: <http://www.narpac.org/ITXDCHIS.HTM>

55 You can find more about the term "District of Columbia" at:

5.7 1913: The 16th and 17th Amendments

After the secession of hostilities between the states (usually referred to as the end of the Civil War) President Lincoln was approached by the international banking community about establishing a reserve bank, funded by them, and with the bankers controlling currency, which he refused to do. It was 53 years later that the international bankers were able to influence President Woodrow Wilson. In 1913 Wilson then signed the Federal Reserve Act and the income tax act.

By 1913, under President Woodrow Wilson, the 16th and 17th Amendments passed. Even though the 16th was never ratified, it is in use. The 16th paved the way for the bankers to gain complete control over the nation's monetary system with the creation of the Federal Reserve Debt System, (nothing federal about it, owned by a foreign corporation which is owned for the most part by the Rothschilds). The Federal Reserve Debt System was designed at a weekend retreat in Georgia called Jekyll Island. Following that, the IRS, also owned by the corporation, was created. The IRS was designed to be the collection agency of the Federal Reserve.

To further control the monetary system and place the people under permanent debt, the bankers manipulated the economy and plunged the nation into the Great Depression. With the support of the international banking community President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, called in the entire nation's gold leaving the population with absolutely worthless paper notes backed by nothing and based on debt.

5.8 1913: Income Tax and the Federal Reserve:

By the time of the 16th Amendment, 1913, a few generations had passed away since the War Between the States had occurred. Legally, state sovereigns cannot be taxed on their labor, but the 16th Amendment was the first step to codify the tax and ultimately tax us all. All education about sovereignty had been completely dropped from the schools after the civil war. The only citizenship being taught is about the STATUTORY CITIZENS. This had become a concerted effort on behalf of the CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES to conceal our true nature as sovereigns.

Federal Reserve Act – Banking:

Shortly after the income tax amendment, the **Federal Reserve Act (1913)** was passed giving our country's control of the monetary system to foreign bankers. Our forefathers explicitly told us to never let the banks control the monetary system. We traded our real currency (gold) for a credit (Fiat) system. In a credit system the banks can print whatever amount of paper money they wish. We see the results of that decision in our country today with runaway debt.

The Federal Reserve prints money when the government wants to borrow more. We cannot ask or demand an audit of the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve is not a government bank, it is a corporation owned by international bankers. Therefore, when the government borrows money, the Federal Reserve charges the government interest on that loan. We, the people, are not privy to what that interest actually is that the Federal Reserve is charging and taxpayers are paying the bill of the debt incurred by the CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is the collection arm of the Federal Reserve. The IRS is not part of the UNITED STATES government as proven in many court cases. The UNITED STATES government separates itself from the practices of the IRS. The Internal Revenue Service is a private corporation under the Federal Reserve, as the collection agency. As documented in:

The 16th amendment was a ruse and actually conferred "no new taxing powers" according to the U.S. Supreme Court:

"The contention is that as the tax here imposed is not on the net product but in a sense somewhat equivalent to a tax on the gross product of the working of the mine by the corporation, therefore the tax is not within the purview of the Sixteenth Amendment and consequently it must be treated as a direct tax on property because of its ownership and as such void for want of apportionment. But aside from the obvious error of the proposition intrinsically considered, it manifestly disregards the fact that

1 by the previous ruling it was settled that the provisions of the Sixteenth Amendment conferred no new power of taxation but
2 simply prohibited the previous complete and plenary power of income taxation possessed by Congress from the beginning
3 from being taken out of the category of indirect taxation to which it inherently belonged and being placed 113*113 in the
4 category of direct taxation subject to apportionment by a consideration of the sources from which the income was derived,
5 that is by testing the tax not by what it was — a tax on income, but by a mistaken theory deduced from the origin or source of the
6 income taxed.

7 [*Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co*, 240 U.S. 103 (1916)]

8 An excise or indirect tax described in the Sixteenth Amendment as one “without apportionment” to constitutional states would
9 not apply to constitutional states. The income tax is imposed upon STATUTORY “U.S. citizens” domiciled and born on federal
10 territory rather than within the exclusive jurisdiction of a constitutional state, so no apportionment is needed. By engaging in
11 equivocation to make the term “citizen” as used in the Internal Revenue Code APPEAR through equivocation to LOOK like
12 someone in a constitutional state, the tax could be illegally applied in the constitutional states in order to break down the
13 separation of powers between the states and the national government.

14 The politicians have always known about state citizenship and were very careful as to how they worded all the tax franchise
15 codes. The wording of all tax franchises are in accordance to the original constitution. Tax franchises enacted were very
16 carefully worded so that the wording specifically mentioned statutory UNITED STATES CITIZENS and federal employees
17 as taxpayers. State citizens are not mentioned in any tax documentation to continue the concealment of sovereignty. It is
18 kept lawful by using the ‘voluntary statement’ on the IRS 1040 form. This statement is strictly for state sovereigns that do
19 know their own status and want to VOLUNTEER contribute.

20 Sovereign State nationals cannot be forced to pay income taxes; however, there is no way a STATUTORY UNITED STATES
21 CITIZEN can avoid paying taxes. This is also why the news media is quick to inform you about STATUTORY UNITED
22 STATES CITIZENS going to jail or losing their property for not paying their federal income taxes. There is no report of
23 someone that has declared their state citizenship (sovereignty) being prosecuted for not paying taxes. This is because state
24 citizens (sovereigns) are not included in the tax codes. They are considered ‘Non-resident aliens’ to the Corporate UNITED
25 STATES not the organic United States.

26 There are circumstances that a sovereign would pay federal income tax. If a sovereign worked for federal government for
27 example as a contractor, then by law the sovereign would have to pay income tax to the federal corporation. It may be
28 difficult to maintain employee civil status otherwise.

29 State nationals (sovereign free men) are the only citizens that actually get the benefits of the Constitution for the United States
30 lawfully within our system. STATUTORY UNITED STATES CITIZENS have no legal protection under this constitution.
31 They can have only the benefits and privileges that the Federal government will allow them to have under corporate rules that
32 abide by the Constitution of the UNITED STATES.

33 You have unknowingly contracted with the UNITED STATES government to give away your sovereign rights by
34 participating in government franchises and benefits. Many have fought the IRS as statutory UNITED STATES citizens and
35 they lose every time. What they do not comprehend is the real reasons that their sovereign rights have been suspended by
36 signing the Social Security franchise. Therefore they can no longer use the Constitution as a defense. **IT IS BECAUSE OF**
37 **THE FRANCHISES you claim the benefit of!**

38 “We have repeatedly held that the Federal Government may impose appropriate conditions on the use of federal property or
39 privileges and may require that state instrumentalities comply with conditions that are reasonably related to the federal interest
40 in particular national projects or programs. See, e. g., *Ivanhoe Irrigation Dist. v. McCracken*, 357 U.S. 275, 294-296 (1958);
41 *Oklahoma v. Civil Service Comm’n*, 330 U.S. 127, 142-144 (1947); *United States v. San Francisco*, 310 U.S. 16 (1940); cf.
42 *National League of Cities v. Usery*, 426 U.S. 833, 853 (1976); *Fry v. United States*, 421 U.S. 542 (1975). A requirement that
43 States, like all other users, pay a portion of the costs of the benefits they enjoy from federal programs is surely permissible
44 since it is closely related to the [435 U.S. 444, 462] federal interest in recovering costs from those who benefit and since it
45 effects no greater interference with state sovereignty than do the restrictions which this Court has approved.”

46 [*Massachusetts v. United States*, 435 U.S. 444 (1978)]

47 Why is this important? This is easy to answer. Let us say that the country is now bankrupt. Where does the government turn
48 to bail out from all the extravagant spending that the government has and is continuing to do? Turn to the international bankers
49 (Federal Reserve) again. But, they cannot let the people know what they have done. So, first they allow an international bank
50 into this country called the Federal Reserve to take over the money supply and insert a credit system. Taxes pay the debt
51 incurred by politicians, and each person with a Social Security number is a taxpayer, thereby paying the debt.

1 The definition below gives the official explanation of the Federal Reserve. It says nothing about being a branch of the United
2 States government or even as a locally owned bank in this country. Notice the date of the legislation. It corresponds with the
3 year of the Income Tax 16th amendment.

4 *The Federal Reserve Act is Dispersed throughout 12 USC; ch. 6, 38 Stat. 251 (December 23, 1913), to provide for the*
5 *establishment of Federal Reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency (Fiat), to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper,*
6 *to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.*

7 **The Federal Reserve has never had a full audit.** They do not have to submit to an audit; as an international banking
8 corporation, they are not within the jurisdiction of the UNITED STATES. When the Federal Reserve convinced Roosevelt
9 to get rid of the gold standard; the Federal Reserve was able to print money with no backing. When you pass a one dollar
10 bill you are only passing a note which was a promise to pay. Before the demise of the gold standard in 1933, you could
11 take that one dollar bill (otherwise known as a ‘Gold Certificate’) and turn it in for one dollar of gold. That was called real
12 money. Even to this day, dollars are redeemable in gold per 12 U.S.C. §411, but the Federal Reserve Banks refuse their
13 constitutional duty to do so.

14 The problem with this system for international bankers and the CORPORATE UNITED STATES government is that they
15 could never print any more money than the government had in gold reserves at Fort Knox. **Today the Federal Reserve**
16 **can print as much money as the government wants to borrow. All money is issued as a promissory note or debt**
17 **instrument which those who volunteer as public officer fictions called statutory “U.S. citizens” are surety for.**

18 **Planning Ahead:**

19 The politicians knew that the country was going to go bankrupt back at the turn of the 20th century. So, the Federal Reserve
20 was set up long before the country actually went bankrupt. Next the government got a loan from that Federal Reserve. Since
21 there was no gold to back this loan, what can be used for collateral? They were very ingenious. The politicians in power
22 decided to **mortgage all of the efforts of all the statutory UNITED STATES citizens through the 16th Amendments and**
23 **the Income Tax Code.** This does not include state citizens or nationals (sovereigns), because they are non-resident aliens to
24 the CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES and are therefore not subject but not statutorily exempt.

25 Unfortunately, the **truth has now been withheld for almost 100 years**, so no one really knows what the term Sovereign or
26 State Citizen really implies. Through the school systems we learn a version of the history of the United States, understanding
27 the 14th amendment applied only to the slaves after the War Between the States. The reality is; however, that it applies to
28 everyone born in the United States. The Sovereign rights are suspended when a person is assigned their Social Security
29 number. UNITED STATES Citizen by definition (i.e. Slave to the Federal Corporate Government).

30 By deceiving us into occupying a public office straw man using government benefits, the UNITED STATES Corporation
31 then made us into surety for an endless and growing national debt that can never be paid off, because it Congress’ power to
32 mint lawful money was replaced with its power to borrow from the Federal Reserve. The original constitution, however,
33 provided that the United States government was funded entirely by foreign tariffs. Established in the original constitution,
34 by law, the government could only be funded by the incoming goods that were assessed tariffs to pay for the United States
35 government. The American people, as sovereigns, were the only people on the face of the earth that could not be controlled
36 or taxed because of the Treaty of Paris and the law of the 1787 Constitution supporting individual sovereignty.

37 Because it cost more to the producers of the goods get their goods into this nation from Europe and the producers were
38 funded by the international bankers, the international bankers worked to change the system.

39 **5.9 1933: Land Ownership**

40 The international bankers wanted from the UNITED STATES more collateral and to mortgage all of the land within the
41 borders of the United States, which is exactly what the government officials did.

42 In 1933 the House passed HJR 192 on June 5 that **took the gold standard away from the people.** The affect this had on the
43 country is that the people were left without lawful money for paying debts. In one fell swoop of the pen our society was
44 **transformed our society from an ownership society to a credit society.** The effects continue today.

1 How did this happen? The UNITED STATES government does not own the land of the United States; the people own the
2 land. How can the Corporate government mortgage land that they do not own?

3 Like any debtor, the UNITED STATES government had to assign collateral and security to their creditors as a condition of
4 debts they incur. Since the CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES didn't have any assets, they assigned the private
5 property of their statutory UNITED STATES CITIZENS, as collateral against the federal debt. They also pledged the
6 unincorporated federal territories, national parks, forests, birth certificates, and nonprofit organizations as collateral against
7 this debt. All the above has already been promised as payment to the international bankers (The Rothschilds Dynasty).

8 America has returned to its pre-American Revolution feudal roots whereby all land is held by a sovereign entity not a
9 sovereign free man and the common people have no rights to hold title to PRIVATE property. Once again, we the People,
10 are the tenants and sharecroppers renting our own property from a Sovereign Entity in the guise of the Federal Reserve Bank
11 and their collection agency the Internal Revenue Service. We the People have exchanged one master for another.

12 In 1944, Washington D.C. was deeded to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by the Bretton Woods Agreement. The IMF
13 is made up of wealthy people that own most of the banking industries of the world. It is an organized group of bankers that
14 have taken control of most governments of the world. Congress, the IRS, and the President work for the IMF. The IRS is not
15 a U.S. government agency. It is an agency of the IMF. (For validation see: Diversified Metal Products v. IRS et al. CV-93-
16 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-
17 391.)

