

4. KNOW YOUR CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND RESULTING RIGHTS!

Page

4. KNOW YOUR CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND RESULTING RIGHTS!.....	4-1
4.1 Natural Order.....	4-4
4.2 Rights Defined and Explained.....	4-6
4.3 What is the Difference Between a “Right” and a “Privilege”?.....	4-8
4.4 Government-instituted slavery using “privileges”.....	4-10
4.5 Fundamental Rights: Granted by God and Cannot be Regulated by the Government.....	4-12
4.6 The Three Definitions of “United States”.....	4-14
4.7 Two Political Models: “United States” vs “United States of America”.....	4-15
4.8 The Federal Zone.....	4-27
4.9 Resident.....	4-28
4.10 Citizenship.....	4-30
4.10.1 Sovereignty.....	4-34
4.10.2 Two Types of Citizens.....	4-34
4.10.3 Federal (U.S.) citizens.....	4-35
4.10.4 State Citizens.....	4-38
4.10.5 Natural Born Citizens (no federal citizenship).....	4-39
4.10.5.1 Legal Foundations of Natural Born state Citizenship.....	4-40
4.10.5.2 Some Natural Born state Citizens Can’t Vote in Federal elections.....	4-41
4.10.5.3 Some Natural Born state Citizens Can’t Serve on Jury Duty.....	4-42
4.10.5.4 Summary of Constraints applying to Natural Born State Citizenship.....	4-43
4.10.6 Rights Lost By Becoming a Federal Citizen.....	4-43
4.10.7 How Do We Lose Our Sovereignty and Become Federal Citizens?.....	4-44
4.11 Two of You.....	4-53
4.12 Contracts.....	4-53
4.13 Our Rights.....	4-54
4.13.1 No forced participation in Labor Unions or Occupational Licenses.....	4-54
4.13.2 Property Rights.....	4-55
4.13.3 No IRS Taxes.....	4-55
4.13.4 No Gun Control.....	4-56
4.13.5 Motor Vehicle Driving.....	4-60
4.13.6 No Marriage Licenses.....	4-62
4.13.6.1 Reason #1: The definition of a "license" demands that we <i>not</i> obtain one to marry.....	4-62
4.13.6.2 Reason #2: When you marry with a marriage license, you grant the State jurisdiction over your marriage.....	4-63
4.13.6.3 Reason #3: When you marry with a marriage license, you place yourself under a body of law which is immoral.....	4-63

1 4.13.6.4 Reason #4: The marriage license invades and removes God-given parental
2 authority..... 4-64
3 4.13.6.5 Reason #5: When you marry with a marriage license, you are like a polygamist. 4-64
4 4.13.6.6 When Does the State Have Jurisdiction Over a Marriage?..... 4-64
5 4.13.6.7 History of Marriage Licenses in America..... 4-64
6 4.13.6.8 What Should We Do?..... 4-65
7 4.13.7 Church Rights 4-65
8 **4.14 A Citizens Guide to Jury Duty 4-67**
9 4.14.1 Jury Power in the System of Checks and Balances: 4-67
10 4.14.2 A Jury's Rights, Powers, and Duties: 4-67
11 4.14.3 Jurors Must Know Their Rights: 4-68
12 4.14.4 Our Defense - Jury Power:..... 4-69
13 **4.15 The Story of the Buck Act of 1940 (4 U.S.C. Sections 105-113)..... 4-69**
14 4.15.1 The united States of America..... 4-69
15 4.15.2 The "SHADOW" States of the Buck Act..... 4-71
16 **4.16 The Solution..... 4-72**
17
18

1 *"To the security of a free Constitution, education contributes ... by teaching the people*
2 *themselves to know and value their own rights." - George Washington (1732-1799)*

3 *"The history of liberty is the history of the limitation of governmental power, not the*
4 *increase of it." Woodrow Wilson*

5 *"They [The makers of the Constitution] conferred, as against the government, the right to*
6 *be let alone - the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized*
7 *men." [Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, 1928] [emphasis added]*

8 *"In the general course of human nature, A POWER OVER A MAN'S SUSTENANCE*
9 *AMOUNTS TO A POWER OVER HIS WILL." Alexander Hamilton, The Federalist, No.*
10 *79*

11 *"America is much more than a geographical fact. It is a political and moral fact --the*
12 *first community in which men set out in principle to institutionalize freedom, responsible*
13 *government, and human equality."*
14 *--Adlai Stevenson*

15 After reading the previous section on the legal authority for income taxes, it ought to be pretty clear after seeing all the
16 game-playing congress did with the tax laws that we should:

17 ***"Always question authority!"***

18 ***"Always challenge jurisdiction!"***

19 Why should we question authority and challenge jurisdiction? Because if we aren't watching the government closely and
20 keeping them accountable, responsible, and constrained in power by the law and a system of checks and balances, tyranny
21 is virtually guaranteed:

22 *"Single acts of tyranny may be ascribed to the accidental opinion of a day. But a series of*
23 *oppressions, ... pursued unalterably through every change of ministers, too plainly proves*
24 *a deliberate systematic plan of reducing us to slavery." -- Thomas Jefferson*

25 How do we question authority? By looking at where that authority derives and ensuring that politicians and government
26 officials, when they order us to do something, be willing and able to describe to us the laws that give them their legal
27 authority. It is then our duty, as responsible citizens, to read the laws ourselves and ensure that these officials remain
28 strictly within the legal and constitutional bounds of their authority in order to prevent or avoid abuses of their authority.
29 It is also our duty to ensure that their authority is restrained by proper oversight and a system of checks and balances to
30 ensure that power is distributed among several instead of concentrated in a single spot. This is because "absolute power
31 corrupts absolutely", as they say. The voting booth, the jury box, and the Grand Jury are the only thing that prevents
32 tyranny from spreading and our politicians from becoming complete tyrants.

33 Knowing your constitutional, statutory, and common-law rights and the jurisdiction of each government organization is
34 therefore the first major step in questioning authority, which we should all do throughout our dealings with any government
35 organization.

36 Within the court system, legal authority is summed up in one word: *jurisdiction*. A court cannot order us to do anything
37 unless and until it can establish that it has "jurisdiction" to order us, or the people or institutions that control our assets, to
38 do something.

39 This chapter therefore discusses the extent of our rights. These rights, in turn, circumscribe the limits of the constitutional
40 and legal authority which any official in our federal and state governments must abide by and respect in administering and

1 executing the laws of the constitution, the U.S. Code, and the Code of Federal Regulations. Before we proceed with this
2 chapter, we shall offer a definition of "rights":

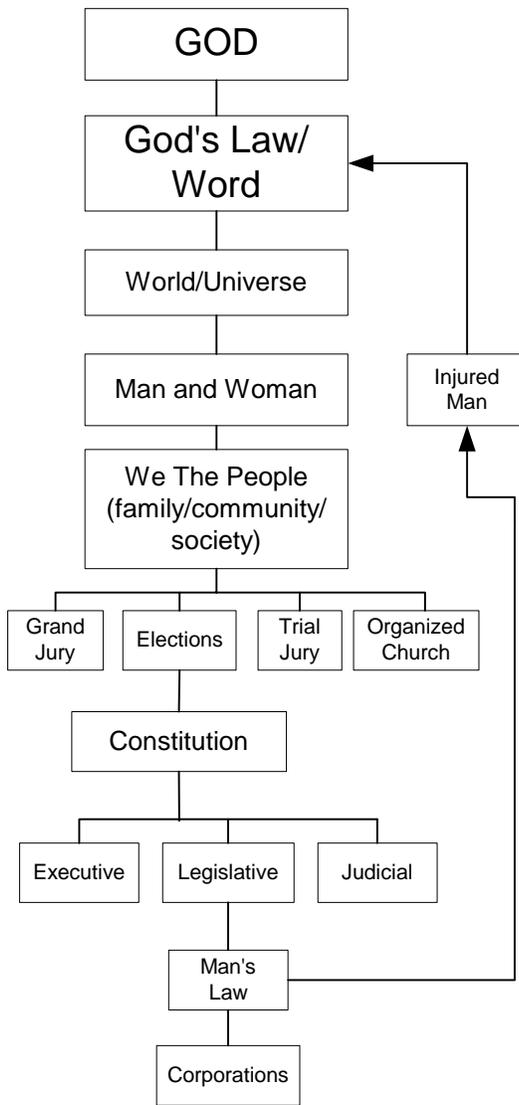
3 *"Individual liberties either expressly provided for in the state or federal constitutions,*
4 *such as the right to assemble or free speech, or which have been found to exist as those*
5 *constitutions have been interpreted, such as the right to an abortion; that which a person*
6 *is entitled to have, or to do, or to receive from others, within the limits prescribed by the*
7 *law; an enforceable legal right; or the capacity to enforce that right; "a claim or title to*
8 *or an interest in anything that is enforceable by law," 263 P. 2d 769, 773. See also civil*
9 *rights, constitutional rights; inalienable rights; inherent right; preemptive rights"*⁴⁴.

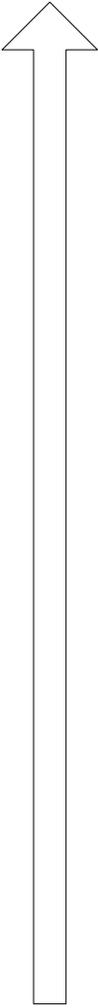
10 **4.1 Natural Order**

11 *"Don't go around saying the world owes you a living. The world owes you nothing. It*
12 *was here first." -Mark Twain*

13 Natural law is a product of the following natural order and hierarchy. We explained Natural Law earlier in section 3.4.
14 Natural Order explains the hierarchy of sovereignty within the universe and it is entirely consistent with the order that
15 things were created by God Himself. This hierarchy of sovereignty is unchangeable and immutable and cannot be denied,
16 denounced, or legislated away by any court or government. All human beings instinctively understand its meaning and
17 application. Below is a diagram of Natural Order

⁴⁴ *Law Dictionary*, Barron's, Copyright 1996, ISBN 0-8120-3096-6, pp. 445-446.



References	Explanation	SOVEREIGNTY
	Omnipotent, omnipresent, source of all Truth	GREATEST  LEAST
John 1:1	"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."	
Gen. 1:1-25	"In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth."	
Gen. 1:26-31	"Let Us make man in Our image"	
Matt. 4:10	"You shall worship the Lord your God and Him ONLY you shall serve."	
Julliard v. Greenman, 110 U.S. 421 (1884) Hale v. Henkel, 240 U.S. 43 (1906) Perry v. U.S., 394 U.S. 330 (1935)	Sovereignty resides in the people, not in the government. The People created trial by jury, and grand jury to punish/prevent sin. People created elections to organize government. Created church to promote spiritual welfare	
Church: Gen. 3:15	These organizations prevent injustice and protect our life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.	
Ten Commandments: Exodus 20:17	Constitution is a social contract approved through elections.	
Gen. 11:4-9 Matt. 20:25-29 Declaration of Independence	Government created by the people. "...whoever desires to become great among you, let him be your servant. And whoever desires to be first among you, let him be your slave."	
	Laws created by government	
	Corporations are fictions created by law	

1
2 The above diagram is also based on the following four U.S. Supreme Court rulings:

- 3
- 4
- 5
- **Julliard v. Greenman, 110 U.S. 421 (1884):** "There is no such thing as a power of inherent sovereignty in the government of the United States...In this country sovereignty resides in the people, and Congress can exercise no power which they have not, by their Constitution entrusted to it. All else is withheld."
 - **Hale v. Henkel, 240 U.S. 43 (1906):** "His [the individual's] rights are such as existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the State, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself, and the immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under a warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights."
- 6
7
8
9
10

- 1 • Perry v. U.S., 394 U.S. 330 (1935): “In the United States, sovereignty resides in the people...the Congress cannot
2 invoke sovereign power of the People to override their will as thus declared.”
- 3 • Yik Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356 (1886): “Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author
4 and source of law...While sovereign powers are delegated to...the government, sovereignty itself remains with the
5 people.”

6 The implications of the above diagram are profound. The biggest implication is that we are not to work for or be slaves of
7 our government. Our government is our slave, we are the masters and it has no business dictating anything to us or stealing
8 our money through direct taxes.

9 One of our readers (Clyde Hyde) has extended this concept of sovereignty and natural order so far as to litigate in a federal
10 court to request the court to make a declaratory judgment either pronouncing him a slave, or a sovereign, and the courts and
11 the government hate him for it. He has done this as a part of his tax trial. His efforts were the inspiration behind making
12 the above diagram, and he provided to us a similar but less complete version of the above diagram that inspired this section.
13 Way to go, Clyde!

14 **4.2 Rights Defined and Explained**

15 *"The people...are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty." --Thomas*
16 *Jefferson to James Madison, 1787. ME 6:392*

17 *"The people of every country are the only safe guardians of their own rights." --Thomas*
18 *Jefferson to John Wyche, 1809.*

19 Black's Law Dictionary (6th edition) defines our Constitutional Rights:

20 *"... Natural rights are those which grow out of the nature of man [the Creator] and*
21 *depend upon personality, as distinguished from such as are created by law and depend*
22 *upon civilized society; or those which are plainly assured by natural law..."*

23 In other words, Natural Rights or Natural Laws come from nature [the Creator] and are separate and distinct from those
24 laws derived by man. Our Constitution not only recognizes these Natural Rights (Natural Laws), but guarantees them as
25 individual Rights. The Constitution recognizes that they are superior to all other laws, including the laws made by man (any
26 level of government). That is, unless of course you freely waive your Rights, which is exactly what you do under
27 compulsion every time you file an income tax return. It is likely, however, that you didn't know that is what you were
28 doing. Hence, this section.

29 The various articles contained within this chapter will demonstrate to you the facts and the proof, not only that these things
30 are true, but just how they are used to infringe upon your Unalienable Rights as Sovereign Citizens and “natural persons” of
31 the several States. These Sovereign Citizens of the several States are the only People who have Constitutional (Natural)
32 Rights. No other status of “citizenship” or “residency” has these Natural Rights, yet you claim these other forms of
33 citizenship everyday, and as you do so, you are unknowingly waving your Natural Rights for the illusion of benefits from
34 the federal government. In effect, you have replaced your own Natural Rights for mere “government privileges.” [Whoops.]

35 It is all a matter of perspective and choice. The problem is, you probably don't know or understand that there are two sides
36 to this coin - and more importantly, that you have a choice. If you don't know how or when to “Reserve your Rights” then
37 you become prey to oppression and tyranny by any one, including the various levels of government, who might wish to take
38 advantage of you for their own sake or their notions of what is best for you. It is time to take charge of your own destiny
39 and stop being so casual about your Rights. You do have them, in that they do still exist. The question is do you have
40 access to them, when you need them the most. Not likely, unless you understand and use this valuable information at every
41 turn in your involvement with all levels of government.

1 So, please, take the time to read, study and verify this information thoroughly for yourself. And please, feel free to share it
2 with others. Organize discussion groups with your friends, relatives, and with your various clubs and organizations. The
3 more people who become enlightened, the sooner we can stop the insanity of oppression and tyranny, by any one,
4 especially our own government.