18 In 1944 by the Bretton Woods Agreement our nation's capital, indeed all of the District of Columbia was ceded to the IMF
19 (owns the Federal Reserve, IRS and the various alphabet agencies which are also corporate entities, FCC, CIA, FBI, NASA
20 etc.). The IMF is the banking agency of the UN. (Black's Law Dictionary 6th Ed. Pg 816). New York City is defined in the
21 Federal Regulations as the United Nations. Rudolph Giuliani stated on C-Span that "New York City was the capitol of the
22 world" and he was correct. (20 CFR Chapter 111, subpart B 422.103 (b)(2)(2))

23 **Torrens Act:**

24 Around 1907 in preparation for the coming bankruptcy, the United States government passed the Torrens Act. We believe
25 this was instigated by our government's ties with the international bankers at this early stage in history. Torren was a ruthless
26 politician in Australia and had passed the law there to rob their citizens of their land. It was actually a gimmick to take away
27 true title to the land from the people. The act essentially established a land registration franchise such that if a land owner
28 would bring in his actual title, which was a land patent, the government would then give them the ability to break up their
29 land and make it easier to sell and mortgage. The banks would in turn give them a deed to show that they were entitled to
30 the use of the land. The government would record all transactions on the land.

31 Government simply stripped off the title and it would revert to the state who has promised the land to the CORPORATION
32 of the UNITED STATES to back state debt, without the land owner knowing what had happened. Now, all land owners have
33 deeds and the fraud is complete. We are now serfs to the feudal federal system. **It is important to note that deeds are not**
34 **the same as true title to the land.**

35 **5.10 1933: Human Resources**

36 Where did the term "Human Resources" originate? How can humans be a national resource? The term itself implies
37 ownership and that is exactly what it means. Citizens who are not sovereign are Human Capital (Executive Order 13037)
38 With the enactment of two items, people in the United States were converted from free men to corporate chattel; those are
39 the Certificate of Live Birth and later the Social Security system. Both of these documents create an all capital name entity
40 which is bonded and traded on the open market.

41 A trust account is created in your name and from that moment on and everything you do in commerce for the rest of your
42 life is based on forcing you to borrow on your own money while creating debt from it. All the while the elite amass wealth
43 by stealing your sweat equity. *(You own no property, slaves can't own property. Read the Deed to the property that you*
44 *think is yours, you are listed as a Tenant. (Senate Document 43, 73rd Congress 1st. Session in 1933).*

45 Every time you sign your name on a check, a credit application, a license of any kind, a contract or check that little box "are
46 you a U.S. Citizen", you are granting your permission to be under the unconstitutional jurisdiction of The CORPORATION

1 UNITED STATES. Take out a magnifying glass and examine the line on your checks where you sign your name. Look at
2 your Social Security card, drivers license, credit and debit cards etc., and you will see your name in all capital letters
3 indicating that corporate entity. That entity is known as your “Straw Man”. Even worse, by signing a birth certificate for
4 your child you have just given legal custody of that child to the state which is why the state can take that child from you if
5 they decide that you should not have him or her.

6 By this point in our history they have only concealed our citizenship although everyone in the United States is still technically
7 a sovereign; they are unaware their status has been suspended and no longer know how to be recognized as sovereign. At
8 this point it would still be very easy for citizens to start taking back rightful sovereignty.

9 **5.11 1939: The Buck Act**

10 Finally, the **1939 Buck Act** which was signed into law by President Roosevelt which tied Social Security to Corporate
11 Citizenship. When passing new statutes, the Federal government always does everything according to the legal principles.
12 (Legal principles apply within the CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES and NOT to the sovereign free man who is
13 under Common Law, referred to as lawful principles.) In order for the Federal government to tax a Citizen of one of the
14 states, they had to create some sort of contractual agreement between the Citizen and the Federal Corporation. ***This***
15 ***contractual agreement is the Social Security Number.*** This is why the CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES is
16 adamant that everyone in this country is required a social security number.

17 **5.12 1935: Social Security Act**

18 The Government achieved ownership of all real property and capitalizing the labor of all citizens with the **1935 Social**
19 **Security act.** Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Democratic Party conspired to permanently take away our natural born rights
20 once and for all and instigate the Democratic Party in power forever. The government promoted the new Social Security
21 system to the people, by simply telling everyone that it was an “insurance policy for old age.” But, under civil statutes (the
22 corporate legal system), not common law (the constitutional system), they had enacted franchises that circumvented the
23 common law. Buried within the Social Security franchise, ***the government sets up a trust account in the FEDERAL***
24 ***CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES making each person with a Social Security number a fictitious person and***
25 ***public officer of the CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES.***

26 Many of us have filled out applications for “benefits” such as Social Security. These applications create prima facie
27 presumptions about our status as statutory CORPORATE U.S. CITIZENS. The organic 1787 Constitution provides no
28 lawful protection to the statutory UNITED STATES corporate CITIZEN and also does not permit the offering or enforcing
29 of these unconstitutional franchises within the constitutional states. The U.S Supreme Court has acknowledged this
30 limitation in the License Tax Cases, 72 U.S. 462, 18 L.Ed. 497, 5 Wall. 462, 2 A.F.T.R. 2224 (1866). Why? Because this
31 would be an unconstitutional COMMERCIAL invasion of the states in violation of Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution.

32 As a statutory CORPORATE UNITED STATES CITIZEN you are a fictitious person, and part of the fictitious
33 CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES. Therefore, natural free men (Sovereigns) cannot be a part of the Corporation.
34 Another way of stating this is that PRIVATE and PUBLIC must always remain absolutely separate, as documented in:

Separation Between Public and Private Course, Form #12.025
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf>

35 With this understanding that all of us are originally born a natural ‘sovereign free man or woman, as soon as you sign the
36 **Social Security SS-5 form**, you start your very own trust account in the CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES and
37 agree essentially to be treated UNLAWFULLY as a de facto public officer within the national government. By doing so,
38 you officially and consensually separate yourself from your original private status as sovereign born free man. In fact, each
39 time you sign for a license, privilege, franchise, or permit, you are signing a contract to do whatever the county, state, or
40 federal government tells you is legal to do, nothing more and nothing less.

41 Now, we will discuss the real reason for the social security franchise. What was not put in the body of the SS-5 form (Social
42 Security franchise application) is that a trust account is set up in the CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES in the name
43 of UNITED STATES citizen that had applied. The significance of the Social Security Act is to provide an account in your

1 name and you are now a trustee in the UNITED STATES CORPORATION and liable for all statutes and debts that are
2 enacted or incurred within the corporation rules.

- 3 1. As a STATUTORY fiction or public/corporate officer you do not have the constitutional rights that the sovereign has.
4 You give all that up, for the protections and benefits that the corporation provides.
- 5 2. As a corporate citizen and public officer you have only the constitutional laws that the corporation allows you to have.
6 The UNITED STATES Corporation masks its private corporate business in a phony act of embracing the constitution,
7 but all the while undermining it with unconstitutional laws.
- 8 3. The 1787 constitution does not apply to a corporate person because the corporate citizen is a fictitious person with your
9 name. You have been made to think that the fictitious person is you.

10 Once signed with the Social Security franchise, the government believed that you would never find out the truth, because it
11 was hidden so deeply that it would be impossible to discover the truth. In fact, there are only a handful of people in the
12 country that understand the total story. You are now on your way to becoming one of the few in the county that knows this
13 truth.

14 **Identity Crisis:**

15 You can identify your "Corporate Status" in all paperwork that you get from any government entity. Your corporate name
16 (Trust Account) is always used. It is always spelled out in all CAPITAL LETTERS

17 **Federal Reserve Act - Land:**

18 When the gigantic public trust was implemented in 1913 via the Federal Reserve act, no immediate changes with regard to
19 the master/serf relationship that had developed between government and land holder were necessary. Again life went on as
20 usual for a while with no clues to the fact that all property and labor (in the form of taxes) had been pledged to the Board of
21 Governors of the Federal Reserve; and as trustees, they held the MORTGAGE on all the land of the UNITED STATES.
22 This was accomplished by allowing the same taxing agencies to act as administrating agents for this newly formed trust.

23 President Woodrow Wilson approved the Federal Reserve Act in 1913 and a few years later, he reflected: *"I am a most
24 unhappy man. I have unwittingly ruined my country. A great industrial nation is controlled by its system of credit. Our
25 system of credit is concentrated. The growth of the nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men.
26 We have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most completely controlled and dominated governments in the civilized
27 world -- no longer a government by free opinion, no longer a government by conviction and the vote of the majority, but a
28 government by the opinion and duress of a small group of dominant men."*

29 A century before, Thomas Jefferson reflected much the same sentiment:

30 *"If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the
31 banks....will deprive the people of all property until their children wakeup homeless on the continent their fathers conquered....The
32 issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the people, to whom it properly belongs."*

33 On June 4, 1963, John F. Kennedy signed Executive Order No. 11110 to strip the Federal Reserve Bank of its power to loan
34 money to the government at interest. On that day Executive Order No. 11110 returned the power to issue currency, without
35 going through the Federal Reserve to the US government. Kennedy's order once again gave the Treasury the power "to issue
36 silver certificates against any silver bullion, silver, or standard silver dollars in the Treasury." This meant that for every
37 ounce of silver in the US Treasury's vault, the government could introduce new money into circulation. In all, Kennedy
38 brought nearly \$4.3 billion in US notes into circulation. For a short period our money was backed by Silver (Silver
39 Certificates). Many believe this is the reason President John F. Kennedy was assassinated five short months later. They
40 believe the Federal Reserve board of directors issued the actual order.

41 After President Kennedy was assassinated, and upon assuming office, newly sworn in President Lyndon Johnson recalled
42 all of the US Silver certificates that Kennedy had put into circulation.

43 President Ronald Reagan was the next to challenge the power of the Federal Reserve, but this abruptly ended with his near
44 assassination on March 30, 1981 by the hand of the crazed son of former CIA Director, and one of then Vice President,
45 George Bush's closest friends and oil business backer John Hinckley Sr.

1 President Reagan had pitted himself against the Federal Reserve over their refusal to lower the crushing interests rates they
2 had been imposed upon the American people during the US recession of 1980-1982 which was their greatest since the
3 Great Depression, but after his near death experience he quietly signed into law on September 13, 1982, H.R.6128 which
4 became Public Law No: 97-258 that was written on the behalf of the Federal Reserve by little known US Congressman
5 Peter Wallace Rodino Jr., with no co-sponsors, and made it illegal for any future American President to print money for
6 the American people.

7 **5.13 Today's Congress**

8 We do have, what the powers in Washington call a 'Congress,' but it is a not a Constitutional Congress. The congress that
9 is now in power is actually the "Board of Directors" to the FEDERAL CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES. When
10 we elect our senators and representatives, we are electing the board of directors to that FEDERAL CORPORATION we call
11 "The UNITED STATES." We as public officer straw man receiving "benefits" as our salary now take orders from them
12 under a franchise.

13 The people who have sworn an oath to uphold the constitution are actually upholding the constitution of the
14 CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES, not the original Constitution for the united States of America. This is why many
15 unconstitutional laws are passed. The people in office have the power to do this within the corporation and under Martial
16 Law which sets aside the original 1787 Constitution for the United States.

17 This also means that all of the amendments to the Constitution of the UNITED STATES after the declaration of martial law,
18 including the 14th onward, are not constitutional, nor are they lawful as we have had no lawful Congress since that time to
19 enact them. They are valid only within the CORPORATION of the UNITED STATES, but these amendments violate many
20 of the sovereign free man's rights.

21 The "CORPORATION" of THE UNITED STATES was formed in the year 1871, and so our current congress (including
22 both the House and Senate) are acting members of the "Board of Directors" of the CORPORATION of THE UNITED
23 STATES. The legal system of the CORPORATION of THE UNITED STATES does not apply to the Sovereign Free Man.

24 The original Constitution was never removed; it has simply been dormant/superseded since 1871. It is still intact to this day.
25 This fact was made clear by Supreme Court Justice Marshall Harlan (Downes v. Bidwell, 182, U.S. 244 1901) by giving the
26 following dissenting opinion: "Two national governments exist; one to be maintained under the Constitution, with all its
27 restrictions; the other to be maintained by Congress outside and independently of that Instrument.

28 In 1871, The United States became a Corporation with a new constitution and a new corporate government. The original
29 constitutional government was vacated to become dormant, but it was never terminated. According to the original
30 constitution, the new constitution had to be ratified by the people, but it never was. The whole process occurred behind
31 closed doors. The people, via taxes, are the source of financing for this new government because tariffs are no longer in
32 place to pay for the national government as defined by the 1787 Constitution for the United States of America. Additionally,
33 the 1787 Constitution made no provisions for income tax because it is regressive instead of being equal to all citizens.

34 In 1917, the Trading with the Enemy Act (TWEA) was passed. "This act was implemented to deal with the countries we
35 were at war with during World War I. It gave the President and the Alien Property Custodian the right to seize the assets of
36 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
37 1921, the Federal Reserve Bank (the trustee for the Alien Property Custodian) held over \$700,000,000 in trust." Understand
38 that this trust was based on our assets, not theirs.

39 In 1933, 48 Stat 1, of the TWEA was amended to include the United States Person because they wanted to take our gold
40 away. Roosevelt used Executive Order 6102 to make it illegal for a U.S. Citizen to own gold. In order for the Government
41 to take our gold away and violate our Constitutional rights, we were reclassified as ENEMY COMBATANTS." (Note:
42 Executive Order was used to circumvent congress which can be used under Martial Law.)

43 In 1933, there was a second United States bankruptcy. In the first bankruptcy the United States collateralized all public lands.
44 In the 1933 bankruptcy, the U.S. government collateralized the private lands of the people (a lien) – they borrowed money
45 against our private lands. They were then mortgaged. That is why we pay property taxes.

1 From a speech in Congress in The Bankruptcy of the United States Congressional Record, March 17, 1993, Vol. 33, page
2 H-1303, Speaker Representative James Trafficant Jr. (Ohio) addressing the House states:

3 *"...It is an established fact that the United States Federal Government has been dissolved by the Emergency Banking Act, March*
4 *9, 1933, 48 Stat. 1, Public Law 89-719; declared by President Roosevelt, being bankrupt and insolvent. H.J.R. 192, 73rd Congress*
5 *session June 5, 1933 - Joint Resolution To Suspend The Gold Standard and Abrogate The Gold Clause dissolved the Sovereign*
6 *Authority of the UNITED STATES and the official capacities of all UNITED STATES Governmental Offices, Officers, and*
7 *Departments and is further evidence that the United States of America federal government exists today in name only."*

8 The receivers of the United States Bankruptcy are the International Bankers, via the United Nations, the World Bank, and
9 the International Monetary Fund. All United States Offices, Officials, and Departments are now operating within a de facto
10 status in name only under Emergency War Powers. With the Constitutional Republican form of Government dissolved, the
11 receivers of the Bankruptcy have adopted a new form of government for the UNITED STATES. This new form of
12 government is known as a Democracy, being an established Socialist/Communist order under a new governor for America.
13 This act was instituted and established by transferring and/or placing the Office of the Secretary of Treasury to that of the
14 Governor of the International Monetary Fund. Public Law 94-564, page 8, Section H.R. 13955 reads in part:

15 *"The U.S. Secretary of Treasury receives no compensation for representing the United States..."*

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

23 **5.14 Recap**

24 We as UNITED STATES Citizens have been misled, and we are now true slaves belonging to the CORPORATION of the
25 UNITED STATES and ultimately to the Federal Reserve and its owners the international bankers. We are as much slaves to
26 the corporate UNITED STATES as the slaves were to the plantation owners of the south, only very few are actually aware
27 of it.

28 The UNITED STATES Corporation continues getting Federal Reserve loans that the international bankers are only too
29 happy and willing to provide. The UNITED STATES CORPORATION mortgaged our efforts in the form of income taxes
30 (16th amendment) and the foreign bankers (Federal Reserve legislation) effectively get our land as part of the deal.

31 Next the federal government went to the states. Since all of the states are also corporations, they were not going to get money
32 from the CORPORATE UNITED STATES, unless they essentially mortgaged the land that they had fraudulently taken from
33 the land owners.

34 The states then mortgaged all of our land to the CORPORATE UNITED STATES government, which in turn mortgaged
35 the country to the Federal Reserve Bank, which is owned by the international bankers.

36 Now in control, the Federal Reserve then made sure that the statutory UNITED STATES Citizens paid the national debt, so
37 the Internal Revenue Service was born as the collection arm of the Federal Reserve. It is a branch of the Federal Reserve
38 Bank, not a branch of the US government.

39 The people of the UNITED STATES are slaves to the state and do not know it. Definition of a slave: ***one that does not***
40 ***have freedom, one that is not under common law and one that does not own land.*** Our land has been lost by fraud and our
41 sovereignty has been taken away through civil statutes via illegal franchises and privileges, rendering us volunteer peons
42 unknowingly.

43 In short, our government, which was created by and for us as sovereigns -- free citizens, deemed to have the highest authority
44 in the land -- was stolen from us, along with our rights. Keep in mind that, according to the original Constitution, only *We*
45 *the People* are sovereign. Government is not sovereign. The Declaration of Independence says, "Government is subject to
46 the consent of the governed." That's us -- the sovereigns. When did you last feel like a sovereign?

1 It doesn't take a constitutional historian to figure out that the U.S. Government has NOT been subject to the consent of those
2 governed since long before we were born. Rather, those governed are subject to the whim and greed of the corporation,
3 which has stretched its tentacles beyond the ten-mile-square parcel of land known as the District of Columbia. In fact, it has
4 invaded every state of the Republic. Mind you, the corporation has NO constitutional jurisdiction beyond the District of
5 Columbia against anything OTHER than its own property under Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution, you have
6 been taught to believe it does. It uses that extraterritorial jurisdiction over its own property to establish taxable franchises
7 within states of the Union which are unconstitutional as described in:

[Challenge to Income Tax Enforcement Authority Within Constitutional States of the Union](https://sedm.org/Forms/05-Memlaw/ChallengeToIRSEnforcementAuth.pdf), Form #05.052
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-Memlaw/ChallengeToIRSEnforcementAuth.pdf>

8 Ignorance of the law (corporate legal system) is no defense. Each CORPORATE Citizen is 'presumed' to know the legal
9 system within which we operate, which is very weird since We the People are taught NOTHING about law system and legal
10 system in school. We memorize obscure facts and phrases here and there, like the Preamble, which says, 'We the People
11 establish this Constitution for the United States of America.' But our teachers only gloss over the Bill of Rights. Our schools
12 (controlled by the CORPORATE GOVERNMENT) don't delve into the Constitution in depth. After all, the
13 CORPORATION was established to indoctrinate and 'dumb-down' the masses, not to teach anything of value or importance.
14 As a Sovereign, you are entitled to full disclosure of all facts.

15 Certainly, no one mentioned that America was sold-out to foreign interests, that we were beneficiaries of the debt incurred
16 by Congress, or that we were in debt to the international bankers. Yet, for generations, Americans have had the bulk of their
17 earnings confiscated to pay a massive debt that they did not incur. There's an endless stream of things that went untold. And,
18 now that you are being told, how do you feel about being made the recipient of a debt without your knowledge or consent?

19 **6 Washington State's Two Constitutions**

20 **The 1878 Washington State Constitution** which was conceived in the town of Walla Walla, Washington. This constitution
21 actually upholds the original 1787 Constitution for the United States and supports both individual and state sovereignty.

22 As it happens, the governor of the Washington territory, Miles Moore, switched to a proposed 1889 constitution that was not
23 approved according to the conditions set down in the 1878 constitution already in place. The governor lied to the sovereigns
24 of Washington and convinced them that they needed a constitution, not explaining to them that we already had a lawful
25 constitution. Even the Attorney General of the time instructed the Territorial Governor not to proceed without following the
26 1878 CONSTITUTION of the State of Washington. At that time in our history, very few could read and write and depended
27 on others for information. No one seemed to question the need for a new constitution.

28 One of the reasons for getting rid of the 1878 constitution; it was contrary to the 14th amendment and the newly formed
29 Corporation of the UNITED STATES.

30 In fact, Washington was already accepted as statehood by the United States before the politicians in Olympia started to work
31 on the 1889 constitution. The state had passed all the tests. Politicians in Washington D.C. conspired with the territorial
32 governor in Washington State not to proclaim the Statehood of Washington until the Governor of Washington Territory
33 could convene an illegal "constitutional convention" and replace the 1878 CONSTITUTION of the State of Washington.

34 Because the people were unaware of the 1878 constitution being in place, the vote to approve the 1889 constitution was
35 illegal. In fact all official documents in Washington DC still refer to the 1878 Walla Walla constitution. Sovereignty is
36 clearly referred to in the 1878 constitution: **Article II sections 1, 2, and 3. Section 1 states the jurisdiction of the state,**
37 **section 2 states that the land and other property that is accrued to the territory of Washington shall vest in the state, and**
38 **section 3 the people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all**
39 **lands within the jurisdiction of the state, and all lands, the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert or**
40 **escheat to the state.**

41 It confirmed to all residents of Washington that they were sovereign in their status and that they would forever keep title to
42 the land. Think about those two statements in section 3 above. This is the meaning of being free. Of course the 1889
43 constitution did not even mention these items. Very few people in the state of Washington even know that we were all
44 swindled out of the original constitution. There are in fact other states having two (2) constitutions, Arizona and Oregon.

1 **The government officials did not want to allow the people of The State of Washington to remain sovereigns while the**
2 **other states were in the process of denying their citizens sovereign status.**

3 The state did not believe that someone would put it all together and bring the title forward. If they should, the state passed
4 laws so that corporate citizens cannot hold title to the land. **Only a state free man or sovereign can own and hold title to**
5 **land.**

6 A title to land is not the same as a land deed. I was just as gullible as everyone else for most of my life. I assumed that a
7 **deed** is the same thing as a **title** and that is not so! In Blacks law you will find this is true, they are not the same.

8 **Bad Deeds:**

9 Now the owner does not have true title to the land. The title was given over to the state under the Torrens land registration
10 act or fraudulent transactions by the county registrars. Under Torrens you could petition to get back the title to the land;
11 but if the county took the land by fraudulent means during the registration of transaction process, it is really hard to get
12 back the title from the counties but not impossible.

13 The owner is now a tenant (as noted on any deed) to the land, to which the state controls title and interest, and the state
14 actually holds the title even though the means were fraudulent. This is why we have to pay property taxes, land use taxes,
15 fees, and are required to get building permits to do anything with we thought was our land. **THE SOVEREIGNS DO NOT**
16 **HAVE TITLE TO THE LAND.** The county can only tax the land as long as the state actually believes that they own the
17 land.

18 The owner does not have the title, he has a deed. Again, these are not the same. The state claims to hold the title, but they
19 cannot prove it. The state can control everything that you do with the land because they claim to own the land. The land
20 owner is nothing but a tenant to the state. Again, what is the difference in the European feudal system and in our own
21 corporate state owning all the land?

22 **7 Reclaiming Sovereignty**

23 The original Constitution was never removed; it has simply been dormant since 1871. It is still intact to this day. This fact
24 was made clear by Supreme Court Justice Marshall Harlan (Downes v. Bidwell, 182, U.S. 244 (1901)) by giving the
25 following dissenting opinion:

26 *“Two national governments exist; one to be maintained under the Constitution, with all its restrictions; the other to be maintained*
27 *by Congress outside and Independently of that Instrument.”*

28 The very first thing that needs to happen is to get back Constitutional government, then for the counties to cancel the
29 incorporation under the state. This will start the house of cards to crumble. The state will have no control of the counties
30 anymore. Note: The State cannot force the counties to remain in the corporation. Once they embrace Constitutional
31 government, the corporation has no more control except through taxes. Therefore the counties will retain all tax money until
32 the state decides to act constitutionally (according to the 1787 Constitution for the United States of America and 1878
33 Constitution of the State of Washington).

34 **7.1 Procedure to restore sovereignty**

35 This section is a summary of a much larger document on the subject as follows:

Path to Freedom, Form #09.015
<https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/PathToFreedom.pdf>

36 The most obvious thing the People must do is to **FIRST** learn the law! The Bible says on this subject:

37 *“My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge. Because you have rejected [LEGAL] knowledge, I also will reject you from*
38 *being priest for Me [God]; Because you have forgotten the law of your God, I also will forget your children.”*
39 *[Hosea 4:6, Bible, NKJV]*

1 There is no better place to learn both man's law and God's law than the following websites:

- 2 1. Sovereignty Education and Defense Ministry (SEDM)
- 3 <http://sedm.org>
- 4 2. Family Guardian Fellowship
- 5 <http://famguardian.org>

6 After we have studied the law for at least two years to undo the brain washing we received in the public fool system, we
7 must then boldly reclaim our sovereignty. All people in the constitutional states then abandon all participation and eligibility
8 for government "benefits", privileges, entitlements, franchises, etc. The reason is clear from the opening page of our website:

9 *People of all races, genders, political beliefs, sexual orientations, and nearly all religions are welcome here. All are treated*
10 *equally under REAL "law". The only way to remain truly free and equal under the civil law is to avoid seeking government civil*
11 *services, benefits, property, special or civil status, exemptions, privileges, or special treatment. All such pursuits of government*
12 *services or property require individual and lawful consent to a franchise and the surrender of inalienable constitutional rights*
13 *AND EQUALITY in the process, and should therefore be AVOIDED. The rights and equality given up are the "cost" of procuring*
14 *the "benefit" or property from the government, in fact. Nothing in life is truly "free". Anyone who claims that such "benefits"*
15 *or property should be free and cost them nothing is a thief who wants to use the government as a means to STEAL on his or her*
16 *behalf. All just rights spring from responsibilities/obligations under the laws of a higher power. If that higher power is God, you*
17 *can be truly and objectively free. If it is government, you are guaranteed to be a slave because they can lawfully set the cost of*
18 *their property as high as they want as a Merchant under the U.C.C. If you want it really bad from people with a monopoly, then*
19 *you will get it REALLY bad. Bend over. There are NO constitutional limits on the price government can charge for their monopoly*
20 *services or property. Those who want no responsibilities can have no real/PRIVATE rights, but only privileges dispensed to*
21 *wards of the state which are disguised to LOOK like unalienable rights. Obligations and rights are two sides of the same coin,*
22 *just like self-ownership and personal responsibility. For the biblical version of this paragraph, read 1 Sam. 8:10-22. For the*
23 *reason God answered Samuel by telling him to allow the people to have a king, read Deut. 28:43-51, which is God's curse upon*
24 *those who allow a king above them. Click Here*
25 *(<https://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Evidence/HowScCorruptOurRepubGovt.htm>) for a detailed description of the legal,*
26 *moral, and spiritual consequences of violating this paragraph.*
27 *[SEDM Opening Page; <http://sedm.org>]*

28 The founding fathers explained why accepting "benefits", privileges, and franchises would corrupt our republic:

29 *"With respect to the words general welfare, I have always regarded them as qualified by the detail of powers connected with*
30 *them. To take them in a literal and unlimited sense would be a metamorphosis of the Constitution into a character which there is*
31 *a host of proofs was not contemplated by its creator."*