5 Time after time we have all heard the expression, “The People have the power.” Probably more times than any one of us
6 can count. We have heard that “We the People...” are the masters and the federal government is the servant of the People.
7 Today, most of us would agree that it is the other way around. Yet few of us can explain how or why this has come to be
8 true. While most of us understand these powers are actually our Rights as they were known, understood and written into the
9 Declarations of Independence, the Constitution of the United States of America and the Bill of Rights, few of us understand
10 how to use and enforce these Rights. The majority of us are unaware of how to protect these rights and ourselves from
11 those who would choose to usurp them, entrapping us into a web of deceit and misleading us to believe we must obey what
12 are obviously laws which function outside our protections under the Constitution.

13 We often hear speakers proclaim “The people must protect (reserve) their Rights or they won't have any.” Yet, few actually
14 know how. Of course every elected official is required to take an oath of office, which includes the statement “... to protect
15 and defend the Constitution of the United States of America...”. As we all have come to realize, we are gradually losing our
16 Rights with each passing year, as the government continues to erode them away with still more federal regulation being
17 imposed.

18 In paraphrasing Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas (well known for his conservative views), he said:

19 *“... I promise to fight federalism at ever turn. But, the People must first 'reserve' their*
20 *'Rights' or I can do nothing ...”*

21 We have all heard other notable people make similar statements in the past, and yet I have found that very few of us
22 actually know and understand what is meant by these words. Most of us assume that the government itself is waging the
23 battle to protect our Rights, or simply believe that these Rights we have are just there and known to all. So, who in their
24 right mind would, or even could, get away with denying them. As you read this section, not only will you come to know
25 exactly what Justice Thomas meant in those few words, but you will also understand precisely how to go about “reserving
26 your Rights.” You will learn that there is a lot more going on here than first meets the eye.

27 So, how do we protect and enforce these Unalienable Rights granted to us by our Creator, from those who would steal them
28 away? Who are those that would trick us into being unknowing and unwilling victims of what seems to be unconstitutional
29 laws that violate our natural rights?

30 Most would agree that it is the government and big business, which seek to usurp our rights. The government on all levels
31 (local, county, state and federal) operates on a system that is actually outside the protections of the Constitution, which is a
32 little known and even less understood conspiracy perpetrated on the American People to control their lives and their money
33 (property and other assets). Meanwhile, big business lobbies congress to the point that “We the People...” have little if any
34 input or affect in the legislative process. So, it is our elected officials in government who have betrayed both their oaths of
35 office, and our faith that they will do what they promised during the election process.

36 It is out goal, as set forth in the following pages, to inform you as to precisely how government and big business
37 accomplish these deeds of deception, trickery and fraud. Then, to further instruct you, we will educate you as to how to
38 overcome these obstacles and barriers to the freedoms we were granted by our Creator, and guaranteed by our Constitution,
39 for which so many have fought and died to preserve and protect for ourselves and for our posterity.

40 We have the power - we always have! It is time then to reeducate ourselves, getting away from the leftist rhetoric and back
41 to the simple facts of the matter in an effort to save our Constitution and our Individual Freedoms. Our tolerance and
42 silence has too long been mistaken for ignorance, and the faith we have entrusted in our elected officials has certainly been
43 betrayed.

44 *“No legislative act contrary to the Constitution can be valid. To deny this would be to*
45 *affirm that the deputy (agent) is greater than his principal; that the servant is above the*

1 *master; that the representatives of the people are superior to the people; that men, acting*
 2 *by virtue of powers may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they*
 3 *forbid. It is not to be supposed that the Constitution could intend to enable the*
 4 *representatives of the people to substitute their will to that of their constituents. A*
 5 *Constitution is, in fact, and must be regarded by judges, as fundamental law. If there*
 6 *should happen to be an irreconcilable variance between the two, the Constitution is to be*
 7 *preferred to the statute.” - Alexander Hamilton (Federalist Paper # 78)*

8 *“Where rights secured by the Federal Constitution are involved, there can be no rule-*
 9 *making or legislation which would abrogate them.”*
 10 *Miranda v. Arizona, 384 US 436 (1966)*

11 *“Truth is incontrovertible, ignorance can deride it, panic may resent it, malice may*
 12 *destroy it, but there it is.” Winston Churchill*

13 **4.3 What is the Difference Between a “Right” and a “Privilege”?**

14 A right is a behavior or a choice, the exercise of which can't be taken away, fined, taxed, or regulated by anyone, including
 15 the government. A privilege, is something that can be taken away at any moment, usually at the discretion of the entity
 16 providing it, subject only to the contractual and legal constraints governing your relationship with that entity. For instance,
 17 it is unconstitutional for the government to tax or fine you for exercising your right to free speech guaranteed by the First
 18 Amendment to the Constitution. To give another example, no one, including the government, your employer, or another
 19 human being can fine or penalize you for exercising your right to vote, for instance, by taxing you or charging you a fee. If
 20 voting were a privilege then they could, but it is a right, so they can't. Such a fee is called a “poll tax” and the courts have
 21 repeatedly held that poll taxes are illegal, no matter who charges them.

22 You can't be fined you for exercising the right not to incriminate yourself guaranteed by the 5th Amendment, by, for
 23 instance, fining you \$500 (under the “Jurat” amendment and 26 U.S.C. §6702) for refusing to sign your 1040 income tax
 24 return “under penalty of perjury”. The government also should never be permitted to fine you for your right under the
 25 Petition clause of the constitution to correct a government wrongdoing (the First Amendment states that we have a right “to
 26 petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”), but in fact the courts routinely do this anyway, in violation of the
 27 constitution. This tactic is part of the “judicial conspiracy to protect the income tax” defined elsewhere in this document,
 28 including in section 6.6. The fact that most Americans allow and tolerate this kind of injustice, abuse, and violation of their
 29 God-given rights confounds us and simply reveals how apathetic and indifferent we have become about our heritage and
 30 our treasured rights under the Constitution of the United States.

31 Privileges, however, are much different from rights. Privileges we want are how the government, our employer, and others
 32 we know enslave and coerce us into giving up our rights voluntarily. Giving up a right is an injury, and as one shrewd
 33 friend frequently said:

34 *“The more you want, the more the world can hurt you.”*

35 The more needy and desperate we allow ourselves to become, the more susceptible we become to being abused by
 36 voluntarily jeopardizing our rights and becoming willing slaves to others. There is nothing unconstitutional or illegal about
 37 giving away our rights in exchange for benefits in this way, so long as we do it voluntarily. Situations where we surrender
 38 rights in exchange for privileges are commonplace and actually are the foundation of the commercial marketplace. This
 39 exchange is referred to as a business transaction and is usually governed by some contractual or legal vehicle in order to
 40 protect the property interests of the parties to the transaction. This legal vehicle is the Uniform Commercial Code, or UCC.
 41 An example of a privilege we give up our property rights to exercise is legalized gambling. If a person is a compulsive
 42 gambler and they lose their whole life savings and gamble themselves into massive debt, they in effect have sold
 43 themselves into legalized financial slavery to the casino. That's perfectly legal, and the laws will protect the property
 44 interest of the casino and the right of the casino to collect on the debt. Even though the Thirteenth Amendment outlawed
 45 slavery and even though the gambler might be a slave in this circumstance, because it was his choice and he wasn't
 46 compelled to do it, then it isn't illegal or unconstitutional.

1 Another example of privileges being exchanged for rights is when we obtain a state marriage license. When we voluntarily
 2 get a marriage license, we basically surrender our God-given right to control the fruit of our marriage, including our
 3 children and all our property, and give jurisdiction to the government to control every aspect of our lives. Many people do
 4 this because their hormones get the better of them and they aren't practical or rational enough to negotiate the terms of their
 5 marriage and won't sit down with their spouse and write down an agreement that will keep the government out of their
 6 lives. Marriage is supposed to be a confidential spiritual and religious union between a man and a woman, but when we get
 7 a marriage license, we violate the separation of church and state and actually get married not only to our spouse, but also to
 8 the government. We become, in effect, a polygamist! A marriage license is a license to the government, not to us, that
 9 allows them to invade our lives any way they see fit at anytime at the request of either spouse! If couples get married in the
 10 church and get a marriage certificate but don't get a marriage license from the state, then the government has no jurisdiction
 11 over the spouses, the children, or the property of the marriage. If divorce results, the parties can litigate if need be, but the
 12 government has to stay within the bounds of any written or verbal agreement that the spouses have between them.

13 The government can't take away rights against your will but it can definitely take away privileges, often indiscriminately.
 14 For instance, receiving social security checks is a privilege, and not a right. The courts have repeatedly ruled that social
 15 security is not a contract or a right, but a privilege. See section 2.9.1 entitled "Social Security Is NOT a contract" for
 16 further details on this subject. We can only earn that privilege by "volunteering" to be a U.S. or "federal" Citizen and
 17 paying into the Social Security System. Paying into the Social Security System means we have to waive our right to not
 18 be taxed on our income with direct taxes, which the Constitution forbids. Same thing for Medicare and disability insurance.
 19 There is nothing immoral or unethical or illegal with being taxed on our income to support these programs provided:

- 20 1. We are informed prior to joining that participation was voluntary and that we could not be coerced to join.
- 21 2. There is some measure of accountability and fiduciary duty associated with the government in managing and
- 22 investing our money. Good stewardship of our contributions by the government is expected and bad stewardship
- 23 is punished by the the law and those who enforce the law.
- 24 3. We are informed frequently by the fiduciary that we can leave the program at any time, and that our benefits will
- 25 be proportional to our contributions.
- 26 4. We made a conscious, informed decision on a signed contract to sacrifice our rights to qualify to receive the
- 27 benefit or privilege.
- 28 5. If you die young or never collect benefits, your contributions plus interest should be given to your relatives.
- 29 6. There is no unwritten or invisible contract that binds us, and nothing will be expected of us that wasn't clearly
- 30 explained up front before we signed the contract.

31 However, the problem is that our national government has mismanaged the funds put into the Social Security System and
 32 squandered the money. This has lead them to violate their fiduciary duties and the above requirements as follows:

- 33 1. The government refuses to be accountable or to notify us of the benefits we have earned. They also don't tell us
- 34 on their statements how much we would earn if we quit contributing today and only drew benefits based on what
- 35 we paid in the past.
- 36 2. The federal government won't tell us that participation is voluntary and they provide no means on the social
- 37 security website (<http://www.ssa.gov>) to de-enroll from the program. Instead, they try to fool us all into thinking
- 38 that the program is mandatory when in fact it is entirely voluntary. The reason the U.S. Government won't tell us
- 39 that participation is voluntarily is that so many people would leave such an inefficient and poorly managed system
- 40 to start their own plans when they find this out that the Pozzi scheme it has become would suffer instant meltdown
- 41 and would turn into a big scandal!
- 42 3. If you never collect benefits or you die young, all the money you paid in and the interest aren't given to your
- 43 relatives as an inheritance. The government keeps EVERYTHING, and this is a BIG injustice that would not
- 44 occur if the program were run more like the annuity that it should be.
- 45 4. There is no written agreement or contract, so they have no obligation or liability to be good stewards over our
- 46 contributions.
- 47 5. Our kids are coerced into joining the system when they are born under the Enumeration At Birth program and the
- 48 decision is made by their parents and not by them directly. This is unethical and immoral. See section 2.8.2.1 for
- 49 details on this type of scamming by the government.
- 50 6. We are also coerced by our parents to join because the IRS deceives us into thinking that we are obligated to get
- 51 Socialist Security Numbers for each of our children in order to qualify to use them as deductions on our taxes. In

effect, they bribe us with our own money to sell our children into slavery into this inept and poorly managed system.

For all the above reasons and many more, *we recommend expatriating out of this bankrupt system as quickly as you can!* It's a "privilege" you can't be coerced to participate in anyway. We have to ask ourselves: Is a *compelled* benefit really a benefit, or just another form of slavery? The trick is determining how to escape, because you will get absolutely NO help from the Social Security Administration or the government! We provide answers to this dilemma of how to abandon the Social Security Program and your federal citizenship in Chapter 8 later on in this book.

4.4 Government-instituted slavery using "privileges"

"The more you want, the more the world can hurt you." Confucius

A favorite trick of governments is to make something illegal and then turn it into a "privilege" that is taxed. This is how governments maximize their revenues. They often call the tax a "license fee", as if to imply that you never had the right to do that activity without a license. You will never hear a government official admit to it, but the government reasoning is that the tax amounts to a "bribe" or "tribute" to the government to get them to honor or respect some privilege and to enforce it in a court of law. They will even try to treat your rights this way! Here is what the courts have to say about this kind of despicable behavior by the government:

"A right common in every citizen such as the right to own property or to engage in business of a character not requiring regulation CANNOT, however, be taxed as a special franchise by first prohibiting its exercise and then permitting its enjoyment upon the payment of a certain sum of money." Stevens v. State, 2 Ark. 291; 35 Am. Dec. 72, Spring Val. Water Works v. Barber, 99 Cal. 36, 33 Pac. 735, 21 L.R.A. 416. Note 57 L.R.A. 416

Clear thinking about our freedom and liberty demands that when faced with situations like this, we ask ourselves, where does the government derive *its* authority and "privileges"()?. from the PEOPLE! The Declaration of Independence says so:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Instead, we ought to charge government employees a tax for the "privilege" of having the authority and the "privilege" from the people to govern them, and the tax that government servants pay us for that privilege should be equal to whatever they charge us for the privileges they delegate back to us using the authority we gave them! We need to think clearly about this because it's very easy to get trapped in bad logic by deceitful lawyers and politicians who want to get into your bank account and enslave you with their unjust laws and taxes. We should always remember who the public servants are and who the public is. We are the public and government employees are the servants! Start acting like the boss for once and tell the government what you expect out of them. The only reason the government continues to listen to us is because:

- We vote our officials into office.
- We can buy guns to protect ourselves from government abuse.
- If we don't like the laws they pass, we can nullify them every time we sit down on a jury.

For instance, the government started issuing marriage licenses in about 1923 and charged people for the "privilege". But then we have to ask ourselves what a license is. A license is permission from the state to perform an act which, without a license, would be illegal. Is it illegal to get married *without* the blessing of the state? Did Adam and Eve have a marriage license from God? Absolutely NOT. Marriage licenses, driver's licenses, and professional licenses are a scam designed to increase control of the state over your life and turn you into a financial slave and serf to the government!