32 ***"If Congress can employ money indefinitely to the general welfare, and are the sole and supreme judges of the general welfare,***
33 ***they may take the care of religion into their own hands; they may appoint teachers in every State, county and parish and pay***
34 ***them out of their public treasury; they may take into their own hands the education of children, establishing in like manner***
35 ***schools throughout the Union; they may assume the provision of the poor; they may undertake the regulation of all roads***
36 ***other than post-roads; in short, every thing, from the highest object of state legislation down to the most minute object of***
37 ***police, would be thrown under the power of Congress.... Were the power of Congress to be established in the latitude***
38 ***contended for, it would subvert the very foundations, and transmute the very nature of the limited Government established by***
39 ***the people of America."***

40 *"If Congress can do whatever in their discretion can be done by money, and will promote the general welfare, the government is*
41 *no longer a limited one possessing enumerated powers, but an indefinite one subject to particular exceptions."*

42 *[James Madison. House of Representatives, February 7, 1792, On the Cod Fishery Bill, granting Bounties]*

43

44 *It has been urged and echoed, that the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide*
45 *for the common defense and general welfare of the United States," amounts to an unlimited commission to exercise every power*
46 *which may be alleged to be necessary for the common defense or general welfare. No stronger proof could be given of the distress*
47 *under which these writers labor for objections, than their stooping to such a misconstruction. Had no other enumeration or*
48 *definition of the powers of the Congress been found in the Constitution, than the general expressions just cited, the authors of the*
49 *objection might have had some color for it... For what purpose could the enumeration of particular powers be inserted, if these*
50 *and all others were meant to be included in the preceding general power? Nothing is more natural nor common than first to use*
51 *a general phrase, and then to explain and qualify it by a recital of particulars... But what would have been thought of that*
52 *assembly, if, attaching themselves to these general expressions, and disregarding the specifications which ascertain and limit*
53 *their import, they had exercised an unlimited power of providing for the common defense and general welfare? (Federalists #41)*

54 *[Federalist #41. Saturday, January 19, 1788, James Madison]*

55

1 Congress has not unlimited powers to provide for the general welfare, but only those specifically enumerated.

2 They are not to do anything they please to provide for the general welfare, but only to lay taxes for that purpose. To consider the
3 latter phrase not as describing the purpose of the first, but as giving a distinct and independent power to do any act they please
4 which may be good for the Union, would render all the preceding and subsequent enumerations of power completely useless. It
5 would reduce the whole instrument to a single phrase, that of instituting a Congress with power to do whatever would be for the
6 good of the United States; and as they would be the sole judges of the good or evil, it would be also a power to do whatever evil
7 they please.... Certainly no such universal power was meant to be given them. It was intended to lace them up straightly within
8 the enumerated powers and those without which, as means, these powers could not be carried into effect.

9 That of instituting a Congress with power to do whatever would be for the good of the United States; and, as they would be the
10 sole judges of the good or evil, it would be also a power to do whatever evil they please.

11 [Thomas Jefferson: Opinion on National Bank, 1791. ME 3:148; SOURCE:
12 <http://fmguardian.org/Subjects/Politics/ThomasJefferson/jeff1020.htm> and
13 <http://thefederalistpapers.org/founders/jefferson/thomas-jefferson-opinion-on-national-bank-1791/>]

14
15 Mr. GILES. The present section of the bill (he continued) appears to contain a direct bounty on occupations; and if that be its
16 object, it is the first attempt as yet made by this government to exercise such authority; -- and its constitutionality struck him in a
17 doubtful point of view; for in no part of the Constitution could he, in express terms, find a power given to Congress to grant
18 bounties on occupations: the power is neither [427] directly granted, nor (by any reasonable construction that he could give)
19 annexed to any other specified in the Constitution.

20 [On the Cod Fishery Bill, granting Bounties. House of Representatives, February 3, 1792]

21
22 Mr. WILLIAMSON. In the Constitution of this government, there are two or three remarkable provisions which seem to be in
23 point. It is provided that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers. It is
24 also provided that "all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States;" and it is provided that no
25 preference shall be given, by any regulation of commercial revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another. The clear and
26 obvious intention of the articles mentioned was, that Congress might not have the power of imposing unequal burdens -- that it
27 might not be in their power to gratify one part of the Union by oppressing another. It appeared possible, and not very improbable,
28 that the time might come, when, by greater cohesion, by more unanimity, by more address, the representatives of one part of the
29 Union might attempt to impose unequal taxes, or to relieve their constituents at the expense of the people. To prevent the
30 possibility of such a combination, the articles that I have mentioned were inserted in the Constitution.

31 I do not hazard much in saying that the present Constitution had never been adopted without those preliminary guards on the
32 Constitution. Establish the general doctrine of bounties, and all the provisions I have mentioned become useless. They vanish
33 into air, and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a trace behind. The common defence and general welfare, in the hands
34 of a good politician, may supersede every part of our Constitution, and leave us in the hands of time and chance. Manufactures
35 in general are useful to the nation; they prescribe the public good and general welfare. How many of them are springing up in
36 the Northern States! Let them be properly supported by bounties, and you will find no occasion for unequal taxes. The tax may
37 be equal in the beginning; it will be sufficiently unequal in the end.

38 The object of the bounty, and the amount of it, are equally to be disregarded in the present case. We are simply to consider
39 whether bounties may safely be given under the present Constitution. For myself, I would rather begin with a bounty of one
40 million per annum, than one thousand. I wish that my constituents may know whether they are to put any confidence in that paper
41 called the Constitution.

42 Unless the Southern States are protected by the Constitution, their valuable staple, and their visionary wealth, must occasion
43 their destruction. Three short years has this government existed; it is not three years; but we have already given serious alarms
44 to many of our fellow-citizens. Establish the doctrine of bounties; set aside that part of the Constitution which requires equal
45 taxes, and demands similar distributions; destroy this barrier; -- and it is not a few fishermen that will enter, claiming ten or
46 twelve thousand dollars, but all manner of persons; people of every trade and occupation may enter in at the breach, until they
47 have eaten up the bread of our children.

48 Mr. MADISON. It is supposed, by some gentlemen, that Congress have authority not only to grant bounties in the sense here
49 used, merely as a commutation for drawback, but even to grant them under a power by virtue of which they may do any thing
50 which they may think conducive to the general welfare! This, sir, in my mind, raises the important and fundamental question,
51 whether the general terms which have been cited are [428] to be considered as a sort of caption, or general description of the
52 specified powers; and as having no further meaning, and giving no further powers, than what is found in that specification, or as
53 an abstract and indefinite delegation of power extending to all cases whatever -- to all such, at least, as will admit the application
54 of money -- which is giving as much latitude as any government could well desire.

55 I, sir, have always conceived -- I believe those who proposed the Constitution conceived -- it is still more fully known, and more
56 material to observe, that those who ratified the Constitution conceived -- that this is not an indefinite government, deriving its

1 powers from the general terms prefixed to the specified powers -- but a limited government, tied down to the specified powers,
2 which explain and define the general terms.

3 *It is to be recollected that the terms "common defence and general welfare," as here used, are not novel terms, first introduced*
4 *into this Constitution. They are terms familiar in their construction, and well known to the people of America. They are repeatedly*
5 *found in the old Articles of Confederation, where, although they are susceptible of as great a latitude as can be given them by the*
6 *context here, it was never supposed or pretended that they conveyed any such power as is now assigned to them. On the contrary,*
7 *it was always considered clear and certain that the old Congress was limited to the enumerated powers, and that the enumeration*
8 *limited and explained the general terms. I ask the gentlemen themselves, whether it was ever supposed or suspected that the old*
9 *Congress could give away the money of the states to bounties to encourage agriculture, or for any other purpose they pleased. If*
10 *such a power had been possessed by that body, it would have been much less impotent, or have borne a very different character*
11 *from that universally ascribed to it.*

12 *The novel idea now annexed to those terms, and never before entertained by the friends or enemies of the government, will have*
13 *a further consequence, which cannot have been taken into the view of the gentlemen. Their construction would not only give*
14 *Congress the complete legislative power I have stated, -- it would supersede all the restrictions understood at*
15 *present to lie, in their power with respect to a judiciary. It would put it in the power of Congress to establish courts throughout*
16 *the United States, with cognizance of suits between citizen and citizen, and in all cases whatsoever.*

17 *This, sir, seems to be demonstrable; for if the clause in question really authorizes Congress to do whatever they think fit, provided*
18 *it be for the general welfare, of which they are to judge, and money can be applied to it, Congress must have power to create and*
19 *support a judiciary establishment, with a jurisdiction extending to all cases favorable, in their opinion, to the general welfare, in*
20 *the same manner as they have power to pass laws, and apply money providing in any other way for the general welfare. I shall*
21 *be reminded, perhaps, that, according to the terms of the Constitution, the judicial power is to extend to certain cases only, not*
22 *to all cases. But this circumstance can have no effect in the argument, it being presupposed by the gentlemen, that the specification*
23 *of certain objects does not limit the import of the general terms. Taking these terms as an abstract and indefinite grant of power,*
24 *they comprise all the objects of legislative regulations -- as well such as fall under the judiciary article in the Constitution as*
25 *those falling immediately under the legislative article; and if the partial enumeration of objects in the legislative article does not,*
26 *as these gentlemen contend, limit the general power, neither will it be limited by the partial enumeration of objects in the judiciary*
27 *article.*

28 *{429} There are consequences, sir, still more extensive, which, as they follow dearly from the doctrine combated, must either be*
29 *admitted, or the doctrine must be given up. If Congress can employ money indefinitely to the general welfare, and are the sole*
30 *and supreme judges of the general welfare, they may take the care of religion into their Own hands; they may appoint teachers*
31 *in every state, county, and parish, and pay them out of their public treasury; they may take into their own hands the education of*
32 *children, establishing in like manner schools throughout the Union; they may assume the provision for the poor; they may*
33 *undertake the regulation of all roads other than post-roads; in short, every thing, from the highest object of state legislation down*
34 *to the most minute object of police, would be thrown under the power of Congress; for every object I have mentioned would admit*
35 *of the application of money, and might be called, if Congress pleased, provisions for the general welfare.*

36 *The language held in various discussions of this house is a proof that the doctrine in question was never entertained by this body.*
37 *Arguments, wherever the subject would permit, have constantly been drawn from the peculiar nature of this government, as*
38 *limited to certain enumerated powers, instead of extending, like other governments, to all cases not particularly excepted. In a*
39 *very late instance -- I mean the debate on the representation bill -- it must be remembered that an argument much used,*
40 *particularly by gentlemen from Massachusetts, against the ratio of 1 for 30,000, was, that this government was unlike the state*
41 *governments, which had an indefinite variety of objects within their power; that it had a small number of objects only to attend*
42 *to; and therefore, that a smaller number of representatives would be sufficient to administer it.*

43 *Arguments have been advanced to show that because, in the regulation of trade, indirect and eventual encouragement is given to*
44 *manufactures, therefore Congress have power to give money in direct bounties, or to grant it in any other way that would answer*
45 *the same purpose. But surely, sir, there is a great and obvious difference, which it cannot be necessary to enlarge upon. A duty*
46 *laid on imported implements of husbandry would, in its operation, be an indirect tax on exported produce; but will any one say*
47 *that, by virtue of a mere power to lay duties on imports, Congress might go directly to the produce or implements of agriculture,*
48 *or to the articles exported? It is true, duties on exports are expressly prohibited; but if there were no article forbidding them, a*
49 *power directly to tax exports could never be deduced from a power to tax imports, although such a power might indirectly and*
50 *incidentally affect exports.*

51 *In short, sir, without going farther into the subject. Which I should not have here touched at all but for the reasons already*
52 *mentioned, I venture to declare it as my opinion, that, were the power of Congress to be established in the latitude contended for,*
53 *it would subvert the very foundations, and transmute the very nature of the limited government established by the people of*
54 *America; and what inferences might be drawn, or what consequences ensue, from such a step, it is incumbent on us all to consider.*

55 *[On the Cod Fishery Bill, granting Bounties. House of Representatives, February 7, 1792]*

56 None of the government "benefit" programs may lawfully be offered in the exclusive jurisdiction of a constitutional state
57 per the following authorities:

- 58 1. [Challenge to Income Tax Enforcement Authority Within Constitutional States of the Union](https://sedm.org/Forms/05-Memlaw/ChallengeToIRSEnforcementAuth.pdf), Form #05.052
59 <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-Memlaw/ChallengeToIRSEnforcementAuth.pdf>

- 1 2. *Why You Aren't Eligible for Social Security*, Form #06.001
2 <https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/SSNotEligible.pdf>

3 Documents which allow one to quit all government franchises are available at:

| |
|--|
| <p>4 <i>Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee</i>, Form #06.002 5 https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/SSTrustIndenture.pdf</p> |
|--|

6 After abandoning all privileges, franchises, entitlements, and “benefits”, people in the Constitutional states must then accurately declare and enforce their correct civil status in all interactions with the national, state, and local governments. That civil status is as follows:

- 7 1. Consent to no civil domicile within that government.
8 2. Insist that all of their property is absolutely owned, private property in which no government has a usufruct or moiety
9 claim to it or any portion of it.
10 2.1. They have an absolute right to deprive any and all others, including governments from using, benefitting from, or
11 controlling their property.
12 2.2. Government may not control, tax, or regulate the use of their property until AFTER they injure others with it. An
13 injury must be demonstrated by a person with standing to sue under the common law before that regulation may
14 lawfully be effected.
15 3. Are not physically present on federal territory, domiciled there, or subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the national
16 government.
17 4. Are a CONSTITUTIONAL “person” but not a civil statutory “person”. Have no civil statutory statuses under any civil
18 statutory franchise enactment such as “person”, “citizen”, “resident”, “taxpayer”, “spouse”, “driver”.
19 5. Are not “aliens”, meaning foreign nationals, in relation to the country or locality they are physically in. You cannot
20 become a statutory “alien” in a place without satisfying one of the following criteria as a foreign national:
21 5.1. Physically present in a foreign country.
22 5.2. Consensually doing business in that country.
23 5.3. Domiciled in that country.
24 Therefore, they are not privileged under the following:

25 *The reasons for not allowing to other aliens exemption 'from the jurisdiction of the country in which they are found' were stated*
26 *as follows: 'When private individuals of one nation [states of the Unions are “nations” under the law of nations] spread*
27 *themselves through another as business or caprice may direct, mingling indiscriminately with the inhabitants of that*
28 *other, or when merchant vessels enter for the purposes of trade, it would be obviously inconvenient and dangerous to*
29 *society, and would subject the laws to continual infraction, and the government to degradation, if such individuals or*
30 *merchants did not owe temporary and local allegiance, and were not amenable to the jurisdiction of the country. Nor can*
31 *the foreign sovereign have any motive for wishing such exemption. His subjects thus passing into foreign countries are not*
32 *employed by him, nor are they engaged in national pursuits. Consequently, there are powerful motives for not exempting persons*
33 *of this description from the jurisdiction of the country in which they are found, and no one motive for requiring it. The implied*
34 *license, therefore, under which they enter, can never be construed to grant such exemption.' 7 Cranch, 144.*

35 *In short, the judgment in the case of The Exchange declared, as incontrovertible principles, that the jurisdiction of every nation*
36 *within its own territory is exclusive and absolute, and is susceptible of no limitation not imposed by the nation itself; that all*
37 *exceptions to its full and absolute territorial jurisdiction must be traced up to its own consent, express or implied; that upon its*
38 *consent to cede, or to waive the exercise of, a part of its territorial jurisdiction, rest the exemptions from that jurisdiction of*
39 *foreign sovereigns or their armies entering its territory with its permission, and of their foreign ministers and public ships of*
40 *war; and that the implied license, under which private individuals of another nation enter the territory and mingle*
41 *indiscriminately with its inhabitants, for purposes of business or pleasure, can never be construed to grant to them an*
42 *exemption from the jurisdiction of the country in which they are found. See, also, Carlisle v. U.S. (1872) 16 Wall. 147, 155;*
43 *Radich v. Hutchins (1877) 95 U.S. 210; Wildenhuis' Case (1887) 120 U.S. 1, 7 Sup.Ct. 385; Chae Chan Ping v. U.S. (1889) 130*
44 *U.S. 581, 603, 604, 9 Sup.Ct. 623.*
45 [\[United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649, 18 S.Ct. 456, 42 L.Ed. 890 \(1898\) \]](#)

- 46 6. Consent to no government franchises or contracts and therefore do not waive their sovereignty or sovereign immunity.
47 6.1. All those who participate in such franchises are treated as agents or officers of the government. They are
48 sometimes called “public officers”.
49 6.2. The First Commandment of the Ten Commandments forbids Christians from “serving” other gods. This
50 prohibition also includes serving a government as a public officer IF AND ONLY IF it has superior or
51 supernatural rights in relation to any and every human being. Such a superior relationship is called “idolatry” in
52 religious jargon and it is the worst sin in the Bible.
53 7. Insist on perfect equality under the law between the PEOPLE and the government tasked with protecting them.

- 1 8. Insist that any attempt by a government to impose any kind of civil duty or obligation or penalty against them under the
 2 authority of the civil statutory (franchise) codes is slavery and a tort.
- 3 8.1. The ONLY type of government force or enforcement that is just or righteous is that which restores the damage
 4 that they have done to another equal sovereign AFTER said injury has been proven to exist with evidence.
- 5 8.2. Law can only operate justly when it is constrained to providing remedies for demonstrated injuries AFTER they
 6 occur. It cannot operate in a PREVENTIVE mode BEFORE the injury occurs because there is no injury. In other
 7 words, those who seek to prevent future conduct rather than remedy past conduct lack “standing” in a court of
 8 common law, and therefore, legislation cannot establish such standing without at least the consent of those it
 9 might affect, because it requires a surrender of constitutional rights without compensation and therefore is a
 10 violation of due process.
- 11 9. Insist on the protections of ONLY the Bill of Rights and the common law and NOT the civil statutory franchise codes.
- 12 9.1. The rights conferred by the Bill of Rights are INALIENABLE, according to the Declaration of Independence,
 13 which means it is illegal and impossible to give them up to a REAL, de jure government.
- 14 9.2. Anyone who claims to be a so-called government cannot lawfully even OFFER or ENTICE anyone in a
 15 constitutional state to give these rights up, and if they do, they are:
- 16 9.2.1. Not a de jure government, but a de facto government.
- 17 9.2.2. Operating in a private, for profit capacity and turning the public trust into a sham trust.
- 18 10. Insist on perfect separation between what is PUBLIC and what is PRIVATE. Control or ownership of PRIVATE
 19 property should not be allowed to be shared with any government.⁵ This means that:
- 20 10.1. The government cannot lawfully acquire control over exclusively private property.
- 21 10.2. All property is PRESUMED to be PRIVATE until the government satisfies the burden of proving WITH
 22 EVIDENCE that the owner CONSENSUALLY, VOLUNTARILY, and IN WRITING consented to convert the
 23 property to a public use, public purpose, or public office.
- 24 10.3. All PUBLIC uses of otherwise PRIVATE property should be allowed to be unilaterally converted back to
 25 exclusively PRIVATE without the consent of the government. Otherwise, governments will simply refuse their
 26 consent and make the original owners into perpetual slaves.
- 27 11. Insist that anything not expressly appearing in the civil statutory definitions of terms is PURPOSEFULLY excluded
 28 and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the government per the rules of statutory construction. This requirement is the
 29 FOUNDATION of limited government of delegated powers itself described in the Ninth and Tenth Amendments:

30 *"When a statute includes an explicit definition, we must follow that definition, even if it varies from that term's ordinary*
 31 *meaning.* Meese v. Keene, 481 U.S. 465, 484-485 (1987) ("It is axiomatic that the statutory definition of the term excludes
 32 unstated meanings of that term"); Colautti v. Franklin, 439 U.S. at 392-393, n. 10 ("As a rule, `a definition which declares what
 33 a term "means" . . . excludes any meaning that is not stated"); Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Lenroot, 323 U.S. 490, 502 (1945)
 34 ; Fox v. Standard Oil Co. of N.J., 294 U.S. 87, 95-96 (1935) (Cardozo, J.); see also 2A N. Singer, Sutherland on Statutes and
 35 Statutory Construction § 47.07, p. 152, and n. 10 (5th ed. 1992) (collecting cases). That is to say, the statute, read "as a whole,"
 36 post at 998 [530 U.S. 943] (THOMAS, J., dissenting), leads the reader to a definition. That definition does not include the Attorney
 37 General's restriction -- "the child up to the head." Its words, "substantial portion," indicate the contrary."
 38 [*Stenberg v. Carhart*, 530 U.S. 914 (2000)]

- 39 12. Insist on the right to be left alone by government, which is the legal definition of “justice” itself:⁶

40 *"Justice, as a moral habit, is that tendency of the will and mode of conduct which refrains from disturbing the lives and*
 41 *interests of others, and, as far as possible, hinders such interference on the part of others.* This virtue springs from the
 42 individual's respect for his fellows as ends in themselves and as his co equals. The different spheres of interests may be roughly
 43 classified as follows: body and life; the family, or the extended individual life; property, or the totality of the instruments of
 44 action; honor, or the ideal existence; and finally freedom, or the possibility of fashioning one's life as an end in itself. The law
 45 defends these different spheres, thus giving rise to a corresponding number of spheres of rights, each being protected by a
 46 prohibition. . . . To violate the rights, to interfere with the interests of others, is injustice. All injustice is ultimately directed
 47 against the life of the neighbor; it is an open avowal that the latter is not an end in itself, having the same value as the individual's
 48 own life. The general formula of the duty of justice may therefore be stated as follows: Do no wrong yourself, and permit no
 49 wrong to be done, so far as lies in your power; or, expressed positively: Respect and protect the right."
 50 [*Readings on the History and System of Common Law, Second Edition, 1925, Roscoe Pound, p. 2*]

- 51 13. Insist that any attempt to offer or enforce civil franchises within a constitutional state of the Union is a tort and an
 52 invasion within the meaning of Article 4, Section 4 of the United States constitution. Franchises can only be offered on
 53 federal territory or a constitutional violation, an injustice, and an unconstitutional commercial invasion has occurred.
- 54 14. Insist on the separation of powers between the states and federal government that is the foundation of the United States

⁵ See: *Separation Between Public and Private Course*, Form #12.025; <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>.

⁶ See: *Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online*, Form #10.004, Cites by Topic: “justice”; <http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/CitesByTopic/justice.htm>.

1 Constitution and the foundation of the protection of our PRIVATE rights and liberties.

2 *"We start with first principles. The Constitution creates a Federal Government of enumerated powers. See U.S. Const., Art. I, 8.*
3 *As James Madison wrote, "[t]he powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined.*
4 *Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite." The Federalist No. 45, pp. 292-293 (C. Rossiter*
5 *ed. 1961). This constitutionally mandated division of authority "was adopted by the Framers to ensure protection of our*
6 *fundamental liberties." Gregory v. Ashcroft, 501 U.S. 452, 458 (1991) (internal quotation marks omitted). "Just as the*
7 *separation and independence of the coordinate branches of the Federal Government serves to prevent the accumulation of*
8 *excessive power in any one branch, a healthy balance of power between the States and the Federal Government will reduce*
9 *the risk of tyranny and abuse from either front." Ibid.*
10 *[U.S. v. Lopez, 514 U.S. 549 (1995)]*

11 To correct one's status to reflect the above, the following document is provided:

Legal Notice of Change in Domicile/Citizenship Records and Divorce from the United States, Form #10.001
<https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/NotDivorce.pdf>

12 Beyond the above, for tax purposes, those with the correct sovereign status file income taxes as "nonresident aliens" and
13 NEVER as STATUTORY "citizens" or STATUTORY "residents" using the following resources:

- 14 1. Non-Resident Non-Person Position, Form #05.020
15 <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/NonresidentNonPersonPosition.pdf>
- 16 2. How to File Returns, Form #09.074
17 <https://sedm.org/product/filing-returns-form-09-074/>
- 18 3. Procedure to File Returns, Form #09.075
19 <https://sedm.org/product/procedure-to-file-tax-returns-form-09-075/>

20 The people must then insist on absolute and perfect separation between PRIVATE and PUBLIC property as described in the
21 following in every interaction with government:

Separation Between Public and Private Course, Form #12.025
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf>

22 **You can only become a party to the original Constitution for the United States of America by**
23 **avoiding privileges, franchises, benefits, and public rights. This means both quitting all such**
24 **programs and not receiving any of their "benefits". All these things are PUBLIC property by**
25 **which the government may regulate conduct of those lawfully eligible under Article 4, Section 3,**
26 **Clause 2 of the constitution. People in states of the Union were NEVER lawfully eligible.**

27 What Corporate CITIZENS do not understand is their Social Security number represents both an insurance policy and a trust
28 account created in the person's name within the corporation of the UNITED STATES. This government contract effectively
29 trades your sovereignty for a trust account within the corporation. This exchange is what makes the contract legal.

30 In order to regain sovereignty, we must close the trust account in our name.

- 31 1. Sovereignty, once declared, means the sovereign is no longer responsible or liable for debts associated with the
32 public office straw man or any other contracts signed with any government entity (local, state or federal).
- 33 2. The Social Security 'insurance policy' remains in force and may be drawn upon.

34 Once the trust account is closed and the sovereign is no longer a corporate entity. He now reverts to his original status of a
35 free man. A sovereign will still receive the Social Security benefits because that was the common law part of the contract.

36 **7.2 What about retired people on Social Security?**

37 If you are a retire person receiving Social Security, you can still execute the process in the previous section and maintain
38 eligibility for Social Security "benefits", but you must then file and pay income taxes ONLY upon government payments and

1 NO OTHERS. The term “United States” and “U.S. source” and “sources within the United States” within the Internal
2 Revenue Code means the GOVERNMENT. All payments from them and their instrumentalities such as federal corporations
3 are subject to income taxation while payments from everyone else are PRIVATE and not subject to income tax.

4 Just like the sovereign completing the process in the previous section, they must file the 1040NR instead of the 1040 form on
5 all government payments and NOTHING MORE.

6 **7.3 You Can Own Your Land**

7 I am also in the process of getting back pure title to my land. Only a sovereign can have title to the land. Laws have been
8 passed at the state level to prevent Corporate CITIZENS from getting clear title to the land. As of January 25th 2010, I filed
9 a law suit in the 10th Federal District Court against the County auditor to get my land patent recognized. Utah Division court
10 case 2:10cv00053 Description Darby v. Kimsey. The magistrate judge in the 10th District Court ruled that the 10th District
11 had no jurisdiction. I am filing a Constitutional Criminal Complaint against the elected officials of the State of Washington
12 for continuing fraud against the sovereign people of the State of Washington.

13 **7.4 Summary**

14 In summary, if one continues on this path and do research on sovereign rights, then it stands to reason that someday the
15 international bankers are going to foreclose on the massive debt. What do you think will happen? I believe that at that time
16 the facade will fall and the truth will be widely known. With enough people reclaiming their sovereign rights, the
17 international bankers will not be able to take title to all the land or the country. All of your work will not be forfeited.

18 **7.5 The Constitution is Still In Effect**

19 The student of our past history has to remember that all historical documents such as this 1787 Constitution for the United
20 States or Treaties are contracts still in effect.

21 Are you a UNITED STATES Citizen or a state free man? All I can do is to give you this information. What you do with it
22 is entirely up to you.