1 The IRS uses privilege-induced slavery to its advantage as well. For instance, it:

- 2 1. Sets the rate of withholding for a given income slightly higher than it needs to be so that Americans who paid tax will
3 have to file to get their money back. In the process of filing, these unwitting citizens:
 - 4 1.1. Have to incriminate themselves on their tax returns.
 - 5 1.2. Forfeit most of the Constitutional rights, including the First (right to NOT communicate with your
6 government), Fourth (seizure), and Fifth Amendment (self-incrimination) protections.
 - 7 1.3. Tell the IRS their employer, which later allows the IRS to serve the private employer illegally with a “Notice
8 of Levy” and steal assets in violation of due process protections in the Constitution in the Fifth Amendment.
- 9 2. On the W-4 form, makes it a privilege just to hold onto your income. The regulations written by the Treasury illegally
10 (and unconstitutionally) say that if a person does not submit a W-4 or submits an incorrect W-4, the employer (who
11 really isn’t an “employer” because it isn’t a federal employer who has “employees” as defined in 26 CFR § 31.3401(c
12)) must withhold at the single zero rate. Thus, it becomes a “privilege” to just receive the money you earned without
13 tax deducted! The only way you can preserve the “privilege” is to incriminate yourself by filling out the W-4, in
14 violation of the Fifth Amendment.

15 To give you just one more example of how privilege-induced slavery leads to abuse, lets look at licenses to practice law.
16 The only rational basis for having any kind of professional license is consumer protection, but the legal profession has
17 totally distorted and twisted this concept to benefit them, which amounts to a massive conflict of interest. For instance:

- 18 1. Only licensed attorneys can defend others in court. This prevents family members or friends or paralegals from
19 providing low-cost legal assistance in court, and creates a greater marketplace and monopoly for legal services by
20 attorneys. This also means that a lot more people go without legal representation, because they can’t hire afford to hire
21 a lawyer to represent them. Is that justice, or is that simply the spread of oppression and injustice in the name of profit
22 for the legal profession?
- 23 2. Even if the attorney is licensed to practice law from the socialist state, the court can revoke their right to defend anyone
24 in a court of law. For instance:
 - 25 2.1. Look at what the court did to attorney Jeffrey Dickstein in *United States v. Collins*, 920 F.2d 619, (10th Cir.
26 11/27/1990), which we showed in section 6.6.5. If you look at the ruling for this case, you will find that the court
27 withdrew defendant Collins right to be represented by Attorney Dickstein, because they called attorney Dickstein
28 a “vexatious litigant”. He was therefore deprived of his choice of competent legal counsel, because the court
29 viewed his counsel as “politically incorrect”.
 - 30 2.2. Refer also to what the court did to attorney Oscar Stilley in section 6.5.1, as he defended Dr. Phil Roberts on
31 tax charges. The court said, and we quote:

32 *“The practice of law, sir, is a privilege, especially in Federal Court. You’re close to*
33 *losing that privilege in this court, Mr. Stilley.”*

- 34 3. Clients with attorneys are given favoritism by the court in the award of attorney fees against the other side. This leads
35 attorneys to inflate their fees if they expect sanctions, in order to coerce the opposing side to settle. In most courts, pro
36 per or pro se litigants are either not allowed or seldom are awarded attorney fees against the opposing side. Only
37 litigants who have counsel can get attorney fee awards by the court. In effect, the courts treat the time and expense of
38 pro per litigants in defending themselves as irrelevant and completely without value! That’s right..if you as a pro per
39 litigant keep track of your time diligently and bill for it at a rate less than an attorney in your motion for sanctions
40 against the other side, the judge (who incidentally used to be a lawyer and probably still has lawyer golf buddies he
41 wants to bring business to) will laugh you out of the courtroom! This has the effect of incentivizing people to have
42 expensive legal counsel and incentivizes the lawyers to prolong the litigation and maximize their hourly rate to
43 maximize their income. If you then ask a judge why they don’t award attorney fee sanctions to pro per litigants, he
44 might get defensive and say: “*Pro per litigants are high maintenance, and make extra work for the court because they*
45 *don’t know what they are doing.*” And yet these same courts and judges are the ones who earlier, as attorneys
46 practicing law, intimidated and perpetuated the very ignorance on the part of their clients that made these people
47 ignorant litigants as pro pers! All this rhetoric is just a smokescreen for the real agenda, which is maximizing business
48 for and profits of those who practice law, and restricting the supply of qualified talent in order to keep the prices and
49 the income of attorneys artificially high.

1 If we avail ourselves of a "privilege" granted by the state through operation of any statute that does not involve the exercise
2 of a fundamental right, then we cannot have a constitutional grounds for redress of grievances against the statute:

3 *"Anyone who partakes of the benefits or privileges of a given statute, or anyone who even
4 places himself into a position where he may avail himself of those benefits at will, cannot
5 reach constitutional grounds to redress grievances in the courts against the given
6 statute." [Ashwander v. T.V.A., 297 U.S. 288, 346, 56 S. Ct. 466, 482, 80 L.Ed. 688,
7 (1938)][underlines added]*

8 But if we are simply trying to exist, by working and receiving a paycheck, voting, serving on jury duty, and fulfilling our
9 various civic and family duties, we cannot be taxed for the mere privilege of existing:

10 *"The individual, unlike the corporation, cannot be taxed for the mere privilege of
11 existing. The corporation is an artificial entity which owes its existence and charter
12 power to the State, but the individual's right to live and own property are natural rights
13 for the enjoyment of which an excise cannot be imposed." Redfield v. Fisher, 292
14 Oregon 814, 817*

15 *"Legislature...cannot name something to be a taxable privilege unless it is first a
16 privilege." [Taxation West Key 43]... "The Right to receive income or earnings is a
17 right belonging to every person and realization and receipt of income is therefore not a
18 'privilege', that can be taxed." [Taxation West Key 933]-Jack Cole Co. v. MacFarland,
19 337 S.E. 2d 453, Tenn.*

20 **4.5 Fundamental Rights: Granted by God and Cannot be Regulated by the Government**

21 It is upsetting to read that the IRS can come to someone's door to demand to see personal documents, which in some cases
22 are private even to members of our own family. It is also embarrassing to see that so many of us are not willing to do more
23 than "bitch a little" when we hear or read about these encroachments.

24 Obviously, in the case of filing government forms, once we volunteer, we usually use whatever means at our disposal to cut
25 down the amount of theft and plunder by the government, even at the further expense of our rights and liberty. Since
26 deductions are a matter of legislative grace, the burden of proof shifts to "we the people" to verify the claims taken on the
27 forms, which were signed under penalty of perjury.

28 Simply stated, once we allowed ourselves to get involved in this taxing scheme, it puts us in the position of having to strip
29 before a government agent, who at his discretion will tell us how close to naked we have to get. To be quite frank, there is
30 nothing stopping him from saying, "OK. now bend over."

31 Once compromised, we're on that "slippery slope," having given up our status of master over government to being a subject
32 to it, and accepting rape as a part of life.

33 Each of us needs to just stop and take a little time to analyze just how far down the path of subject status we have come.
34 Just how much farther are we willing to go before we say, "Enough" or are we willing to even say "Enough"?

35 We should be asking ourselves: Just how sacred are our God given constitutionally protected rights? Have we lost sight of
36 our objective of restoring liberty for ourselves and family? And even if we know something is wrong, and we start to do
37 something about it, are we standing on solid ground?

38 There are a lot of theories on why we shouldn't be obligated to file tax forms. To me the number one position, in a class of
39 its own, is the required waiver of fundamental rights. The whole income tax battle is a rights issue.

1 I personally hold the position that I am a master over government and not a subject to it. I am not one who can be
2 compelled to waive fundamental rights to comply with some taxing scheme, merely for exercising my right to work and
3 exist.

4 I absolutely have no "legal duty" to waive my fundamental rights to speak or not to speak, as protected under the First
5 amendment, my right to be secure in my personal home, papers and effects, as protected under the Fourth amendment, my
6 right not to be compelled to be a witness against myself and my right to due process of law, as protected under the Fifth and
7 Fourteenth Amendments, my right to an impartial judge and jury, as protected under the Sixth amendment or any other
8 rights protected under the Ninth amendment.

9 This is not a wild theory claim. I don't need to claim rights under the state Uniform Commercial Code. My rights are God
10 given, not commercially given. Neither do I need to fear waiving a right because I use a "zip code" as part of my mailing
11 address.

12 The Supreme Court of the United States has already ruled on the standard for waiver of rights.

13 *"Waivers of constitutional rights not only must be voluntary but must be knowing,*
14 *intelligent acts done with sufficient awareness of the relevant circumstances and likely*
15 *consequences." **Brady v. U.S.**, 397 U.S. at 749, 90 S.Ct. 1463 at 1469 (1970).*

16 See also the following cases:

17 ***Fuentes v. Shevin**, 407 U.S. 67 (1972);*
18 ***Brookhart v. Janis**, 384 U.S. 6 (1966);*
19 ***Empsak V. U.S.**, 349 U.S. 190 (1955);*
20 ***Johnson v. Zerbst**, 304 U.S. 58 (1938).*

21 The issue of protection of rights has a track record 10 miles long. We should be able to confidently say:

22 *"We got em, they are ours, you (government) can't take em. If you (government) say that*
23 *we lost them or waived them, the burden of proof is on you (government) to show us how*
24 *we lost them or waived them or where you have the authority to take them."*

25 Let me cite an example that establishes a standard for the protection of rights, so you can see some of these cases that
26 establish that track record. Back in the 60's, there was a voting rights case down in Texas. The state of Texas was imposing
27 a poll tax on the voters prior to letting them vote. The Texas U.S. District Court said in ***U.S. v. Texas***, 252 F.Supp 234, 254,
28 (1966):

29 *"Since, in general, only those who wish to vote pay the poll tax, the tax as administered*
30 *by the State, is equivalent to a charge or a penalty imposed on the exercise of a*
31 *fundamental right. If the tax were increased to a high degree, as it could be if valid, it*
32 *would result in the destruction of the right to vote. See **Grosjean v. American Press Co.**,*
33 *297 U.S. 233, 244, 54 S.Ct. 444 (1936).*

34 [Note that the court reiterated the fundamental premise of law expressed by Chief Justice John Marshall in the landmark
35 decision of ***McCulloch v. Maryland***, 4 Wheat 418 at 431 (1819), that "the power to tax is the power to destroy."]

36 The Texas district court went on to quote from the Supreme Court case of ***Harman v. Forsenius***, 380 U.S 528 at 540, 85
37 S.Ct. 1177, 1185 (1965):

38 *"It has long been established that a State may not impose a penalty upon those who*
39 *exercise a right guaranteed by the Constitution." **Frost & Frost Trucking Co. v.***
40 ***Railroad Comm'n of California**, 271 U.S. 583. "Constitutional rights would be of little*
41 *value if they could be indirectly denied,' **Smith v. Allwright**, 321 US. 649, 644, or*
42 *manipulated out of existence,' **Gomillion v. Lightfoot**, 364 U.S. 339, 345."*

1 That Texas federal district court held the poll tax unconstitutional and invalid and enjoined the state of Texas from
2 requiring the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

3 Now a rare legal procedure followed that ruling. The state of Texas appealed. Not to the court of appeals, but directly to
4 the Supreme Court. And in an equally rare circumstance, the Supreme Court took the district court's opinion as its own and
5 affirmed the Judgment based on the facts and opinion stated by the district court. See *Texas v. U.S.*, 384 U.S. 155 (1966)

6 When the Amendments to the Constitution for the United States were ratified, they were considered a bill of restrictions on
7 the government, not a grant of rights that could be taken from "we the people." The courts have upheld this premise many
8 times, so if you're going to take a stand, it would be wise to base that stand on a position that has, at the minimum, the track
9 record established for the guarantee of fundamental rights. There is none better!!

10 The conclusion of this exercise then, is that the government cannot tax or penalize the exercise of a right. You might then
11 ask yourself:

- 12 1. Why does the IRS impose a \$500 fine for filing a tax return that exercises our Fifth Amendment right not to
13 incriminate myself and doesn't have our signature? (this is called a Jurat violation)
- 14 2. Why does the IRS impose a \$50 fine upon employers or individual who file a 1099 form that does not have a
15 social security number if the party we employed wants his or her 5th Amendment right not to incriminate
16 him/herself respected?
- 17 3. Why can the state require individuals to provide their social security number in order to get a driver's license that
18 allows them to exercise their RIGHT to drive?

19 The answer is that they can't and shouldn't be allowed to do any of the above, because they amount to a tax or a penalty on
20 the exercise of a God-given right!

21 **4.6 The Three Definitions of "United States"**

22 Most of us are unaware that the term United States has several meanings and that it is up to us to know and understand
23 these differences, to use them appropriately, and to clarify exactly which one we mean whenever we sign any piece of
24 paper (including voter registration, tax documents, etc). If we do not, we could be subjecting ourselves to unknowing,
25 unwilling and involuntary acts, not to mention surrendering out Constitutional rights. The fact is, we have been doing just
26 that for most, if not all, of our lives. We have become so casual in our use of the term United States it is no longer
27 understood that there are actually three different meanings to the term.

28 Most of us have grown up thinking the term United States indicates and includes all 50 States of the Union. In one sense
29 this is true and as you will see this is the third meaning as defined by the united States supreme Court. But, usually when
30 we (Joe six pack) use the term United States we actually think we are saying the united States, as we are generally thinking
31 of the several States or the union of States. There are times when you could be mistaken and as you will come to realize,
32 this could be a very costly assumption.

33 First, it should be noticed that the term United States is a noun. In fact, it is the proper name and title "We the people..."
34 gave to the corporate entity (non-living thing) of the federal (central) government created by the Constitution. This in turn
35 describes where the United States was to be housed as the Seat of the Government - In the District of Columbia, not to
36 exceed a ten mile square.

37 *Constitution (Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17):*

38 *To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not*
39 *exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance*
40 *of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like*
41 *Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in*
42 *which the Same shall be for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and*
43 *other needful Buildings;—And [underlines added]*

1 Here is how the united States supreme Court addressed the question of the meaning of the term United States and how it
 2 affects our Citizenship (see Black's Law Dictionary) in the case of *Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt* 324 U.S. 652, (1945).
 3 The Court ruled that the term United States has three uses:

- 4 1. "...either as the name of a sovereign occupying the position analogous to that of other sovereigns in the family
 5 of nations, or
- 6 2. "...as designating the territory over which the sovereignty of the United States (Federal government) extends" or
- 7 3. "...as the collective name for the states which are united by and under the Constitution."

8 In other words, the term United States may mean:

- 9 1. "These united States," when traveling abroad, you come under the jurisdiction of the President through his
 10 agents in the U.S. State Department, where "U.S." refers to the sovereign nation. You are a "Citizen of the United
 11 States" like someone is a Citizen of France, or England. or
- 12 2. "The United States (the District of Columbia, possessions and territories)". Here Congress has exclusive
 13 legislative jurisdiction. In this sense, the term "United States" is a singular noun. You are a person residing in the
 14 District of Columbia, one of its Territories or Federal areas (enclaves). Hence, even a person living in the one of
 15 the sovereign States could still be a member of the Federal area and a "citizen of the United States."
- 16 3. "The several States which is the united States of America." Referring to the 50 sovereign States, which are
 17 united under the Constitution of the United States of America. The federal area is not included in this definition
 18 because the Congress does not have exclusive legislative authority over any of the 50 sovereign States within the
 19 Union of States. Rights are retained by the States in the 9th and 10th Amendments, and you are a "Citizen of these
 20 united States."

21 Because the supreme Court has ruled on this matter, it is now incumbent upon each of us to always remember it and to
 22 apply it in all of our dealings with the Federal Government. If not, we lose our individual Sovereignty by default and the
 23 Federal Government assumes jurisdiction over us. So, while a sovereign Citizen will want to be the third type of Citizen
 24 and on occasion the first, he would never want to be the second.

25 Yet on every government (any level) document we sign (e.g. Social Security, Marriage License, Voter Registration, Drivers
 26 License, BATF 4473, etc.) they either require you to be "a citizen of the United States" or they ask "are you a resident of
 27 Illinois?". If you accept their assumption, or you answer "Yes" to the question, usually under penalty of perjury, then you
 28 have voluntarily placed yourself under their jurisdiction and are therefore subject to Federal & State Codes and Regulations
 29 (Statutes).

30 Statute Law is, in effect, contract law (private law). As you will soon read, the government uses various ways to mislead
 31 and trick us into their private laws (outside our Constitutional protections), committing a great fraud on the American
 32 People.

33 The essentials of their deception include the following, to which this document is dedicated to exposing:

- 34 1. Which United States are they talking about (this article)?
- 35 2. What is a "person"?
- 36 3. What is an "individual"?
- 37 4. How can there be two of you?
- 38 5. What constitutes "foreign income" and "domestic income"?
- 39 6. What is the SOLUTION?

40 I hope you will take the time to STUDY this information thoroughly, then commence to use it, in an effort to untangle
 41 yourself from this web of deceit. It is the only sure, nonviolent way to regain your Constitutional Rights as it guarantees
 42 you your individual sovereignty as a freeman.

43 **4.7 Two Political Models: "United States" vs "United States of America"**

The Great IRS Hoax: Why We Don't Owe Income Tax, version 2.50

Copyright Christopher M. Hansen

<http://familyguardian.tzo.com/>

1 Many people are blissfully unaware that there are actually *two* mutually exclusive models for political organization within
 2 the United States of America. You have an option to adopt either. This book describes how to regain the model on the
 3 right, the “United States of America”. We have prepared a table to compare the two and explain what we mean:

4 **Table 4-1: Two Political Models within the United States of America**

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
Characteristic	“United States”	United States of America
God that is worshipped: See Matt. 6:24	Mammon/man/government (Satan) Idolatry (see Exodus 20:3) One nation under “fraud”	God One nation under “God”
Freedom and liberty	Counterfeit, man-made freedom. Freedom granted not by God, but by the government/man/Satan. "Can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with His wrath?" --Thomas Jefferson: Notes on Virginia Q.XVIII, 1782. ME 2:227	Liberty direct from God Himself: "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty." 2 Corinthians 3:17 (Bible)
Religious foundation	This government is god . It sets the morals and values of those in its jurisdiction. These value are ever changing at their whim. Violates the 10 commandments: "You shall have no other gods before Me." Exodus 20:3	Sovereign Citizens are created by God and are answerable to their Maker who is Omnipotent. The Bible is the Basis of all Law and moral standards. In 1820, the USA government purchased 20,000 bibles for distribution.
Political hierarchy (lower number has higher precedence)	1. Ruler/king (supercedes God) 2. Legislature 3. Laws 4. Subjects/citizens (slaves/serfs of the state) NO GOD. Atheist or anti-spiritual (remove prayer from schools, because belief in God threatens government authority).	1. God 2. World 3. Man 4. “We the people” 5. Grand jury, Elections, Trial jury 6. U.S. Constitution 7. Human government & organized church
Political system	<u>Socialist democracy</u> Municipal corporation "Socialism: 1. any of various economic and political theories advocating collective or governmental ownership and administration of the means of production and distribution of goods. 2 a: a system of society or group living in which there is no private property b: a system or condition of society in which the means of production are owned and controlled by the state 3: a stage of society in Marxist theory transitional between capitalism and communism and distinguished by unequal distribution of goods and pay according to work done." Merriam Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, ISBN 0-97779-508-8, 1983.	<u>Republic</u> "Republic: A commonwealth; that form of government which the administration of affairs is open to all the citizens. In another sense, it signifies the state, independently of its form of government." (Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, page 1302) "Commonwealth: The public or common weal or welfare... It generally designates, when so employed, a republican frame of government, one in which the welfare and rights of the entire mass of people are the main consideration, rather than the privileges of a class or the will of a monarch; or it may designate the body of citizens living under such a government." (Black's Law

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
Characteristic	“United States”	United States of America
	<p>“Democracy has never been and never can be so desirable as aristocracy or monarchy, but while it lasts, is more bloody than either. Remember, democracy never lasts long. It soon wastes, exhausts, and murders itself. There never was a democracy that never did commit suicide.” John Adams, 1815.</p>	Dictionary, Sixth Edition, page 278)
Status	U.S. continues to be in a permanent state of national emergency since March 9, 1933, and possible as far back as the Civil War. See Senate report 93-549.	No state of Emergency and is not at war.
Pledge	"I pledge allegiance to the IRS, and to the tyrannical totalitarian oligarchy for which it stands. One nation, under fraud, indivisible, with slavery, injustice, and atheism for all."	"I pledge allegiance to the united states of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God , indivisible, with liberty and justice for all
Form of government	De facto (unlawful)	De-jure (lawful)
Constitution	Constitution of the “United States” (See http://access.gpo.gov/congress)	Constitution of the “United States of America” (See http://access.gpo.gov/congress)
Creator	Merchants, bankers through President Lincoln and his Cohorts by act of treason. This martial law government is a fiction managing civil affairs	Created by sovereign Citizens
Origins	Gettysburg Address in 1864 and the Incorporation of District of Columbia by Act of February 21, 1871 under the Emergency War Powers Act and the Reconstruction Act	Started with the Declaration of Independence in 1776, Articles of Confederation in 1778, and the Constitution in 1787
Existence	Still existing as long as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “state of war” or “emergency” exists. 2. The President does not terminate “martial” or “emergency” powers by Executive Order or decree, or 3. The people do not <u>resist</u> submission and terminate by <u>restoring</u> lawful civil courts, processes and procedures under authority of the “inherent political powers” of the people. 	Adjournment of Congress sine die occurred in 1861
Governing body	The President (Caesar) rules by Executive Order (Unconstitutional). Congress and the Courts are under the President as branches of the Executive Department. Congress sits by resolution not by positive law. The Judges are actually referees.	Three separate Departments: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive. 2. Legislative-can enact <u>positive law</u>. 3. Judicial
Citizenship	“ U.S. citizen ” (Chattel Property of the government) are belligerents in the field and	Natural Born Citizens of a state of the union are “sovereign”, “Freemen”, and “Freeborn”.

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

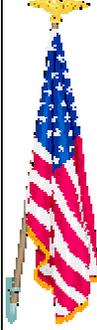
Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
	<p>are "subject to its jurisdiction" (Washington, D.C.)</p> <p>14th Amendment citizens, implemented by the Civil Rights Act of 1866 for the newly freed slaves (are now the slaves of the corporate government plantation)</p> <p>(See 8 U.S.C. 1401(a) at http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/8/1401.html)</p>	<p>Unless that right is given up knowingly, intentionally, and voluntarily.</p> <p>"National of the United States of America"</p> <p>(see 8 U.S.C. 1408(2) at http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/8/1408.html)</p>
Implications of citizenship	<p>U.S. citizens were declared enemies of the U.S. by F.D.R. by Executive Order No. 2040 and ratified by Congress on March 9, 1933</p> <p>FDR changed the meaning of The Trading with the Enemy Act of December 6, 1917 by changing the word "without" to citizens "within" the United States</p>	<p>Natural Born Sovereign citizens supercede the U.S. The government is the enemy of liberty and should be kept as small as practical.</p> <p><i>"Government big enough to supply everything you need is big enough to take everything you have. The course of history shows that as a government grows, liberty decreases."</i> Thomas Jefferson</p>
Jurisdiction	<p>Expands and conquers by deceit and fraud. Uses "words of art" to deceive the people.</p>	<p>Restricted by the Constitution to the 10 mile square area called Washington D.C., U.S. possessions, such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and its enclaves for forts and arsenals.</p>
Civic duties-qualifications for	<p>Must be a "citizen of the United States" to vote or serve jury duty</p>	<p>Must clarify citizenship when registering to vote and serving jury duty. In some states, cannot vote or serve jury duty</p>
Vote	<p>Is recommendation only.</p>	<p>Counts like one of the Board of Directors.</p>
Rights and privileges	<p><u>In</u>alienable rights. Rights from the corporate government.</p> <p>Statutory taxable "privileges" "Invisible contract" with federal government to "buy" these rights through taxes. See 48 U.S.C. §1421b: Bill of Rights. "The privileges and immunities clause of the 14th Amendment protects very few rights because it neither incorporates the Bill of Rights nor protects all rights of individual citizens. Instead, this provision protects only those rights peculiar to being a citizen of the federal government; it does not protect those rights which relate to state citizenship." <i>Jones v. Temmer</i> 829 F. Supp. 1226 (Emphasis added.)</p>	<p><u>Un</u>alienable Rights. Rights from God. Constitutional rights-cannot be taxed See U.S. Constitution at: http://www.findlaw.com/casecode/constitution/</p>
Birth certificate	<p>Birth Certificate when the baby's footprint is placed thereon <u>before it touches the land</u>. The certificate is recorded at a County Recorder, then sent to a Secretary of State which sends it to the Bureau of Census of the Commerce Department. This process</p>	

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
Characteristic	“United States”	United States of America
	converts a man's life, labor, and property to an asset of the US government when this person receives a benefit from the government such as a drivers license, food stamps, free mail delivery, etc. This person becomes a <i>fictional persona in commerce</i> . The Birth Certificate is an unrevealed " Trust Instrument " originally designed for the children of the newly freed black slaves after the 14th Amendment. The US has the ability to tax and regulate commerce EVERYWHERE.	
Value of the individual	Bond Servant To cover the debt in 1933 and future debt, the corporate government determined and established the value of the future labor of each individual in its jurisdiction to be \$630,000. A bond of \$630,000 is set on each Certificate of Live Birth. The certificates are bundled together into sets and then placed as securities on the open market. These certificates are then purchased by the Federal Reserve and/or foreign bankers. The purchaser is the "holder" of "Title." This process made each and every person in this jurisdiction a bond servant.	Freeborn Freeman Freeholder Sovereign "We the people..."
Welfare/social security	YES: Socialism-allowed and encouraged	NO: Not allowed. Everyone takes care of themselves
Personal Income tax rates (State plus Federal)	High: 50-70% because working is a "privilege"	None: Working is a "right"
Federal income taxes	1. Illegally enforced. Government lies to citizens to steal their money. Corruption in the court. 2. States destroy personal liberties to get their share of federal matching funds. Example: Requirement to provide SSN to get a state driver's license.	Federal government has very limited income from only taxing foreign imports into states. Can't twist state's arm to destroy civic rights because it has so little income it won't give it away.
State income taxes	Treated as a "nonresident" of your state living on federal property (See, for example: http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=rtc&group=17001-18000&file=17001-17039.1 and look at 17016 and 17018 off the California website at http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/calawquery?codesection=rtc&codebody=&hits=20)	Treated as a resident of your state and not taxed because it would violate the Bill of Rights and 1:9:4 and 1:2:3 of the U.S.A. Constitution.
Education of young	Public schooling (brain washing of the young). School vouchers not allowed. This is a central plank in the Communist Manifesto.	Private schooling and school vouchers. Prayer permitted in schools.
STATES		

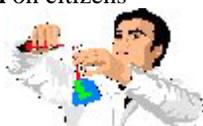
TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
The word "State"	In U.S. Titles and Codes "State" refers to U.S. possessions such as Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.	"state" when used by itself refers to the "Republics" of The <u>u</u> nited <u>s</u> tates of America
State governments	Politicians of each state formed a new government and incorporated it into the federal US government corporation and are therefore under its jurisdiction. e.g. "State of California" corporate California California State	All of the states are "Republics" e.g. "The Republic of California" "California republic" "California state" or just "California"
Origins of the states	The corporate States are controlled by the corporate US government by its purse strings such as grants, funding, matching funds, revenue sharing, disaster relief, etc. The <u>c</u> itizens of such States are "subjects" and are called " Residents "	Sovereign Citizens created the states (Republics) and are Sovereign over the states. The Republics and the people created the USA government and are sovereign over the USA government.
State constitution	<u>The original constitution was revised and adopted by the corporate State of California on May 7, 1879</u> <u>It has been revised many times hence.</u>	California was admitted into the union as a Republic on September 9, 1850. The people created the original state constitution to give the government limited powers and to act on behalf of, and for the people. Called The "Organic" state constitution.
Rights of citizens in state	<u>A one word change in the original State (California) constitution from "unalienable" to "inalienable" made rights into privileges</u> <u>"Inalienable" means government given rights.</u> <u>"Unalienable" means God given rights.</u>	Adjournment <i>sine die</i> occurred in California in April 27, 1863 
JUSTICE SYSTEM		
Judicial function	Judicial <u>B</u> ran <u>c</u> h under the President	Judicial <u>D</u> epart <u>m</u> ent
Separation of powers	It is <u>n</u> ot separate	Separate from all other Departments
Venue	federal (<i>feudal</i>) venue	<i>judicial</i> venue
Courts	Corporate Arbitration Boards Consisting of an Arbitrator (so-called "Judge") and a panel of corporate employees (so-called "Juries") Panel decisions (recommendation) can be reversed by the Arbitrator	Judicial Courts with real Judges and real Juries who can judge the law as well as the facts Jury decisions cannot be reversed by the judge
Type of courts	Equity Courts, Municipal Courts--Merchant Law, Military Law, Marshall Law, Summary Court Martial proceedings, and administrative <i>ad hock</i> tribunals (similar to Admiralty/Maritime) now governed by "The Manual of Courts Martial (under Acts of War) and the War Powers Act of 1933.	Common Law Court(s)
Trials	All legal actions are pursued under the " color of law "	The 7th Amendment guarantees a trial by jury according to the rules of the common law

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
	<p>"color of law"</p> <p>Color of law means "appears to be" law, but <u>is not</u></p>	when the value in controversy exceeds \$20
Requirements of law	<p>Covers a vast number of volumes of text that even attorneys can't absorb or comprehend such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulations 2. Codes 3. Rules 4. Statutes <p>Prior to bankruptcy of 1933 "Public Law"</p> <p>Now the so-called courts administer "Public Policy" through the "Uniform Commercial Code" (instituted in 1967)</p>	<p>Common Law</p> <p>Has two requirements:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Do not Offend Anyone</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Honor all contracts</p>
Basis of judicial decisions	<p>No <i>stare decisis</i></p> <p>Means no precedent binds any court, because they have <u>no law standard</u> of absolute right and wrong by which to measure a ruling— what is legal today may not be legal tomorrow.</p> <p>So-called "court decisions" are administrative opinions only and are basically decided on the basis of "What is best for the corporate government."</p>	<p>Constitution</p> <p>Supreme Law of the land restricting governments.</p> <p>The "organic" Constitution and its amendments are created by the Sovereign living souls (We the people...") to institute, restrict, and restrain a <u>limited</u> government.</p>
Nature of acts regulated	Legal or Illegal	Lawful or Unlawful
Lingo	<p>"at Law"</p> <p>"Attorney at law"</p>	<p>"in-law"</p> <p>(i.e. "Son-in-law" or a "covenant in law")</p>
Counsel	<p>Attorney</p> <p>an "Esquire" (British nobility)</p> <p>Attorney-at-law</p> <p><u>(licensed agents of the corporate administrative courts and tribunals in the US for the Crown of England)</u></p> <p><u>Attorneys swear an oath to uphold the "BAR ASSOCIATION".</u></p> <p><u>The first letter of B.A.R stands for "British".</u></p> <p><u>(British Accreditation Regency)</u></p> <p><u>The BAR was First organized in Mississippi in 1825. The "integrated bar" movement, meaning "the condition precedent to the right to practice law," was initiated in the US in 1914 by the American Jurisprudence Society.</u></p>	<p>Counsel</p> <p>or "Counselor <u>in-Law</u>"</p> <p>(Lawyer)</p>