23 Personally I can think of no better legacy to leave my children and grand children than freedom from slavery. I have pledged
24 my life, liberty and my sacred HONOR as a sovereign to this endeavor. If you are of like mind, please contact me and I will
25 put you in touch with people that can help you with state citizenship paperwork and land patents.

26 **7.6 Will You Dare To Be Free?**

27 At least you now have a choice!

28 The Patriot Post ~ Founders' Quote Daily

29 *"No people will tamely surrender their Liberties, nor can any be easily subdued when Knowledge is diffused and Virtue is*
30 *preserved. On the Contrary, when People are universally ignorant, and debauched in their Manners, they will sink under their*
31 *own weight without the Aid of foreign Invaders." [Samuel Adams (letter to James Warren, 4 November 1775 Reference: Our*
32 *Sacred Honor, Bennett (261))*

33 *"If once the people become inattentive to the public affairs, you and I, and Congress and Assemblies, Judges and Governors,*
34 *shall all become wolves. It seems to be the law of our general nature, in spite of individual exceptions."*
35 *[Thomas Jefferson]*

36 *"Whenever legislators endeavor to take away and destroy the property of the people, or to reduce them to slavery under arbitrary*
37 *power, they put themselves into a state of war with the people, who are thereupon absolved from further obedience."*
38 *[John Locke, A.D. 1690]*

39 *"Experience hath shewn, that even under the best forms (of government) those entrusted with power have, in time, and by slow*
40 *operations, perverted it into tyranny"*
41 *[Thomas Jefferson]*

42 *"Whenever the people are well-informed, they can be trusted with their own government."*
43 *[Thomas Jefferson]*

1 *"Leave no authority existing not responsible to the people."*
2 *[Thomas Jefferson]*

3 *"Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness it is the right of*
4 *the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government..."*
5 *[Thomas Jefferson]*

6 *Educate and inform the whole mass of the people... They are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty.*
7 *[Thomas Jefferson]*

8 *A government powerful enough to provide everything you need is strong enough to take everything you have."*
9 *[Thomas Jefferson]*

10 *'If we ever forget that we're one nation under God, then we will be a nation gone under.' ~ Ronald Reagan*

11 *"We the people are the rightful masters of both Congress & the courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but overthrow the men*
12 *who pervert the Constitution."*
13 *[Abraham Lincoln]*

14

15 *A veteran is someone who, at one point in their life wrote a blank check*
16 *Made Payable to 'The United States of America,*
17 *For an amount of 'up to and including their life.*
18 *That is Honor, and there are way too many people in*
19 *this Country who no longer understand anything about honor.'*

20 *Remember, the "government" cannot give anything to anyone - - until "they" first take it away from someone else!*

21

22 *"The world is a dangerous place to live in, not because of the people who are evil, but because of the people who don't do anything*
23 *about it"*
24 *[A. Einstein]*

25 *"Of all tyrannies, a tyranny exercised for the good of its victims may be the most oppressive. It may be better to live under robber*
26 *barons than under omnipotent moral busybodies. The robber baron's cruelty may sometimes sleep, his cupidity may at some point*
27 *be satiated; but those who torment us for our own good will torment us without end, for they do so with the approval of their*
28 *consciences."*
29 *[C.S. Lewis]*

30 *"If ye love wealth better than liberty, the tranquility of servitude better than the animating contest of freedom, go home from us*
31 *in peace. We ask not your counsels or arms. Crouch down and lick the hands which feed you. May your chains set lightly upon*
32 *you, and may posterity forget ye were our countrymen."*
33 *[Samuel Adams]*

34

35 *"A nation can survive its fools, and even the ambitious. But it cannot survive treason from within. An enemy at the gates is less*
36 *formidable, for he is known and carries his banner openly. But the traitor moves amongst those within the gate freely, his sly*
37 *whispers rustling through...all the alleys, heard in the very halls of government itself.*

38 *For the traitor appears not a traitor; he speaks in accents familiar to his victims, and he wears their face and their arguments,*
39 *he appeals to the baseness that lies deep in the hearts of all men. He rots the soul of a nation, he works secretly and unknown in*
40 *the night to undermine the pillars of the city, he infects the body politic so that it can no longer resist. A murderer is less to fear.*
41 *The traitor is the plague."*
42 *[Marcus Tullius Cicero]*

8 Commentary from the Author

As I have studied history over the last 30 years, I have come to the conclusion that President Lincoln was assassinated because the civil war was over and powerful people in the federal government could see this emergency as a way to change the direction of the county to give the federal government more power over the daily lives of all sovereigns in this country. I believe foreign interests and our own crooked politicians conspired to kill Lincoln to keep Martial Law in place. Martial Law as we have discussed provides more control of the people and more power into the hands of the United States government. In Martial Law (civil statute law), laws are passed that force a behavior.

1 President Lincoln met with representatives of the Rothschild’s banking group who had the intention of making a deal with
2 Lincoln to have the European banking group become the private bank (Federal Reserve) of its day and loan the United States
3 of America the necessary funds to pay for the war. Lincoln refused and sold bonds instead. He was assassinated two weeks
4 later.

5 In this document I have explained when and how Statue Law (aka: Admiralty Law, Martial Law, and Private Law) actually
6 took precedence over the Common Law (aka: Public Law) as the law of the United States. The UNITED STATES
7 Government could not control our daily lives until Common Law was superseded by Martial Law (Admiralty Law, et al). It
8 is important to note that Common law was superseded, *not removed*. Common law is accessible to the sovereign, but is not
9 available to the UNITED STATES CITIZEN. This is all due to the contracts that the persons of the corporation have signed
10 with the Federal corporation that turns natural rights over to the government.

11 Think about this for just a second. Do you feel that the government is subservient to you, or is it the other way around? What
12 we have today is just the opposite of what our forefathers fought and died for. They fought to give us all sovereign freedom;
13 instead our government has given us slavery. You see, the definition of sovereign freedom is the jurisdiction of Common
14 Law, and title to one’s land – we have lost both.

15 The government now assigns social security numbers in the hospitals at the time of birth of a natural free man, thereby
16 placing them into the system as early as possible. Even today babies are born with the status of a sovereign free man. They
17 will remain free man until they accept benefits from the government (such as attending public school). The government
18 officials depend upon you remaining in the dark about your true nature.

19 We are all enticed to sign contracts with the county, state, and federal governments with the promise of benefits from the
20 programs that the county, state, and federal government has set up to keep you signing these contracts.

21 **8.1 My Personal Road to Sovereignty**

22 After getting out of the military, I finished my engineering degree with the GI Bill and went to work for the telephone
23 company in Albuquerque. While there, I saw new ways of accomplishing the work assigned; however the reward systems
24 were based on the established methods and change is difficult to accomplish when salary increases are based on objectives
25 defined by the way things are done.

26 Of course the higher ups and my peers resisted my ideas, because it was not established Bell system practice therefore it
27 threatened their rewards. Let me tell you how that worked for me; I was seen as a radical.

28 I was able, with the protection of one high level manager, to prove out some ways of doing the job better and faster.
29 Unfortunately, when this high level manager who saw things the way I did retired; I was screwed. I was reassigned to a
30 position that was so boring I finally quit.

31 I went into Sales Engineering selling telephone equipment to phone companies and really enjoyed it. For the first time in
32 my life I was in control of what I did. If I did well there was no one to take credit but me. This was the second best job next
33 to Engineering and I thrived at this for almost 25 years.

34 In the early nineties, when Clinton was president and Janet Reno was Attorney General, I could see things going dreadfully
35 wrong. First we had Ruby ridge in Idaho, then we had Waco Massacre in Texas and finally the two of them were talking
36 about taking the guns like they did in Australia. It finally got too much for me and I figured I must do something.

37 I decided to start a Militia, which according to the Constitution, we are all in an “unorganized militia” from the age of 18 to
38 45, as stated in the 2nd Amendment. At that time I foolishly believed that the Constitution was the controlling supreme law of
39 the land. I later found out that the FBI and the ATF were watching me because of what I was doing with what I believed was
40 a constitutional militia.

41 Starting this militia was perceived as a threat to the FEDERAL CORPORATE government. Our intent was simply to show
42 them that we were serious about keeping our guns. It did not occur to us that the Federal Government was interpreting our
43 group was some form of threat against them. We merely made the statement that we were not going to be left defenseless.
44 It did not occur to us that identifying our group as a militia was essentially setting ourselves up as a target of the federal
45 government.

1 To reiterate this all started when I, David A. Darby, could not stand idly by and let then President Clinton and his Attorney
2 General, Janet Reno, do an end run on the second amendment to the United States Constitution and take all guns from ordinary
3 citizens. So, I started the Clark County Militia, which is protected by the 2nd Amendment to the 1787 Constitution for the
4 United States of America.

5 What I did not understand at the time is that a Corporation had taken over the District of Columbia and ultimately the
6 United States of America. What we are told and believe is that the Constitution exists as the Supreme law of the United
7 States of America. As I learned about the fact that the UNITED STATES is now and has been since 1871 a “for profit”
8 CORPORATION owned in part by the Queen of England. It is a fact that a constitutional government and a corporate
9 government are mutually exclusive. Only one can be the government at a time. Our politicians turned the United States
10 into for-profit CORPORATION right after the Civil War. Funny thing is, this is not taught to our kids in school. Therefore,
11 how can anyone know that we have a corporation government instead of a constitutional government?

12 Learning the true nature of the existing government came about as a result of my involvement with the militia in the early
13 1990’s. We were very successful and had more than 350 members in our militia group of all ethnicities who were concerned
14 for the welfare and safety of their families and neighbors. Much to our horror our group was listed on the hate sites as a
15 radical, anti-government, homophobic, racist, and neo-Nazi, all of which we individually and as a group vehemently oppose.
16 The government also knew we had the militia going until the Oklahoma City, Government Building was blown up. Initially
17 the media blamed the Militias for the bombing, which was a complete fabrication.

18 The general population became very wary of the militia movement because of the radical antigovernment label being
19 attached to all militias by the government and the press. Therefore, we basically folded up the militia in Clark County and
20 went into inactive reserve status.

21 The Federal Government never gave up on its investigation of David A. Darby, because they knew he was getting close
22 to the truth and therefore he must be stopped at all costs. The Federal GOVERNMENT instinctively knew that if I ever
23 learned the truth, I would use it against them. They were and are correct. But, they did not realize that if they would have
24 left me alone, I would have stopped searching for the truth. I had become completely disheartened with the news coverage
25 about the militias and that the people of the United States were so ignorant of their rights that they appeared completely
26 apathetic.

27 The Federal Government continued its surveillance of me, never believing that they had really beaten me.

28 In 2001 the stock market crashed causing many tech companies to fold. The company that I worked with was no exception.
29 I found myself without a job and could not find one. So, I decided to retire and work on my hobby, which is fixing cars. I
30 worked on cars for a few friends and got by.

31 In the meantime, I took the opportunity to find more guns for my collection of old military rifles. I started doing gun shows
32 and did real well on weekends. I enjoyed buying and selling to collectors as well as finding more rifles to add to my
33 collection. I always talked guns on the weekends and found many older fellows that shared my passion. It is amazing what
34 one can find when times get tough and a gun comes out of storage. I found a lot of rifles that were better than mine and
35 would buy them then I would sell the lesser quality ones that I had.

36 I could not buy anything for my collection in Canada, because I did not have that Canadian firearms license. Over the years,
37 while I was still working in sales, I had developed friendships with gun enthusiasts in Canada. They encouraged me to get a
38 license to purchase rifles in Canada for my collection.

39 I received my license through hard work and study, because the Canadian license was the hardest gun study that I have ever
40 done. I actually applied for the license because I found a dealer in Vancouver, Canada that was importing M1 Garand rifle
41 receivers from dismantled rifles from South Korea. What made these receivers unusual is that they were made in Italy by
42 Pietro Berreta. They are rare and I could purchase the parts for very little, because they were just receivers, and not a complete
43 firing rifle, not dangerous at all. I could sell these to collectors back in the states for a little mark up and use that money to
44 further build my collection.

45 At the same time the ATF was still trying to find anything they could charge me with to get me off the street. So, they found
46 a person that I thought was a friend to me. This was someone I took pity upon because he seemed to be down and out and
47 needed someone’s help. I now know much of what he told me were lies to convince me to help him.

1 The lies that he told me about concerned a terrible break up of he and his wife. He told me that she had taken his 12,000 acre
2 ranch and would not let him on the place. Later I found out that the ranch was rented and he had actually stolen his dead
3 father-in-law's collection of guns and he was under indictment for that crime.

4 It appears that the government made a deal with him. His objective was to get close to me with a hard luck story. I invited
5 him to stay at my place until he could get on his feet. My wife at the time did not trust him in our home, so I paid for him to
6 stay in my RV in an RV Park in Woodland, Washington.

7 During his stay, he found where I kept my gun collection and asked me about it. He asked me repeatedly if I knew anything
8 about machine guns. I did and I showed him a machine gun that was rebuilt and looked like the real thing. What I did not
9 tell him is that they were display only. They could not ever be made to shoot, they just looked great.

10 That was in 2005. I would drive up and get a few receivers and say hello to my friends once in awhile, because I could not
11 afford to drive up, stay in a hotel and eat in restaurants very often. My friend, who was a licensed gun dealer in Canada,
12 would keep any of the receivers that I did not take back to the States right away. They were always locked up in a safe area,
13 even though the receivers had no potential danger. They were locked up according to the rules that I learned to get the
14 license. I believe he still has some receivers under lock and key.