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
	--Black's Law Dictionary, 4th edition	
Claims	"Charge" or "Complaint"	"Claim"
Plaintiff/damaged party.	Compels performance No damaged party is necessary.	Must have damaged party
Court proceeding	"Public"	"Private"
Rights under justice system	No rights except Civil Rights. Restricts freedoms and liberties.	Maintains rights, freedoms, and liberties
Role of courts	U.S. citizens are at the mercy of government and the administrative courts and tribunals Servants (subjects/ bond-servants) cannot sue the Master (Corporate government).	Unalienable rights, fundamental rights, substantial rights and other rights of living souls are all protected by The Law and protected by The "organic" Constitution and its amendments.
Bill of rights	The actual "Bill of Rights" was a declaration in 1689 by King William and Queen Mary to their loyal subjects of the British crown. If you are in this jurisdiction, you are a subject of the crown as well?	The first <u>ten</u> articles of amendment to the constitution are sometimes referred to as " Bill of Rights " which is incorrect. They are not a "Bill" but are simply amendments.
Due process	Due Process is optional--Sometimes Gestapo-like tactics without reservation.	Due Process is required Writ of habeas corpus
Innocence before the law	Guilty until proven innocent	Innocent until proven guilty
Juries	The juror judges only the facts--The judge gives the statute, regulation, code, rule, etc.	Jurors judge the law as well as the facts
DEBT		
Bankruptcy	First bankruptcy was in 1863 In 1865 the total debt was \$2,682,593,026.53 A portion was funded by 1040 Bonds to run not less than 10 nor more than 40 years at an interest rate of 6% Members of Congress are the official Trustees in the <u>bankruptcy</u> of the US and the re-organization	None
Income tax revenues necessary to pay debt	"All individual Income Tax revenues are gone before one nickel is spent on services taxpayers expect from government" --Ronald Reagan, 1984 Grace Commission Report	Wouldn't it be nice to be completely out of debt, personally, and have a stash of gold and silver besides?
TAXATION		
Limits	<u>No limit</u> on taxation	Limits on taxation
Income taxes	Income taxes are legal and ever increasing	<u>Direct</u> taxes such as " Income taxes " are unlawful

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
Indirect taxes	<u>Other taxation's such as inheritance taxes are legal</u>	<u>Indirect taxes such as excise tax and import duties are lawful</u>
IRS	<u>IRS's 1040 forms originated from the 1040 Bonds used for funding Lincoln's War 1863, first year income tax was ever used in history of US</u> <u>The IRS is a collection arm of the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve was created by the Bank of England in 1913 and is owned by foreign investors. The IRS is not listed as a government agency like other government agencies.</u>	<u>No IRS</u>
FLAG		
Flag	 <p><u>Not an American flag</u></p> <p>Some say it is a flag of Admiralty/Maritime type jurisdiction and is not suppose to be used on Land. Others say it's not a flag at all, but fiction.</p> <p>However, the gold fringe which surrounds the flag gives notice that the American flag has been captured and is now being used by the corporate so-called "government."</p>	 <p>American Flag</p> <p>plain and simple--no gold fringe or other ornaments and symbolism attached</p>
Requirements for flags	<p>Appears to be an "American flag" but has one or more of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gold fringe along its borders (called "a badge") Gold braided cord (tassel) hanging from pole Ball on top of pole (last cannon ball fired) Eagle on top of pole Spear on top of pole <p><u>Yellow fringed flag is not described in Title 4 of USC and therefore is illegal on land except for maybe (1) the President since he is in charge of Navel Forces on high seas, and (2) naval offices and yards. President Eisenhower settled the debate on the width of the fringe.</u></p> <p><u>The so-called justification for a Navel/Maritime flag to be on land is that all land was under the high water mark at one time even if it was eons ago.</u></p>	<p>Prior to the 1950's, state republic flags were mostly flown, but when a USA flag was flown it was one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Military flag--Horizontal stripes, white stars on blue background** Peace flag--vertical stripes, blue stars on white background--last flown before Civil War** <p>**Has <u>no</u> fringe, braid (tassel), eagle, ball, spear, etc.</p> <p><u>(Although the codes do not apply here, the USA Military flag is described in Title 4 of USC)</u></p> <p><u>The continental USA is at peace</u></p>
BENEFITS		
Benefits	<u>Inalienable rights</u>	<u>Unalienable rights</u>

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
	<p>Government given rights that are really Privileges. Can be taken away at any time</p> <p>So-called Benefits are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Security (You paid all your working life and there are no guarantees that there will be money for you) 2. Medicare 3. Medicaid 4. Grants 5. Disaster relief 6. Food Stamps 7. Licenses and Registration (Permission) 8. Privileges only, <u>no</u> Rights 9. Experimentation on citizens without their consent.  <p><u>Corporate government takes your money and gets credit for helping others. Politicians in return create more such programs to get more votes. Eventually there is no more to collect and give. Everyone becomes takers and there are no givers. The government then collapses within. That is why democracy never survives.</u></p>	<p>God given rights</p> <p>Enjoy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Life 2. Liberty 3. pursuit of Happiness 4. full property ownership. <p><u>No US benefits--Every living soul is responsible for themselves and has the option of helping others.</u></p> <p><u>Each living soul gives accordingly to help others in need and receives the credit or gives the credit to his Maker and Provider.</u></p> <p><u>No tax burdens or government debt obligations.</u></p>

RECORDS

Location of records	<p>County Clerk Recorders Office</p> <p>Created by statute to keep track of the corporate government's holdings which are applied as collateral to the increasing debt. The written records are a continuation of the "Doomsday Book" which keeps track of the Crown of England's holdings. The "Doomsday Book" originated as a written record of the conquered holdings of king William, which was later the basis of his taxes and grants.</p> <p>Property recorded at the recorders office makes the corporate defacto government "holders in due course"</p> <p>Your TV is <u>not</u> recorded there, therefore you are "holder in due course" for the TV.</p>	<p><i>Ex-officio</i> clerks</p> <p>County Clerk is also Clerk of the superior court, (i.e. a court of common law) and courts of record</p> <p>Records are also kept by Citizens such as in a family Bible</p>
Birth certificate	<p><u>"Birth Certificate" is required. It puts one into commerce as a fictional persona</u></p>	<p>Record the date family members are born married, and the date they pass on in the</p>

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
		Family Bible
Marriage	Must file a "Marriage License". The Corporate State becomes the third party to your union and whatever you conceive is theirs and becomes their property in commerce.	Common Law Marriage Married by a minister or living together for more than 7 years constitutes a marriage Pastor may issue a Certificate of Matrimony
PROPERTY		
Property	Privilege to use <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fee title--Feudal Title 2. Grant Deed and Trust Deed Note: GRANTOR and GRANTEE in all caps are <i>fictional persona</i> 3. Property tax (Must pay) 4. Other taxes (such as water district taxes) 5. Subject to control by government 6. Vehicle Registration (The incorporated State owns vehicles on behalf of US) 7. Property and vehicles are <u>collateral</u> for the government debt 	Full and complete ownership <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alloidal Title--Land Patents--Alloidal Freeholder 2. Can <u>not</u> be taxed (Only voluntary) 3. You are king of your castle 4. No government intrusion, involvement, or controls
MONEY		
	Has <u>no</u> substance--Built on <u>credit</u>	Has substance
	Controlled by <u>US Treasury</u>	Controlled by Treasury of the united States of America
Money symbol	Phony Money All computer programs are designed with the "\$" having only one line through it	Real Money Most of us were taught to write the "S" with two lines through it. The two lines was a derivative of the "U" inside the "S" signifying real US currency based on the American silver dollar and gold-backed currency.
Legal tender	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Federal Reserve Notes (FRN's)*** 2. Bonds 3. Other Notes--evidences of debt 4. Cashless society--Electronic banking <p>***Issued by the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB)--A <u>private corporation</u> created by the Bank of England in 1913 and is owned by <u>foreign bankers/investors</u> The Federal Reserve is a continuation of the "Exchequer" of the Crown of England.</p>	Silver coins* (Silver dollar--standard unit of value) Gold Coins* Paper currency <u>redeemable</u> in gold or silver* Spanish milled dollar *Issued by the <u>Treasury Department of the USA</u> (A Republic).
Minting of money	The government must borrow before FRN's are printed. The FRB pays 2½ ¢ per FRN note printed whether \$1 or \$1000. The US in-turn pays FRB interest indefinitely for each outstanding note or representation of a note. With electronic banking FRN's are created out of nothing	Coinage started in 1783. The first paper currency was issued in 1862. "Silver Certificates" last printed in 1957. Coinage of Silver coins for circulation ended with the 1964 coins. Redemption of "Silver Certificates" ended on June 24, 1968.

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>"United States"</i>	<i>United States of America</i>
	and nothing being printed. What a deal!	
History	<p><u>The Greenback Act was revoked and replaced with the National Banking Act in 1863. An Act passed on April 12, 1866 authorized the sale of bonds to retire currency called greenbacks.</u></p> <p><u>FRN's (Federal Reserve Notes) were first issued in 1914.</u></p> <p><u>Just prior to the Stock Market crash of 1929, millions of dollars of gold was taken out of this Country and transferred to England.</u></p>	

ROADWAYS

Use of roadways	Drivers Licenses are required, because driving is a privilege .	Sovereigns have a right to use the public ways.
Driving "privileges"	May lose privilege or have it suspended at the whim of government	" Liberty of the common way"
Driver's licenses	Must comply with the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Vehicle Code, which is ever changing, and the Highway Patrol. Even a "Class 3" Driver's license is a "commercial" license. A "Driver" is one who does commercial business on the highways	No "Driver's License" is required for private, personal, and recreational use of the roadways. A "driver's license" can only be required for those individuals or businesses operating a business within the rights-of-ways such as Taxi Drivers, Truck Drivers, Bus Drivers, Chauffeurs, etc.
Definition of "Vehicle"	<u>"Vehicle"--automobile or truck doing business on the highway</u>	"Car"--short for "carriage" such as "horseless carriage" for private use
"Passenger"	<u>"Passenger"--A paying customer who wants to be transported to another location</u>	"Guest"--One who comes along for pleasure or private reasons without cost
Movement	<u>"Drive"--The act of commercial use of the right-of-way</u>	<u>"Travel"--The act of private, personal, and recreational use of the roadways</u>

MAIL

Types of mail	Domestic Mail that moves between D.C., possessions and territories of the U.S.	Non-domestic Mail that moves outside of D.C. its possessions and territories
Zip codes	Zip Codes are required when using "jurisdictional regions or zones" such as "CA", NV, AZ, etc.	Zip Code <u>not required</u> and should not be used.
Cost of stamp	Cost is 34 cents for first class	3 cents--Sovereign to Sovereign Otherwise 34 cents
Designation of regions	Must now use "jurisdictional regions or zones" such as "CA", NV, AZ, etc. Purposely used <i>ad nauseum</i> which means "no name at all"	Write out the state completely such as "California" or abbreviated "Calif.". Never use "CA" for an address to a Sovereign or in your return address.

GUNS

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
Philosophy on gun ownership	This government wants to disarm the Citizens so as to have complete control and power. Every tyrannical government in the past has taken away the guns to prevent any serious opposition or rebellion. History continues to repeat itself because the new generations who come along don't know or tend to forget about the past and will say it will not happen here.	Sovereign Citizens have a right to own and use guns--"Right to bear arms" against "enemies foreign and domestic ". The founding fathers knew the importance of protecting themselves from governments who get out of hand.
Legal constraints on gun ownership	Disregards the 2nd Amendment or justifies what weapons should not be legal. Ever changing and ever restrictive. Requires registration of guns . If any of you saw the motion picture called " Red Dawn " would realize that the enemy finds these lists and then goes door to door collecting all of the guns.	2nd Amendment Protects the Right of the people to keep and bear arms.
RELIGION		
Relationship between church and state	This government wants to control the churches by having them come under their jurisdiction as corporations under Section 501(c)(3) . This is to prevent the clergy, Pastors, Ministers, etc. from having any political influence on its members or the public in general. This government regulates what is to be said and not to be said. These churches also display the gold fringe flag . Their faith is in the government and not in God. They exist by permission of this government not by God alone. They signed away their Birthright for a so-called benefit: "Tax-exempt corporation".	Churches exist alone. No permission of government required. 1st Amendment Protects against government making a law that would respect an establishment of religion or prohibit the free exercise of a religion.

1 **4.8 The Federal Zone**

1 In 1818, the Supreme Court stated that:

2 *"The exclusive jurisdiction which the United States have in forts and dock-yards ceded to*
 3 *them, is derived from the express assent of the states by whom the cessions are made. It*
 4 *could be derived in no other manner; because without it, the authority of the state would*
 5 *be supreme and exclusive therein," 3 Wheat., at 350, 351.*

6 *[U.S. v. Bevans, 16 U.S. 336 (1818), reaff. 19 U.S.C.A., section 1401(h).]*

7 The above case establishes that the federal government only has jurisdiction over federal property that it owns within the
 8 states and coming under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution. In other places, it has no legislative or
 9 judicial jurisdiction. Places coming under the sovereignty or exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the federal government
 10 under 1:8:17 of the Constitution include the District of Columbia, federal territories, and enclaves within the state and we
 11 call these areas "the federal zone" throughout this book. When Congress is operating in its exclusive jurisdiction over the
 12 "federal zone", it is important to remember that the U.S. Government has full authority to enact legislation as private acts
 13 pertaining to its boundaries, and it is not a state of the union of States because it exists solely by virtue of the
 14 compact/constitution that created it. The U.S. Constitution does not say that the District of Columbia must guarantee a
 15 Republican form of Government to its own subject citizens within its territories. (See *Hepburn & Dundas v. Ellzey*, 6 US.
 16 445(1805); *Glaeser v. Acacia Mut. Life Ass'n.*, 55 F. Supp., 925 (1944); *Long v. District of Columbia*, 820 F.2d 409 (D.C.
 17 Cir. 1987); *Americana of Puerto Rico, Inc. v. Kaplus*, 368 F.2d 431 (1966), among others).

18 *"The idea prevails with some -- indeed, it found expression in arguments at the bar -- that*
 19 *we have in this country substantially or practically two national governments; one, to be*
 20 *maintained under the Constitution, with all its restrictions; the other to be maintained by*
 21 *Congress outside and independently of that instrument, by exercising such powers as*
 22 *other nations of the earth are accustomed to exercise."*
 23 *Downes v. Bidwell*, 182 U.S. 244 (1901), *supra*.

24 The Constitution provides limited powers to federal government over the state Citizens. The federal government has
 25 unlimited powers over federal citizens because it is acting outside of the Constitution. Administrative laws are private acts,
 26 also called "special law", and are not applicable to state Citizens. The Internal Revenue Code is administrative law.

27 The federal zone, or "United States**", is the area of land over which the Congress exercises an unrestricted, exclusive
 28 legislative jurisdiction. The Congress, however, does not have unrestricted, exclusive legislative jurisdiction over any of
 29 the 50 sovereign states. It is bound by the chains of the Constitution. This point is so very important, it bears repeating
 30 throughout the remaining chapters of this book and it also explains why the use of the word "State" in the Internal Revenue
 31 Code doesn't mean one of the 50 sovereign states of the union. As in the apportionment rule for direct taxes and the
 32 uniformity rule for indirect taxes, Congress cannot join or divide any of the 50 sovereign states without the explicit
 33 approval of the Legislatures of the state(s) involved. This means that Congress cannot unilaterally delegate such a power to
 34 the President. Congress cannot lawfully exercise (nor delegate) a power which it simply does not have.

35 For further evidence of what constitutes the "federal zone" and a "State" within the IRC, we refer you to the fascinating
 36 analysis found in section 5.6.11.2 entitled "The definition of the word 'state'", key to unlocking Congress' ruse and the
 37 limited application of the Internal Revenue Code".

38 **4.9 Resident**

39 We are all the time being asked "are you a resident of the state of Illinois?" (or whatever State) and we always answer
 40 "yes". But are we really? Let us take a look and see.

41 Black's Law Dictionary 6th edition:

42 *Resident. "Any person who occupies a dwelling within the State, has a present intent to*
 43 *remain within the State for a period of time, and manifests the genuineness of that intent*

1 by establishing an ongoing physical presence within the State together with indicia that
 2 his presence within the State is something other than merely transitory in nature. The
 3 word “resident” when used as a noun means a dweller, habitant or occupant; one who
 4 resides or dwells in a place for a period of more, or less, duration; it signifies one having
 5 a residence, or one who resides or abides. [*Hanson v. P.A. Peterson Home Ass’n*, 35
 6 Ill.App2d 134, 182 N.E.2d 237, 240] [Underlines added]

7 Word “resident” has many meanings in law, largely determined by statutory context in
 8 which it is used. [*Kelm v. Carlson*, C.A.Ohio, 473, F2d 1267, 1271][Underline added]

9 There is much which can be said about the above legally acceptable definition of the term “resident,” but one thing which is
 10 perfectly clear, nowhere does it say a word about a “resident” being a Citizen, of anything. As a matter of fact if you are not
 11 a citizen, then there is only one other thing you can be, and that is an alien. It does not matter what other name they might
 12 decide to call it - and aliens don't have Constitutional Rights. Here then is an example of its usage:

13 Let's say, for whatever reason, you move to France for a time. First, it is obvious you are an alien to France. Right? After
 14 having moved to France you then become a resident of France.

15 Why are you a resident of France? Because you are now living there, but you still are not a citizen. Why are you not a
 16 citizen of France? Because you are an alien. So, it goes that a resident is an alien. Why? Because he is not a citizen, hence
 17 the term resident alien. Get it?

18 Now, the question becomes: what are you when you answer to the question “are you a resident of the state of Illinois?” Like
 19 we do when we go to the Motor Vehicle Dept. Are you not declaring that you are an alien? Well that is exactly what you
 20 are doing. Why is this important? Because, only Citizens of the several States have Constitutional Rights, aliens do not.
 21 [Whoops]

22 So, if you are a Citizen of any one of the several States, then you are not an alien and therefore not a “resident”. You then
 23 have your full Constitutional Rights, which includes the Right to “Liberty”, which is the Right to travel FREELY amongst
 24 the several States, untaxed and unlicensed.

25 You simply can not regulate a Right. If you could it wouldn't be a Right, it would be a privilege. Our Creator granted these
 26 Rights to us, and no man or government can legislate or regulate an (unalienable) Right. The government can only legislate
 27 and regulate the benefits offered by their statute-laws, which can only offer immunities and privileges, but not Rights.
 28 Hence all the trickery to coerce you into saying you are something you are not.

29 We must stop looking to Webster's Dictionary for the legal definitions. Buy a copy of Black's Law Dictionary – it is there
 30 that you will find a new world of meaning. The biggest trick of all has been to redefine common, every day terms to mean
 31 something else within the statute-laws, and you didn't know they did it [to you], did you..that is, until you read this book?

32 “The sovereignty has been transferred from one man to the collective body of the people
 33 - and he who before was a 'subject of the king' is now 'a citizen of the State'.” [*State v.*
 34 *Manuel, North Carolina*, Vol. 20, Page 121 (1838)] [Underline added]

35 Think about it. The Constitution talks about Citizens. Why then do state governments feel the need to change it to
 36 “residents”? It just seems that to be clear and unambiguous, they would have used the same words and phrases already
 37 understood and accepted and stated as part of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

38 Oh, by the way, here is the definition of a resident alien:

39 *Black's Law Dictionary 6th edition:*

40 Resident alien. “One, not yet a citizen of this country, who has come into the country
 41 from another with the intent to abandon his former citizenship and to reside here.”
 42 [Underlines added]

1 Remember the phrase “transitory in nature” in the above definition of a resident? The nature part is the Creator. As a child
 2 of God we are merely traveling through life (“Liberty”), hopefully on our way to the great beyond, which is the transitory
 3 part. But, if you claim to be a “resident” you are not a child of God and therefore not a Sovereign Citizen of the State, and
 4 therefore an alien of God, who has NO CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS. This is accomplished when we accept the term
 5 “person” as underlined in the above definition of the term “resident”, and as you will also come to realize, this too is a trick
 6 to coerce you into subjection to government regulation.

7 **4.10 Citizenship**

8 No doubt, you are thinking this is all just a little crazy. How can there be two governments within the same country? How
 9 can each government have different sets of rights and different citizens? The fact is, even most of the legal profession
 10 doesn't know or fully understand this simple truth. There are those who do understand this, for as you will come to see and
 11 realize, this is part of the scheme to trick us into accepting federal regulation, which in turn gives them federal jurisdiction
 12 over us in the courts. This causes us to be outside the protection of our Constitutional Rights.

13 First, we must look at the legal facts of the matter. So, let us take a moment to review the Constitution. For a legally
 14 acceptable copy please refer to the back of Black's Law Dictionary (6th addition) (available at your local library or
 15 courthouse law library and sold at most bookstores).

16 Note the capitalization of the term Citizen all the way through the Constitution and the first thirteen Amendments.
 17 Thereafter (from the Fourteenth Amendment on), it is shown in lower case only. Why? Because, the former is a sovereign
 18 Citizen of the several States (“We the People...”) with Unalienable Rights granted to us by our Creator and protected by the
 19 Constitution, while the latter is a Federal citizen of the United States with legislative Immunities and Privileges only (No
 20 Rights).

21 The Federal Government knows and understands this difference and so should we. Again, refer to Black's for the definition
 22 of the Fourteenth Amendment:

23 Black's Law Dictionary (6th edition): Fourteenth Amendment

24 *“The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, ratified in 1868,*
 25 *creates or at least recognizes for the first time a citizenship of the United States, as*
 26 *distinct from that of the states; forbids the making or enforcement by any state of any law*
 27 *abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; and secures all*
 28 *“persons” against any state action which results in either deprivation of life, liberty, or*
 29 *property without due process of law,...” [Underlines added]*

30 It appears that the Fourteenth Amendment has not only created a new status of citizenship (that of the United States). It has
 31 also retained exclusive legislative authority over such “persons” by forbidding any one of the several States from enacting
 32 any law over such “persons” that would deprive them of life, liberty or property.

33 **Note:** It is significant that the word “persons” is in quotations. You will come to notice that they use the word “person” in
 34 all government (local, state and federal) applications and other documents to insinuate a living being, when in fact they are
 35 referring to a legislative entity, a “citizen of the United States”, a “federal citizen”, to be precise, a “Fourteenth Amendment
 36 citizen of the United States”. It does not refer to a Sovereign Citizen of any one of the several States. We should all
 37 remember this, because it is everywhere and it is the difference between your Rights and Freedoms guaranteed by the
 38 Constitution and those Legislative Privileges under Statute Laws, which are merely private contracts we are being coerced
 39 into with the government.

40 Who is this 14th Amendment U.S. citizen?...None other than slaves who were emancipated after the civil war from the
 41 southern states and who had no state citizenship because the states of the south didn't want them voting or owning property.
 42 The 14th Amendment was designed to give these slaves citizenship so that the federal government could exercise its

1 jurisdiction and protect these individuals after the war from usurpation by the southern states. How ironic that the
 2 application of the 14th amendment would be perverted by our own Congress to make us all into unwitting “slaves” of
 3 federal income taxes by fooling us into becoming federal citizens to draw us into the federal zone, federal jurisdiction, and
 4 tax us!

5 If you are like me, you probably are thinking that this all sounds redundant, because it seemed we already had these Rights
 6 of Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness and if that were true then the Fourteenth Amendment would not have been
 7 necessary. Except that, it is not about sovereign Citizens of the several States, it is about a new class of citizen of the
 8 United States (the District of Columbia, its possessions and territories). Simply, it is an effort to appear equivalent to the
 9 Constitution, for a citizen of the United States has no Constitutional guarantees, merely legislative immunities and
 10 privileges. This then answers how the Government has been able to pass what appears to be unconstitutional laws, at least
 11 to Sovereign Citizens, but not to citizens of the United States, which have no Rights or guarantees under the Constitution.

12 Read for yourself what the courts say in regards to the Fourteenth Amendment:

13 *“Privileges and immunities clause of the Fourteenth Amendment protects only those*
 14 *rights peculiar to being citizen of the federal government; it does not protect those rights,*
 15 *which relate to state citizenship.” [Jones v. Temmer, Federal Supplement, Vol. 829,*
 16 *Page 1227 (1993)]*

17 ***Note:** Yes, it is true the Fourteenth Amendment does not protect the Rights of State*
 18 *Citizenship. It is an attempt to replace (deny) these rights.*

19 While the United States has no direct authority over a Sovereign Citizen, neither does a State have authority over a Federal
 20 citizen. This in part explains the difference in the term “STATE of ILLINOIS” with respect to the term Illinois Republic.
 21 The former is also a corporate entity created under the Buck Act of 1940 and is a possession of the United States.
 22 Meanwhile, the Illinois Republic is the Sovereign State, one amongst the several States.

23 When Cornwallis surrendered on Oct 17, 1781 at the end of the Revolutionary War, did he surrender to THE UNITED
 24 STATES? No, in fact he surrendered 13 times, to the regiment leaders of each of the states. In 1783, Benjamin Franklin
 25 went to France. There, a treaty was signed by King George's representative, which came to be known as The Treaty of
 26 Paris. In it, King George relinquished his sovereignty and passed it to The 13 FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, THE
 27 PEOPLE AND THEIR POSTERITY, FOREVER! Independent from England, and Independent from each other. They
 28 were then, and are now, Republics, technically NATIONS. I recently found a copy of the Treaty of Paris on the United
 29 States Congress web page of international treaties. It is *STILL* recognized by International Law!

30 The Articles of Confederation had been written and approved in June of 1776, One month before Thomas Jefferson wrote
 31 the Declaration of Independence. It starts out like this:

32 **THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION of the thirteen united STATES OF**
 33 **AMERICA**

34 *We were States, but we were united. Signers of the Declaration*

35 *“The capital and leading object of the Constitution was to leave with the States all*
 36 *authorities which respected their citizens only, and to transfer to the United States those*
 37 *which respected citizens of foreign or other States, to make us several as to ourselves, but*
 38 *one as to all others”*
 39 *Thomas Jefferson; Letter to Judge William Johnson June 12, 1823*

40 *“The idea of State sovereignty was to ensure that the federal government would be kept in*
 41 *a box. The power of the United States was to be scattered to the four corners of the*
 42 *country, to ensure that no man would have enough power to be a tyrant.”*
 43 *Howard, Webmaster of Freedom Hall*

1 The States deemed that the Articles of Confederation needed refinement, so they convened the First Constitutional
 2 Convention. After the Constitution was written, 9 of the 13 States were required to ratify it. Eleven ratified it in 1787, two
 3 did not until 1789.

4 In the Constitution, congress was GRANTED 17 specific powers having to do with the States. Things like lay and collect
 5 taxes, coin money, declare war, establish post offices, and regulate commerce. For some of these items, like COLLECT
 6 TAXES, there are *very specific rules* that congress MUST follow.

7 There was another power granted to the congress, having to do with the seat of government. The continental congress did
 8 not want the federal government located in a particular state, lest that state gain some advantage. So it was written, that a
 9 ten mile square area of land be the seat of government, which is what we call today, the District of Columbia.

10 Congress was granted *EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY* over this area. This meant that, for District of Columbia,
 11 congress was kind of like a city government. It could pass laws, speed limits or what have you, but these laws *were not*
 12 *binding* on ordinary Americans outside the District.

13 But something SINISTER happened..

14 In 1884 there had been a case dealing with citizenship. The Fourteenth amendment had been ratified, and said, in part: All
 15 persons born or naturalized in the United States, AND SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION THEREOF, are citizens of the
 16 United States and of the state wherein they reside. The case was called *Elk v. Wilkins, 112 U.S. 94 (1884)* and the court
 17 said:

18 "The persons declared to be citizens are ALL PERSONS BORN OR
 19 NATURALIZED IN THE UNITED STATES AND SUBJECT TO THE
 20 JURISDICTION THEREOF. The evident meaning of these last words is, not merely
 21 subject in some respect or degree to the jurisdiction of the United States, but
 22 COMPLETELY SUBJECT..."