15 At one particular gun show in Washington State, Dan, who I allowed to live in my RV, brought a fellow by my table at a
16 gun show and he offered me a real deal on 3 or 4 cap and ball pistols. By this time my collection of rifles was all but finished
17 with excellent specimens, so I decided to try for some older pistols of the first generation after the flintlock pistols. The only
18 problem is that the pistols were in Seattle and that was almost 200 miles from me. So, I told him I would have to wait until
19 I went to Canada again and pick them up on my way back. He said he would wait until I had a trip up there.

20 The next trip happened a few weeks later, so I called him and told him that I was on my way north and would pick them up
21 in a few days on my way back. He informed me that I would have to pick them up that day or he would back out of the deal.
22 I believe I was manipulated into picking them up on the way up to Canada instead of on the way back as I had planned as
23 part of a larger plan.

24 So, I stopped by on my way to Canada and picked up the cap and ball pistols. I did not concern myself about these type of
25 pistols, because they were antiques and could be purchased through the mail here in the states by anyone. I then set out on
26 my way to Canada.

27 At the border, I was promptly stopped and searched. This was the first time I had ever been stopped and searched for
28 anything. To be stopped just after purchasing the cap and ball pistols with me was a wonder to me, especially since my plan
29 was to pick them up on my return from Canada. I had a deep-seated feeling this was a trap, but was too scared at that time
30 to put all the pieces together. The customs officials found the black powder pistols and my carry pistol that I did not even
31 know that I had with me. I was certain I had taken out the carry pistol, but there it was in my bag.

32 I have since learned that I was, in fact, set up by Dan, who I believe to be an ATF informant. When the customs officials at
33 the border, found the carry pistol, I could not believe that it was there. I distinctively remember that I removed it from my
34 carry case at Dan's place.

35 Until, I was stopped this time and interrogated by the RCMP, I had the feeling that something was amiss about the earlier
36 stop in 2005. This time the RCMP investigator confirmed my suspicions by telling me that they had an informant that told
37 them when I was coming through the Canadian border the first time I was stopped, in 2005.

38 That started me thinking about that day that I set out for Canada. I stopped by and asked Dan to keep my carry pistol, he
39 took it, and I went to the restroom before I left. I believe that it was he who informed the ATF and the ATF contacted the
40 RCMP. Further, I believe it was Dan that put the gun back in my bag when I stopped the RV before departing for Canada.

41 I was stopped at the border, searched, then arrested. After sitting in a 50 to 60 degree room for almost 8 hours and then I was
42 interrogated by the RCMP and the ATF on Canadian soil, I was informed that I had some choices to make. I could plead
43 guilty and they would confiscate the guns and I could pay a fine of \$2600 US, I could be taken to jail and take my chances
44 in court or I could turn over the van that I was driving as punishment.

1 I decided to take the first one and pay the \$2600. I was told that I could come back to Canada any time. The matter was over.
2 They also knew about my Canadian license to purchase rifles at that time and nothing was said regarding the license.

3 I did not put it all together at the time. The ATF was there because they informed the RCMPs that I was smuggling guns
4 into Canada. Fortunately for me, the RCMP could not see this big time smuggler (me) trying to bring in 3 or 4 cap and ball
5 pistols and one semi-automatic did not fit the profile of a gun smuggler. Additionally, the RCMP checked my record and
6 found that I do not have any record in the UNITED STATES or CANADA.

7 A cap and ball is technically a pistol that is dangerous and special license is required in Canada; however cap and ball pistols
8 can be purchased by anyone in the states.

9 The cap and ball pistol is just about as dangerous to the person that loads and fires it as it is to the target. It was invented as
10 a replacement for the old flint lock pistols. As Cartridges had not yet been invented, the only way to load one is to have a
11 flask of black powder and pore a little in the cylinder. Next it is time to insert the ball. One has to find a little lead ball in the
12 pouch and roll it into the cylinder that already has the powder in it. Next the waxed wad has to be put on top of the ball. The
13 waxed wad is very important because it keeps the ball in place and tries to keep moisture away from the black powder.

14 Once the wad is pushed in, then the cylinder that has just been loaded is turned to face under the barrel, and the lever is then
15 pulled down and the plunger drives the wad into place with force, hopefully enough wax and force to keep the ball from
16 falling out when the pistol is barrel down. This procedure has to be redone for all six shots in the cylinder. Again, hopefully
17 the plunger will not create a spark or any type of spark or flame is present like a cigarette to make the whole cylinder blow
18 up in the loaders face. Then the cap, which is dangerous to handle, is pressed on the tube that leads to the powder.

19 Few people in the world that can load and fire one of these weapons competently. In fact we have seen the old movies that
20 the cavalry officers always had flaps on their pistols. Along with keeping the pistols in the holster, they also kept rain from
21 touching the black powder. If the powder gets any moisture at all the cap and ball pistol will not fire.

22 In 2011 on a leisure trip I was stopped at the Canadian border, arrested, and put in jail. The RCMP investigator told me that
23 there was a bench warrant out for me since 2006. I have been into Canada at least 4 or 5 times between the incident in 2005
24 and this trip without being stopped. It is hard for me to believe that the customs agents are so inept that they only found it
25 now.

26 I believe that it was just added recently. I would like to see the proof that the bench warrant was put into the computer in
27 2006. I would like to know why they say that the RCMP issued a bench warrant and could not find me, when the customs
28 agents, the RCMP, the ATF, and the court all had my address in Washington State.

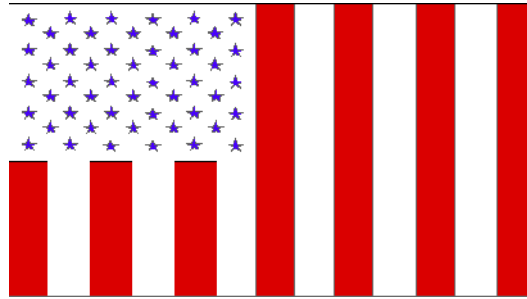
29 I would have answered this long before now, had I known.

30 Apparently the informant also told the ATF that I had automatic weapons and all kinds of illegal gun parts. It is important to
31 note, the ATF raided my home in Washington State shortly after my ordeal in Canada and confiscated my whole gun collection.
32 That resulted in the ATF with mud on its face because the whole thing was dropped by the US Attorney; however, they kept
33 the guns they illegally confiscated.

34 Dan disappeared a few days before the ATF raided my house. He has not been seen by anyone since.

35 This series of events has motivated me to delve deeper into what my rights are and how I can stop government intrusion into
36 my life. I also feel compelled to educate anyone who is interested, including law enforcement officers at all levels.

8.2 The Civil Flag



Peacetime Civil Flag

The "Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners of War between Great Britain and the United States of America," dated May 12, 1813 mentions a flag called the American Ensign. The exact origin and use of this flag is not known. A picture of the American Ensign may be found in Illuminated History of North America (1860). The American Ensign incorporates the blue stars similar to those of the Revolutionary war era Guilford Flag and the vertical stripes of the Civil Flag of the United States.

The Civilian Flag of the United States of America was flown, for over 100 years, by a select citizenry that could afford to buy them. Most used the design of the Customs Bureau and its American Eagle, many used the design of the American Ensign. These were not official flags like those created by Congress for military use, but existed by custom.

Some historians believe that the Civil Flag was discontinued after the Civil War when the federal government imposed military governments in the States and disbanded civilian government. As a show of its power over the States, Civil Flags were discontinued and Old Glory became the sole emblem representing the People of the United States of America, united under Military (or Admiralty) rule.

So, apparently there is more legitimacy to the Civil flag than I originally thought and it is tied up with the concept of Sovereignty for WE THE PEOPLE and the country as a whole.

When I use the term "free man" it encompasses both male and female. This is for all free loving people of this country. It is a color blind idea and it is for all that want freedom.

I must also acknowledge that I have used excerpts from many sources, most of which were not signed. I owe all that I know from what I have read and would identify these great writers if I could. No plagiarism is intended. I have used some of their words as they wrote them, because I could do no better. All of these great people that have written on different subjects are great patriots.

"Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Anyone Who Threatens It"

"The danger to America is not Barack Obama but a citizenry capable of entrusting a man like him with the Presidency. It will be far easier to limit and undo the follies of an Obama presidency than to restore the necessary common sense and good judgment to a depraved electorate willing to have such a man for their president. The problem is much deeper and far more serious than Mr. Obama, who is a mere symptom of what ails America . Blaming the prince of the fools should not blind anyone to the vast confederacy of fools that made him their prince. The Republic can survive a Barack Obama, who is, after all, merely a fool. It is less likely to survive a multitude of fools such as those who made him their president." - newspaper article from the Czech Republic Observer

□ □

-- There is no consequential societal distinction between Marxist Socialism, Nationalist Socialism, or the most recent incarnation of this beast, Democratic Socialism (aka Progressivism). The conclusion of socialism by any name, once it has replaced Rule of Law with the rule of men, is TYRANNY!

□ □

"A nation can survive its fools, and even the ambitious. But it cannot survive treason from within. An enemy at the gates is less formidable, for he is known and carries his banner openly. But the traitor moves amongst those within the gate freely, his sly whispers rustling through...all the alleys, heard in the very halls of government itself.

1 *For the traitor appears not a traitor; he speaks in accents familiar to his victims, and he wears their face and their arguments,*
2 *he appeals to the baseness that lies deep in the hearts of all men. He rots the soul of a nation, he works secretly and unknown in*
3 *the night to undermine the pillars of the city, he infects the body politic so that it can no longer resist. A murderer is less to fear.*
4 *The traitor is the plague.” - Marcus Tullius Cicero*

5 □ □

6 *“The ultimate ignorance is the rejection of something you know nothing about and refuse to investigate.” – Dr. Wayne Dyer*

7 □ □

8 *“The main ingredient of Tyranny is Apathy!” -- Unknown*

9 *and*

10 *“None are more hopelessly enslaved than those who falsely believe they are free.”*
11 *[Johann Wolfgang von Goethe]*

12 □ □

9 Appendix

9.1 Sequence of Historical Events

1783 Treaty of Paris
1787 Constitution of the united States of America
1861 – 1865 Civil War
1865 Abraham Lincoln assassinated (April 16, 1965)
1868 14th Amendment
1870 The incorporation of the UNITED STATES
1913 16th Amendment (Income Tax ratified)
1913 Federal Reserve Act
1913 17th Amendment
1933 Senate document 43 gave property to state, per Franklin D. Roosevelt
1935 Social Security Act
1939 The Buck Act
1974 The Privacy Act

9.2 Suggested Reading

The following books are recommended relating to sovereignty and freedom and are completely consistent with the content of this introductory document:

1. Sovereignty

- 1.1. Family Guardian Fellowship
<http://famguardian.org>
- 1.2. Sovereignty Education and Defense Ministry (SEDM)
<http://sedm.org>
- 1.3. *Path to Freedom*, Form #09.015-start your path to freedom and liberty HERE.
<https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/PathToFreedom.pdf>
- 1.4. *Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online*, Form #10.004
<https://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/FormsInstr.htm>
- 1.5. *Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Manual*, Form #10.005
<https://sedm.org/ItemInfo/Ebooks/SovFormsInstr/SovFormsInstr.htm>
- 1.6. *Sovereignty and Freedom Points and Authorities*, Litigation Tool #10.018
<https://sedm.org/Litigation/10-PracticeGuides/PointsAuth.pdf>
- 1.7. *Testament of Sovereignty*, Form #11.109, Sovereign Christian Fellowship
<https://sedm.org/13-SelfFamilyChurchGovnce/Testament%20Of%20Sovereignty.pdf>

2. Existence of God-Given Natural Rights- The existence and recognition of preexisting rights can be found in the documents listed below. Throughout these documents, it can be seen that the people are not subservient to the government, but rather that the government is subservient to the people.