23 Got that? COMPLETELY SUBJECT! What does "completely subject" mean? It means subject to the *exclusive legislative*
 24 *territorial jurisdiction* (also called sovereignty) under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. constitution. The only
 25 place where exclusive legislative jurisdiction exists is in the *federal zone*. The nail in the coffin. If you doubt where those
 26 places are that the federal government has jurisdiction over, we refer you to 40 U.S.C. §255, which states:

27 *United States Code*
 28 **TITLE 40 - PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY, AND WORKS**
 29 **CHAPTER 3 - PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS GENERALLY**
 30 **Sec. 255. Approval of title prior to Federal land purchases; payment of title expenses;**
 31 **application to Tennessee Valley Authority; Federal jurisdiction over acquisitions**

32 *Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the obtaining of exclusive jurisdiction in the*
 33 *United States over lands or interests therein which have been or shall hereafter be*
 34 *acquired by it shall not be required; but the head or other authorized officer of any*
 35 *department or independent establishment or agency of the Government may, in such*
 36 *cases and at such times as he may deem desirable, accept or secure from the State in*
 37 *which any lands or interests therein under his immediate jurisdiction, custody, or*
 38 *control are situated, consent to or cession of such jurisdiction, exclusive or partial, not*
 39 *theretofore obtained, over any such lands or interests as he may deem desirable and*
 40 *indicate acceptance of such jurisdiction on behalf of the United States by filing a notice*
 41 *of such acceptance with the Governor of such State or in such other manner as may be*
 42 *prescribed by the laws of the State where such lands are situated. Unless and until the*
 43 *United States has accepted jurisdiction over lands hereafter to be acquired as*
 44 *aforesaid, it shall be conclusively presumed that no such jurisdiction has been*
 45 *accepted.*

1 That's right. Unless a State has explicitly ceded a territory to the federal government, the feds have no jurisdiction to
 2 prosecute federal crimes committed on a property and only the State may do so. In spite of all this, it will be like pulling
 3 teeth to get anyone who works for the federal government or especially the legal profession to admit this simple fact!

4 As we said in the previous section, In 1901 there was a case that came up in front of the Supreme Court called *Downes v.*
 5 *Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)*. It was a case about exports from Puerto Rico, which was a territory, and part of the area
 6 congress had exclusive legislative authority over. The Court said:

7 "CONSTITUTIONAL RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS [Bill of Rights] WERE NOT
 8 APPLICABLE to the areas of lands, enclaves, territories, and possessions over which
 9 Congress had EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION"

10 [...]

11 "The idea prevails with some -- indeed, it found expression in arguments at the bar -- that
 12 we have in this country substantially or practically two national governments; one, to be
 13 maintained under the Constitution, with all its restrictions; the other to be maintained by
 14 Congress outside and independently of that instrument, by exercising such powers as
 15 other nations of the earth are accustomed to exercise."

16 Note that they are not talking here about Constitutional protections for the *land*, the Constitution protects **PEOPLE!** This
 17 was confirmed by another case called *Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt, 324 U.S. 652 (1945)*.

18 SO, IF YOU LIVE IN THE "UNITED STATES", OR ARE A "citizen" OF THE "UNITED STATES", THE
 19 CONSTITUTION AND BILL OF RIGHTS DO NOT APPLY TO YOU!

20 So I ask again... ARE YOU A UNITED STATES citizen?

21 If you say YES(!)...you have THROWN YOUR BILL OF RIGHTS IN THE TOILET!!!

22 The answer most likely is NO! The fourteenth amendment says ... and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. The jurisdiction
 23 of the United States has been held over and over by the courts to be the District of Columbia, territories, enclaves, any area
 24 of land the Federal government "OWNS". The Federal government does not "OWN" the States, it was CREATED by the
 25 States. If you are a regular AMERICAN, born in one of the 50 states, you are a NATURAL BORN CITIZEN, a Citizen
 26 of the State you were born in, a national of the United States, one of "We The People".

27 3A Am Jur 1420, Aliens and Citizens "A person is born subject to the jurisdiction of the
 28 United States, for purposes of acquiring citizenship at birth, if this birth occurs in a
 29 TERRITORY over which the United States is sovereign"

30 The 50 States ARE NOT TERRITORIES and the UNITED STATES IS NOT SOVEREIGN OVER THEM!! Why would
 31 anyone want to be a federal citizen anyway? Some people say they can't vote in a national election without being a U.S.
 32 citizen, but if they aren't paying taxes, who cares if they have representation?

33 (If we elect people in our State to REPRESENT US in the national government anyway!!)

34 "Since in common usage the term 'person' does not include the SOVEREIGN, statutes
 35 employing that term are ordinarily construed to exclude it"

36 *U.S. v Cooper, 312 US 600*
 37 *U.S. v General Motors, 2 FRD 528*
 38 *U.S. v United Mine Workers, 330 US 258*

39 Here we have 3 cites that ADMIT THERE IS SOMETHING CALLED SOVEREIGN, IMPLY THAT PEOPLE CAN BE
 40 SOVEREIGN, AND ADMIT THAT STATUTORY LAW IS NOT BINDING ON THEM.

1 4.10.1 Sovereignty

2 Sovereign Citizenship is the status fought for and won by our forefathers from the British Empire, and has since become the
3 birthright of all Natural Born Americans, and via our Constitution, we extend this status to foreign-born persons as well
4 through our naturalization laws.

5 Black's Law Dictionary, 6th edition defines "sovereign" as:

6 "A person, body, or state in which independent authority is vested; a chief ruler with
7 supreme power; a king or other ruler in a monarchy."

8 At the time of the Revolution, the King of England was the sovereign and the people within the Colonies were his subjects.
9 After the colonies won the war with Britain, the people wanted a different status, which did not call for them to serve any
10 man, King or body government:

11 "The sovereignty has been transferred from one man to the collective body of the people
12 - and he who before was a 'subject of the king' is now 'a citizen of the State.'"
13 *State v. Manuel, North Carolina, Vol. 20, Page 121 (1838)*

14 The U.S. Supreme Court has said about Sovereignty:

15 "When we consider the nature and the theory of our institutions of government, the
16 principles on which they are supposed to rest, and review the history of their
17 development, we are constrained to conclude that they do not mean to leave room for the
18 play and action of purely personal and arbitrary power. Sovereignty itself is, of course,
19 not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while
20 sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself
21 remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts. And
22 the law is the definition and limitation of power. It is, indeed, quite true that there must
23 always be lodged somewhere, and in some person or body, the authority of final decision;
24 and in many cases of mere administration, the responsibility is purely political, no appeal
25 lying except to the ultimate tribunal of the public judgment, exercised either in the
26 pressure of opinion, or by means of the suffrage. But the fundamental rights to life,
27 liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, considered as individual possessions, are secured
28 by those maxims of constitutional law which are the monuments showing the victorious
29 progress of the race in securing to men the blessings of civilization under the reign of just
30 and equal laws, so that, in the famous language of the Massachusetts bill of rights, the
31 government of the commonwealth 'may be a government of laws and not of men.' For the
32 very idea that one man may be compelled to hold his life, or the means of living, or any
33 material right essential to the enjoyment of life, at the mere will of another, seems to be
34 intolerable in any country where freedom prevails, as being the essence of slavery itself."
35 *Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356 (1886)*

36 4.10.2 Two Types of Citizens

37 The government recognizes two distinct classes of citizens: a state Citizen and a federal citizen.

38 A state Citizen, also called a de jure Citizen, is an individual whose inalienable natural rights are recognized, secured, and
39 protected by his/her state Constitution against State actions and against federal intrusion by the Constitution for the United
40 States of America.

41 A federal citizen, also called: a 14th Amendment citizen, a citizen of the United States, a US citizen, a citizen of the District
42 of Columbia, has civil rights that are almost equal to the natural rights that state Citizens have. I say almost because civil
43 rights are created by Congress and can be taken away by Congress. Federal citizens are subjects of Congress, under their

1 protection as a "resident" of a State, a person enfranchised to the federal government (the incorporated United States
2 defined in Article I, section 8, clause 17 of the Constitution). The individual States may not deny to these persons any
3 federal privileges or immunities that Congress has granted them. This specific class of citizen is a federal citizen under
4 admiralty law (International Law). As such they do not have inalienable common rights recognized, secured and protected
5 in the Constitutions of the States, or of the Constitution for the United States of America, such as "alodial" (absolute)
6 rights to property, the rights to inheritance, the rights to work and contract, and the right to travel among others.

7 **4.10.3 Federal (U.S.) citizens**

8 Federal citizenship, also called "U.S. citizenship", was first created by the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Here
9 is Section 1 of the 14th Amendment that creates "U.S. citizenship":

10 *Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the [federal] United States, and subject to*
11 *the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they*
12 *reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or*
13 *immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life,*
14 *liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its*
15 *jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.*

16 The legal encyclopedia defines Aliens and Citizens as follows:

17 ***3A Am Jur 1420, Aliens and Citizens** "A person is born subject to the jurisdiction of the*
18 *United States, for purposes of acquiring citizenship at birth, if this birth occurs **in a***
19 ***TERRITORY over which the United States is sovereign"***

20 Therefore, a person may not legally be a federal or "U.S. citizen" unless they were born on a federal **territory**, such as in
21 Guam, the Virgin Islands, or Puerto Rico. Below is the definition of the word "territory" so you can see for yourself, right
22 from Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, page 1473:

23 ***"Territory:** A part of a country separated from the rest, and subject to a particular*
24 *jurisdiction. Geographical area under the jurisdiction of another country or sovereign*
25 *power.*

26 ***A portion of the United States not within the limits of any state,** which has not yet been*
27 *admitted as a state of the Union, but is organized with a separate legislature, and with*
28 *executive and judicial powers appointed by the President."*

29 Persons born in the sovereign 50 states outside of the "federal zone" are technically not "U.S. citizens", but "U.S.
30 nationals" as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1408 and 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) through (a)(22). As "U.S. nationals", they are classified
31 as "nonresident aliens" within the Internal Revenue Code:

32 *26 U.S.C. §7701 Definitions*

33 *(B) Nonresident alien*

34 *An individual is a nonresident alien if such individual is neither a citizen of the*
35 *United States nor a resident of the [federal] United States (within the meaning of*
36 *subparagraph (A)).*

37 We can now apply what we have just learned above to the federal government's definition of "U.S. citizen" and explain
38 why they defined it the way they did. Are you a "U.S. citizen"? Here's the only definition of "citizen of the United States"
39 found anywhere in the I.R.C. or 26 CFR:

40 *26 CFR 31.3121(e) State, United States, and citizen.*

1 (b)...The term 'citizen of the United States' includes a citizen of the Commonwealth of
2 Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands, and, effective January 1, 1961, a citizen of Guam or
3 American Samoa.

4 The answer is EMPHATICALLY NO! Based on what we just learned, however, we can now understand why they defined
5 it the way they did! Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam are all federal TERRITORIES and
6 territories are the only place that "U.S. citizens" as defined above can be born and reside! The District of Columbia is NOT
7 a territory as the word is correctly defined!

8 Whenever you see any kind of state or federal government form that asks you whether you are a "U.S. citizen", remember
9 what they are really asking you but can't say outright:

10 "Do you want to give up all of your rights and become a slave to state and federal
11 income taxes?"

12 If you answer yes, that's exactly what you have done, in effect, and there is absolutely no advantage whatsoever to doing
13 so. I like to think of the term "U.S. citizen" as being like the sign that your enemies taped on your back in grammar school
14 without you knowing which said "HIT ME!", and the only people who can see the sign or understand what it means are
15 those who work for the government and the IRS and the legal profession! Your own legal ignorance is the only reason that
16 you don't know that you have this sign on your back.

17 Some people claim that a federal citizen is a taxable entity like a corporation, and is subject to pay an excise tax for the
18 privileges that Congress has granted him/her. However, there is no basis in federal law to support this conclusion.

19 The rights that most people believe they have are not natural rights but civil rights which are actually privileges granted by
20 Congress. Some of these civil rights parallel the protection of the Bill of Rights (the first 10 Amendments to the
21 Constitution), but by researching the civil rights act along with case law decisions involving those rights, it can be shown
22 that these so-called civil rights do not include the Ninth or Tenth Amendments and have only limited application with
23 regard to Amendments One through Eight.

24 If you accept any benefit from the federal government or you claim any civil right, you are making an "adhesion contract"
25 with the federal government. You may not be aware of any adhesion contracts but the courts are. The other aspect of such
26 a contract is that you will obey every statute that Congress passes.

27 Federal citizens are presumed to be operating in the jurisdiction of commercial law because that is the jurisdiction of their
28 creator -- Congress. This is evidenced by the existence of various contracts and the use of negotiable instruments. All are
29 products of international law or commercial law[Uniform Commercial Code]. Under Common Law your intent is
30 important; in a court of contract (commercial law) the only thing that matters is that you live up to the letter of the contract.
31 Because you have adhesion contracts with Congress, you can not use the Constitution or Bill of Rights as a defense because
32 it is irrelevant to the contract. As stated previously, the contract says you will obey every statute passed by Congress. A
33 federal citizen does not have access to Common Law.

34 The Pennsylvania Commonwealth, for instance, is one of the "several states" described in the Constitution. The "several
35 states" were severed from each other. The law treats the several states as independent countries. The Buck Act in 1940
36 created federal areas inside the states. If you live in a federal area, you are subject to federal territorial laws and the
37 municipal laws of the District of Columbia. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is internal to the District of Columbia. The
38 Pennsylvania Commonwealth is not part of the District of Columbia, but the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is. PA is the
39 name that the post office recognizes for mail sent into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which is a federal area. Pa.,
40 Penna., and Pennsylvania are the names that the post office uses for mail sent into the Pennsylvania Commonwealth, which
41 is not a federal area. If I accept mail sent to PA, I am saying that I live in part of the District of Columbia. The same
42 situation exists in the other states.

43 Your ZIP Code determines which ZIP Code region you live in. ZIP Code regions are federal areas. The IRS has adopted the
44 ZIP Code regions as IRS regions. If you accept mail that has a ZIP Code on it, you are in a federal territory and thus subject
45 to the IRS and all other municipal laws of the District of Columbia.

1 So far I have not given any proof that the government actually recognizes two distinct classes of citizens. I will give that
2 evidence now by describing the 13th and 14th Amendments.

3 In 1865, the 13th Amendment abolished slavery and involuntary servitude except as punishment for a crime. The Supreme
4 Court ruled that the 13th Amendment operated to free former slaves and prohibit slavery, but it in no way conferred
5 citizenship to the former slaves, or to those of races other than white, because the founders of the Constitution were all of
6 the white race.

7 The federal government did not have the authority to determine if former slaves could become a Citizen of one of the
8 several states because the 9th and 10th Amendments said that powers not granted specifically to the federal government by
9 the Constitution are reserved to the states or to the People. History shows that the Pennsylvania Commonwealth and New
10 York State were nationalizing blacks as State Citizens. In other states blacks were not Citizens and therefore did not have
11 standing in any court. The answer to this problem was the 14th Amendment.

12 The 14th Amendment used the term "citizen of the United States." The courts have ruled that this means federal citizenship
13 which is similar to a citizen of the District of Columbia. Since the federal government didn't step in and tell Pennsylvania
14 or New York that it couldn't make State Citizens out of former black slaves, an argument could be made that the 14th
15 Amendment was written primarily to afford [voluntary] citizenship to those of the black race that were recently freed by the
16 13th Amendment (*Slaughter-House Cases*, 16 Wall. 36, 71), and did not include Indians and others NOT born in and
17 subject to the jurisdiction of the United States (*McKay v. Cambell*, 2 Sawy. 129). Thus, the 14th Amendment recognized
18 that "an individual can be a Citizen of one of the several States without being a citizen of the United States," (*U.S. v.*
19 *Anthony*, 24 Fed. Cas. 829, 830), or, "a citizen of the United States without being a Citizen of a State." (*Slaughter-House*
20 *Cases*, supra; cf. *U.S. v. Cruikshank*, 92 U.S. 542 (1875)).