- 2.1. *Famous Quotes About Rights and Liberty*, Form #08.001
<https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/FamousQuotes.pdf>
- 2.2. *Enumeration of Inalienable Rights*, Form #10.002
<https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/EnumRights.pdf>
- 2.3. *Sovereignty and Freedom Points and Authorities*, Litigation Tool #10.018
<https://sedm.org/Litigation/10-PracticeGuides/PointsAuth.pdf>
- 2.4. *Know Your Rights and Citizenship Status*, Form #10.009-Member Subscriptions
<https://sedm.org/product/know-your-rights-and-citizenship-status-form-10-009/>
- 2.5. *Your Exclusive Right to Declare or Establish Your Civil Status*, Form #13.008
<https://sedm.org/Forms/13-SelfFamilyChurchGovnce/RightToDeclStatus.pdf>
- 2.6. The Magna Carta (June 15, 1215)

- 2.7. The Declaration of Rights in Congress, at New York (October 19, 1765)
- 2.8. The Declaration of Rights in Congress, at Philadelphia (October 14, 1774)
- 2.9. The Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776)
- 2.10. The Articles of Confederation (November 15, 1777)
- 2.11. The Treaty of Paris (September 3, 1783)
- 2.12. This Constitution for the United States of America (September 17, 1787)
- 2.13. The Bill of Rights including the 9th and 10th Amendments (December 15, 1791)
3. How You LOSE Rights and How to Prevent the Loss
 - 3.1. How You Lose Constitutional or Natural Rights, Form #10.015
<https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/HowLoseConstOrNatRights.pdf>
 - 3.2. How You Voluntarily Surrender Your Constitutional/Private Rights to Become a Privileged Government "Straw Man"/Public Officer, SEDM Blog
<https://sedm.org/how-you-voluntarily-surrender-your-constitutional-private-rights-to-become-a-privileged-government-straw-man-public-officer/>
 - 3.3. Membership in a Specific Class, Status, or Group As a Cause for Loss of Rights, SEDM Blog
<https://sedm.org/membership-in-a-specific-class-status-or-group-as-a-cause-for-loss-of-rights/>
 - 3.4. The "Publici Juris" or "Public Rights" SCAM, SEDM Blog
<https://sedm.org/the-publici-juris-or-public-rights-scam/>
 - 3.5. Separation Between Public and Private Course, Form #12.025
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf>
 - 3.6. Private Right or Public Right? Course, Form #12.044
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/PrivateRightOrPublicRight.pdf>
 - 3.7. How State Nationals Volunteer to Pay Income Tax, Form #08.024
<https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/HowYouVolForIncomeTax.pdf>
4. Citizenship
 - 4.1. Citizenship and Sovereignty Course, Form #12.001
SLIDES: <https://sedm.org/LibertyU/CitAndSovereignty.pdf>
VIDEO: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xMrSiiAqJAU>
 - 4.2. Citizenship Status v. Tax Status, Form #10.011
<https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/CitizenshipStatusVTaxStatus/CitizenshipVTaxStatus.htm>
 - 4.3. Why You are a "national", "state national", and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen, Form #05.006
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/WhyANational.pdf>
5. Common Law
 - 5.1. Choice of Law, Litigation Tool #01.010-how to FORCE the judge to adopt common law instead of civil statutes.
<https://sedm.org/Litigation/01-General/ChoiceOfLaw.pdf>
 - 5.2. Common Law Practice Guide, Litigation Tool #10.013
<https://sedm.org/ItemInfo/Ebooks/CommLawPractGuide/CommLawPractGuide.htm>
 - 5.3. Common Law Abatement, Litigation Tool #10.016
<https://sedm.org/Litigation/10-PracticeGuides/common-law-abatement.pdf>
6. History
 - 6.1. The Documents listed in the Sequence of Historical Events in section 9.1.
 - 6.2. Highlights of American Legal and Political History, Form #11.202
<https://sedm.org/product/highlights-of-american-legal-and-political-history-cd/>
 - 6.3. Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online, Form #10.004, History
<https://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/FormsInstr-History.htm>
 - 6.4. Law and Government Topic, Section 15: Historical Information, Family Guardian Fellowship
<https://famguardian.org/Subjects/LawAndGovt/LawAndGovt.htm>
7. Government Corruption
 - 7.1. Government Corruption, Form #11.401
<https://sedm.org/home/government-corruption/>
 - 7.2. Legal Deception, Propaganda, and Fraud, Form #05.014
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/LegalDecPropFraud.pdf>
 - 7.3. Government Identity Theft, Form #05.046
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/GovernmentIdentityTheft.pdf>
 - 7.4. Government Instituted Slavery Using Franchises, Form #05.030
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/Franchises.pdf>

- 1 7.5. *Social Security: Mark of the Beast*, Form #11.407
2 <http://famguardian.org/Publications/SocialSecurity/TOC.htm>
- 3 7.6. *Socialism: The New American Civil Religion*, Form #05.016
4 <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/SocialismCivilReligion.pdf>
- 5 7.7. *The Creature from Jekyll Island*, A Second Look at the Federal Reserve, G. Edward Griffin
- 6 7.8. *The Anti-Federalist Papers*
7 <https://famguardian.org/Publications/AntiFederalistPapers/AFPIndex.htm>
- 8 8. Rebutting False Government, Legal Profession, and Private Sector Propaganda about Law and Sovereignty
 - 9 8.1. *SEDM Liberty University*, Section 8: Resources to Rebut Government, Legal, and Tax Profession Deception and
10 False Propaganda
11 <https://sedm.org/LibertyU/LibertyU.htm>
 - 12 8.2. *SEDM Liberty University*, Section 9: Resources to Rebut Private Sector Deception and False Propaganda
13 <https://sedm.org/LibertyU/LibertyU.htm>
 - 14 8.3. *Policy Document: Rebutted False Arguments About Sovereignty*, Form #08.018
15 <https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/RebFalseArgSovereignty.pdf>
 - 16 8.4. *Policy Document: Answers to Press Questions about Sovereignty Advocacy*, Form #08.019
17 <https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/PressQandAAboutSovereignty.pdf>
 - 18 8.5. *Flawed Tax Arguments to Avoid*, Form #08.004
19 <https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/FlawedArgsToAvoid.pdf>

20 **9.3 Employment and the Social Security Numbers**

21 There is no law forcing you to get a Social Security (SS) number or to give the SS number to anyone except the Social
22 Security administration. The only laws that have been passed concerning Social Security numbers are intended to force
23 companies to ask you for the number. All of this is covered in the Privacy Act of 1974. After the Privacy Act of 1974 no
24 law could be passed to compel you to give your social security number for any reason other than Social Security. More on
25 Social Security:

- 26 1. *Federal and State Withholding Options for Private Employers*, Form #09.001
27 <https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/FedStateWHOptions.pdf>
- 28 2. *Why You Aren't Eligible for Social Security*, Form #06.001
29 <https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/SSNotEligible.pdf>
- 30 3. *Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee*, Form #06.002
31 <https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/SSTrustIndenture.pdf>
- 32 4. *About SSNs and TINs on Government Forms and Correspondence*, Form #05.012
33 <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/AboutSSNsAndTINs.pdf>

9.4 Dun & Bradstreet Information

These are but a few of the organizations that are corporations. Check your own state to find out all the different corporations are listed in your county and state. You will be surprised and dismayed.

A search of Dun & Bradstreet's website (www.dnb.com) shows that:

- The "GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES" is a corporation. DUNS® Number *16-190-6193. Number of Employees: 2,768,886.
- The UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY has DUNS® number 11-495-0892 and ownership is "Private." Number of Employees: 2,768,886, Interestingly the same as for the entity listed above...
- STATE OF WASHINGTON, DUNS® Number *07-924-8936, listed as privately owned with 57,659 employees.
- WASHINGTON SENATE, DUNS® Number 80-888-2138, is owned by corporation with DUNS® # 07-924-8936 listed as privately owned.
- JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, DUNS® Number 79-053-1545, listed as privately owned.
- STATE PATROL WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF, DUNS® Number 94-560-7737, listed as privately owned.
- ATTORNEY GENERAL WASHINGTON STATE OFFICE OF, DUNS® Number 61-756-9314, owned by corporation with DUNS® Number 07-924-8936, listed as privately owned.

* Verified by representative "Jim" at Dun & Bradstreet 7/29/11 at 1 pm.

Note: While the DUNS ® Numbers are accurate, the Employee numbers may be out of date.

10 Glossary

More definitions like those in this section can be found at:

1. *Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online*, Form #10.004, Cites by Topic
<https://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/FormsInstr-Cites.htm>
2. *Sovereignty and Freedom Points and Authorities*, Litigation Tool #10.018, Section 1
<https://sedm.org/Litigation/10-PracticeGuides/PointsAuth.pdf>

=====

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 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 (U.S. dollars). By paying 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. But you were NEVER told this.

Allodial: Free; not holden of any lord or superior; owned without obligation of vassalage or fealty; the opposite of feudal. (also see Ownership)

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.

1 **Corporation:** An artificial person, a legal entity, a non-human, fictitious entity created by or under the authority of the
2 laws of a state.. Corporate fictitious entities are denoted in all caps. This includes the names of Citizens/Subjects. Your
3 fictitious “strawman” entity is addressed in all caps, i.e. JOHN SMITH, rather than John Smith An association of persons
4 created by statute as a legal entity. The law treats the corporation itself as a person which can sue or be sued. The
5 corporation is distinct from the individuals who comprise it (shareholders). The corporation survives the death of its
6 investors, as the shares can usually be transferred. Such entity subsists as a body politic under a special denomination,
7 which is regarded in law as having a personality and existence distinct from that of its several members, and which is, by
8 the same authority, vested with the capacity of continuous succession, irrespective of changes in its membership, either in
9 perpetuity or for a limited term of years, and of acting as a unit or single individual in matters relating to the common
10 purpose of the association, within the scope of the powers and authorities conferred upon such bodies by law. (page 340 of
11 the 6th Edition)

12 Refer to any UNITED STATES CODE (USC). Note the capitalization; this is evidence of a corporation, not a Republic.
13 For example, In Title 28 3002 (15) (A) (B) (C), it is unequivocally stated that the UNITED STATES is a corporation.

14 **Corporation de facto:** One existing under color of law and in pursuance of an effort made in good faith to organize a
15 corporation under the statute; an association of men claiming to be legally incorporated company, and exercising the
16 powers and functions of a corporation, but without actual lawful authority to do so. Its elements are a law or charter
17 authorizing such a corporation, an attempt in good faith to comply with law authorizing its incorporation, and
18 unintentional omission of essential requirements of the law or charter, and exercise in good faith corporate functions
19 under the law or charter. A corporation which has been defectively formed but which is not subject to collateral attack.
20 From Black’s Law Dictionary (pages 341 of the 6th Edition)

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

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

24 **Estoppel** – means that party is prevented by his own acts from claiming a right to detriment of other party who was
25 entitled to rely on such conduct and has acted accordingly. A principle that provides that an individual is barred from
26 denying or alleging a certain fact of state facts because of that individual’s previous conduct, allegations, or denial. A
27 doctrine which holds that and inconsistent position, attitude or course of conduct may not be adopted to loss or injury of
28 another.

29 **Lawful** – A term used in Common Law and Constitutional Law.

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

31 **What Does It Say?:**

32 Always remember, when reading any government document, especially if it is a legal document; you have to know the
33 meaning of the words being used. The accepted meaning is not always the same as what is being used in contracts and legal
34 documents. The 4th edition Black’s Law Dictionary is the primary reference to define the terminology in this document. It
35 is recommended to use this as a reference when reading legal documents that affect you. This is especially important if the
36 meanings of certain words have not been clearly defined in the body of the document being read. It can give you a false
37 sense of security. You may think the contract says one thing but, because of the different meanings of words in legal
38 terminology may have entirely different meaning. These documents once signed by the individual, become valid and either
39 support or help take away your God given sovereign rights.

40 For instance normal use of the word “person,” is ‘individual,’ ‘people,’ etc. But, in government documents it means “Citizen
41 of the UNITED STATES Corporation”. Most of us never think of this when reading a government document. The reason
42 they have redefined the word “person” is to make you have the rights you were given with the original constitution and those
43 are the rights of a sovereign free man. This gives you the feeling that you are free, but in reality you have become a slave to
44 the corporate state.

45 **“Freeman” vs. “Free man”**. On the surface they look the same. But when consulting Black’s law dictionary, you find two
46 completely different definitions.

- **'Freeman'** is defined in modern legal phraseology, as the appellation of a member of a city or borough having the right of suffrage, or member of any municipal corporation invested with full civic rights.
- **'Free man'** on the other hand is a lawfully competent sovereign that can act as juror and is also an allodial proprietor, as distinguished from a vassal or feudatory.

CITIZEN vs. Citizen vs. citizen:

- **CITIZEN:** All caps CITIZEN is generally defined as a Corporate Entity unless qualified with a specific explanation.
 - All CAPS generally refers to Corporate or Federal designations.
- **Citizen:** Capitalized Citizen is defined as Sovereigns or free man. This would be a “national” in a common law sense and a non-person in a civil statutory sense.
- **citizen:** Lower case citizen is generally defined as an individual and relies on the explanation for context.

Individual: Individual is also dependent upon the explanation and context.

PERSON, Person, person: A statutory Person is always defined as belonging to the corporation. A Constitutional person is not subject to the civil statutes and instead is protected by the common law. For instance, normal use of the word “person,” is ‘individual,’ ‘people,’ etc. But, in government documents it means STATUTORY “Citizen of the UNITED STATES Corporation.” Most of us never even think of this when reading a government document. The reason they have redefined the word person is to make you think they (the government) are talking about a sovereign individual. This gives you the feeling that you are free, but in reality you have become a slave to the corporate state.

Your Rights are “Self Evident”:

At the end of the Revolutionary War it was recognized that “We the People” (each individual) was a sovereign. Notice that no constitution (state or federal) has ever provided the people with any rights. The people possessed these rights before the Constitution was formed. Therefore, all constitutions (contracts with the people) state the limits of which government may exercise control of the people. In fact it is the existence and recognition of these rights that give the people authority to form both federal and state constitutions.

“**Common law**” is referred to as “**Public law**” and “**Statute law**” or “**Admiralty law**” is referred to as “**Private law.**” Admiralty law or Statute law was developed by the insurance companies that insured ships of the sea, and is therefore, private law.

Ownership of property: is either absolute or qualified. The ownership of property is absolute when a single person has the absolute dominion over it, and may use it or dispose of it according to his pleasure, subject only to general laws. The ownership is qualified when it is shared by one or more persons, when the time of enjoyment is deferred or limited, or when the use is restricted.

Sovereign – A human being protected by the Constitution. Sovereigns can absolutely own private property while STATUTORY citizens/subjects cannot. According to the original Constitution, all government comes from the Sovereign Individual. Without the Sovereign Individual, there is no government. Sovereign as defined in The 4th Edition Black’s Law Dictionary is “*an individual, body, or state in which independent and supreme authority is vested; a chief ruler with supreme power; a king or other ruler with limited power.*”

Statutory U.S. Citizen/Subject – A civil statutory corporate fictitious entity that merely represents a principal. It acts as a “straw man.” [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 civil status and transfer all of your rights to the UNITED STATES CORPORATION since you are now under contract. This contract has to be officially broken to get back sovereign status.

After You Read This, we encourage you to do your own research and Prove This to Yourself. We live in a most Amazing Time; a Time like none other in history. You now have a choice to stand aside and do nothing about what you now know, or stand up for what you believe in and give your kids and grandkids the kind of life you we’re supposed to have...