21 To restate: In the *Slaughter-House Cases*, 16 Wall. 36, 71 supra the supreme Court said:

22 *"It is quite clear, then, that there is a citizenship of the United States and a citizenship of*
23 *a state, which are distinct from each other and which depend upon different*
24 *characteristics or circumstances of the individual.. Of the privileges and immunities of*
25 *the citizens of the United States and of the privileges and immunities of the citizen of the*
26 *state, and what they respectfully are, we will presently consider; but we wish to state here*
27 *that it is only the former which are placed by this clause under the protection of the*
28 *Federal Constitution, and the latter, whatever they may be, are not intended to have any*
29 *additional protection by this paragraph of the amendment."*

30 The court has also ruled that "The term United States is a metaphor [a figure of speech]". *Cunard S.S Co. V. Mellon*, 262
31 US 100, 122; and that

32 *"The term 'United States' may be used in one of several senses. It may be merely the*
33 *name of a sovereign occupying the position analogous to that of sovereign in a family of*
34 *nations. It may designate territory over which sovereignty of the United States extends, or*
35 *it may be a collective name of the states which are united by and under the Constitution."*
36 *Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt*, 324 US 652, 672-73.

37 Did the Courts really say that someone could be a Citizen of a State without being a citizen of the United States? Yes, they
38 did. It's true that the cases cited above are old, some over 100 years old. None of these cases have ever been overturned by
39 a more recent decision, so they are valid. A more recent case is *Crosse v. Bd. of Supervisors*, 221 A.2d 431 (1966) which
40 says:

41 *"Both before and after the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution, it has not*
42 *been necessary for a person to be a citizen of the United States in order to be a citizen of*
43 *his state." Citing U.S. v. Cruikshank, supra.*

44 The courts presume you to be a federal citizen, without even telling you that there are different classes of citizens. It is up
45 to you dispute this.

1 *"Unless the defendant can prove he is not a citizen of the United States, the IRS has the*
 2 *right to inquire and determine a tax liability." U.S. v. Slater, 545 Fed. Supp. 179,182*
 3 *(1982).*

4 One important outcome of being a federal citizen is that the federal government may tax a citizen wherever he is, including
 5 in geographical areas outside its jurisdiction. In the U.S. Constitution Annotated, under the Fifth Amendment (see
 6 <http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/data/constitution/amendment05/13.html> - 6) , here is what it says about this subject:

7 *In laying taxes, the Federal Government is less narrowly restricted by the Fifth*
 8 *Amendment than are the States by the Fourteenth. **The Federal Government may tax***
 9 ***property belonging to its citizens, even if such property is never situated within the***
 10 ***jurisdiction of the United States.**⁴⁵ and it may tax the income of a citizen resident*
 11 *abroad, which is derived from property located at his residence.⁴⁶ The difference is*
 12 *explained by the fact that protection of the Federal Government follows the citizen*
 13 *wherever he goes, whereas the benefits of state government accrue only to persons and*
 14 *property within the State's borders.*

15 This point is VERY important, and clearly indicates from where the jurisdiction of the United States government derives.
 16 It isn't mainly a geographical jurisdiction, but instead originates mainly from our *federal citizenship status*. Through this
 17 devious mechanism of fooling sovereign state Citizens into becoming federal citizens, the federal government usurped the
 18 Sovereignty of the People, as well as the Sovereignty of the several states. They also usurped the authority of sovereign
 19 state Citizens by creating "Federal areas" within the authority of Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 in the Constitution for the
 20 United States of America which states:

21 *"The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and*
 22 *Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States,*
 23 *and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the*
 24 *United states, or of any particular State."*

25 **Therefore, all U.S. citizens [i.e. citizens of the District of Columbia] residing in one of the states of the Union, are**
 26 **classified as property and franchisees of the federal government,** and as an "individual entity!" See *Wheeling Steel Corp.*
 27 *v. Fox*, 298 U.S. 193, 80 L.Ed. 1143, 56 S.Ct. 773 (1936). Under the "Buck Act," 4 U.S.C Secs. 105-113, the federal
 28 government has created a "Federal area" within the boundaries of the several states. This area is similar to any territory that
 29 the federal government acquires through purchase, conquest or treaty, thereby imposing federal territorial law upon the
 30 people in this "Federal area." Federal territorial law is evidenced by the Executive Branch's Admiralty flag (a federal flag
 31 with a gold or yellow fringe on it) flying in schools, offices and courtrooms.

32 In conclusion, we need not be afraid because we are not legally obligated to be federal citizens and can choose to be a state
 33 citizen only (or natural born Sovereign) . Our right of expatriating our federal citizenship is absolute and cannot be
 34 abridged. U.S.** citizenship didn't even exist until passage of the 14th Amendment in 1868, and was intended mainly for
 35 slaves. One can become a "national of the United States****" (a state only citizen) without being a "citizen of the United
 36 States****" (a federal citizen). That is why we repeatedly advise expatriating from United States** citizenship in section
 37 8.5.3.13.

38 **4.10.4 State Citizens**

39 State Citizens cannot be subjected to any jurisdiction of law outside the Common Law without their knowing and willing
 40 consent after full disclosure of the terms and conditions, and such consent must be under agreement/contract sealed by
 41 signature. This is because the Constitution is a compact/contract created and existing in the jurisdiction of the Common
 42 Law, therefore, any rights secured thereunder or disabilities limiting the powers of government also exist in the Common
 43 Law, and in no other jurisdiction provided for in that compact!

⁴⁵ United States v. Bennett, [232 U.S. 299, 307](#) (1914).

⁴⁶ Cook v. Tait, [265 U.S. 47](#) (1924).

1 Both state Citizens and federal citizens are Americans. U.S. citizens are "domiciled" or resident in the District of Columbia
 2 and are privileged alien to the state wherein they reside and state Citizens are domiciled in their state and not aliens in their
 3 state. They also do not reside in their state; they are Citizens of the state. The distinction may seem insignificant to you but
 4 it is not to the court. A state Citizen has the right to travel in each of the 50 states. He/she can file papers at any county
 5 courthouse in any state and become a Citizen of that state.

6 Most of the federal statute laws do not apply to Citizens of a state. If the authority for the statute can be found in the organic
 7 Constitution, then the statute is of a National character, as it applies to both state Citizens and aliens.

8 The terms "State" and "state" are not equivalent. When we capitalize the word "State", we are referring to the "federal
 9 zone" areas within the contiguous borders of a state that are subject to the exclusive federal jurisdiction of the U.S.
 10 Government under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution. When we don't capitalize the word "state", we
 11 are referring to the contiguous areas of a state that are under the exclusive jurisdiction of a state government and not the
 12 federal government.

13 Whenever we describe ourselves as "citizens of a State" because "citizen" has an entirely different meaning from "Citizen",
 14 we are claiming to be "federal citizens" or "citizens of the United States" under the the 14th Amendment. That puts us in
 15 the same status as the slaves who were freed after the civil war in 1868. Do you want to be a slave? We should therefore
 16 NEVER say "I am a citizen of the State of ____" or "I am a citizen of this State." Why? Well, because, for instance, the
 17 California Revenue and Taxation Code §6017 defines the term "State" as follows:

18 *6017. "In this State" or "in the State" means within the exterior [outside] limits of the*
 19 *[Sovereign] state of California and includes [only] all territory within these limits owned*
 20 *by or ceded to the United States*

21 Now do you understand why California has the same definition of "gross income" as the federal government and why they
 22 can impose a constitutional income tax? Because by playing with the definition of words, they have deceived you into
 23 convincing them (quite incorrectly and unnecessarily) that you are a "citizen of the United States**" (the federal zone) and
 24 consequently you are not subject to the same Constitutional protections that other Sovereign Citizens of the California
 25 Republic enjoy! You must rebut this presumption vigorously at all times by watching the language and the words you use.
 26 They have effectively deceived and enticed you into the "federal zone" so they could abuse and enslave you with the
 27 income tax. This amounts to "enticement into slavery", which clearly violates 18 U.S.C. §1581 and is a felony!

28 Instead, we should always use the name of the state in our description as follows: "I am a Citizen of California" or "I am a
 29 Citizen of the California Republic". The word "Citizen" should always be capitalized to emphasize that we are a
 30 "Sovereign natural born person."

31 **4.10.5 Natural Born Citizens (no federal citizenship)**

32 A third condition of citizenship is one where the individual is not a federal citizen but is only a State Citizen. We call this
 33 Natural Born Citizens. Natural Born Citizens are what existed before the passage of the 14th Amendment to the U.S.
 34 Constitution in 1868. Below is an outline of the legal constraints applying to persons who are strictly and only State
 35 citizens and who have explicitly revoked their federal citizenship. The analysis that follows establishes that for Natural
 36 Born Citizens, such persons are not allowed to vote in elections without special efforts on their part to maintain their status.
 37 They are also not allowed to serve on jury duty without special efforts on their part to maintain their status. These special
 38 efforts involve clarifying our citizenship on any forms we sign to describe ourselves as:

- 39 • "U.S. nationals" but not "citizens of the United States" (see <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/8/1408.htm> and [1](#)
 40 [8 U.S.C. Section 1101\(a\)\(21\)](#) and 8 U.S.C. Section 1101(a)(22)).
- 41 • Citizens of the "United States of America" (just like our passport says) but not citizens of the "United States"

42 The point of reference in the example given below is the California Republic (notice we didn't say "State of California",
 43 because that term means federal areas inside California!). The situation may be different for other states. If you live in a

1 state other than California, you will need to check the laws of your specific home state in order to determine whether the
2 prohibition against voting applies to nonresident aliens in your state.

3 If authorities give you a bad time about trying to register to vote without being a “U.S. citizen”, then show them the
4 Declaration of Independence, which says:

5 *“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that **they are***
6 ***endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights**, that among these are Life,*
7 *Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—*

8 Emphasize that it doesn’t say “*endowed by their government*” or “*endowed by their federal citizenship*” or “*endowed by*
9 *their registrar of voters*”, but instead “**endowed by their CREATOR**”. The rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of
10 happiness certainly include suffrage and the right to own property. Suffrage is necessary in turn to protect personal
11 property from encroachment by the government. These are not “privileges” that result from *federal citizenship*. They are
12 privileges that result from **birth!** Thomas Jefferson said so:

13 *“A free people [claim] their rights as derived from the laws of nature, and not as the gift*
14 *of their chief magistrate.” --Thomas Jefferson: Rights of British America, 1774. ME*
15 *1:209, Papers 1:134*

16 *“Can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm*
17 *basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God?*
18 *That they are not to be violated but with His wrath?” --Thomas Jefferson: Notes on*
19 *Virginia Q.XVIII, 1782. ME 2:227*

20 **4.10.5.1 Legal Foundations of Natural Born state Citizenship**

21 We will now analyze the legal foundations for the belief in the existence of Pure State Citizens or “Natural Born Citizens”:

- 22 1. There are 2 classes of citizenship under American Law
23 1.1. State Citizenship
24 1.1.1. Found in the U.S. Constitution prior to the Civil War
25 1.1.1.1. e.g. see qualifications for Representative, Senator, and President
26 1.1.2. This is a sovereign class created and endowed by the Creator
27 1.2. Federal citizenship
28 1.2.1. 14th Amendment attempted to formalize a second class of citizen first defined in 1866 Civil Rights
29 Act
30 1.2.2. This is a statutory creation, a subject class, created and endowed by the Congress, not by the Creator
31 2. 2 recent decisions of Utah Supreme Court struck down the 14th Amendment.
32 2.1.1. Congress and the President forced Southern States to vote for it "at the point of a bayonet", using the
33 duress and undue influence of martial law.
34 2.1.2. The Civil War was over and Southern States had already been counted upon to ratify the 13th
35 Amendment, banning slavery.
36 3. The consequences of the failed ratification are many and far-reaching:
37 3.1. Federal citizenship is not defined in the supreme Law (i.e. the U.S. Constitution)
38 3.1.1.1. It is, at best, the creation of federal statute
39 3.1.1.2. As such, it can be taxed, regulated, and even revoked, just like a corporation
40 3.2. In contrast, Natural Born state Citizenship is an unalienable Right which Congress cannot tax, regulate, or
41 revoke
42 3.2.1. Congress cannot amend the Constitution
43 3.2.1.1. Congress derives its power solely from the Constitution
44 3.2.1.2. Congress can lawfully exercise its powers only within the limitations of constitution
45 3.2.2. Qualifications for Representative, Senator, and President have never been amended by the States
46 3.2.3. The term "United States" in these provisions means "States United" (see *People vs De La Guerra*
47 and *Ex parte Knowles*, Calif. Supreme Court)

- 1 3.3. Since the Constitution as lawfully amended is perpetual, then so is the Natural Born Sovereign state
 2 Citizenship which it has recognized from the beginning (1787)
 3 4. The term "United States" has 3 separate and distinct meanings in American Law (see *Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt*,
 4 324 U.S. 652, (1945)):
 5 4.1. The name of the sovereign nation, occupying the position of other sovereigns in the family of nations
 6 4.2. The federal government and the limited territory over which it exercises exclusive sovereign authority
 7 4.2.1. To be a federal citizen is to be a "citizen of the United States" in this second sense of the term
 8 4.3. The collective name for the States united by and under the Constitution for the United States of America
 9 4.3.1. To be a Natural Born state Citizen is to be a "Citizen of the United States" in this third sense of the
 10 term (i.e. a "Citizen of one of the States United")
 11 5. One can be a State Citizen without also being a federal citizen
 12 5.1. See *Crosse* case from Maryland Supreme Court:

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

- 16 5.2. See *State vs Fowler* case from Louisiana Supreme Court:

17 *"But a person may be a citizen of a particular state and not a citizen of the United States.*
 18 *To hold otherwise would be to deny to the state the highest exercise of its sovereignty --*
 19 *the right to declare who are its citizens."*

- 20 5.3. See *United States v. Cruikshank*, 92 U.S. 542 (1875) for U.S. Supreme Court view:

21 *"We have in our political system a Government of the United States and a government of*
 22 *each of the several States. Each of these governments is distinct from the others, and*
 23 *each has citizens of its own who owe it allegiance, and whose rights, within its*
 24 *jurisdiction, it must protect. The same person may be at the same time a citizen of the*
 25 *United States and a citizen of a State, but his rights of citizenship under one of these*
 26 *governments will be different from those he has under the other. Slaughter- House Cases,*
 27 *16 Wall. 74." [United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1875)]*

- 28 6. Federal citizens are liable for federal income taxes; Natural Born state Citizens are not
 29 6.1. State Citizens are protected by constitutional limits against direct taxation by the federal government:
 30 6.1.1. Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3
 31 6.1.2. Article 1, Section 9, Clause 4
 32 6.2. Federal citizens are not protected by these same constitutional limits
 33 6.2.1. Constitution for the "United States" as such does not extend beyond the boundaries of the States
 34 which are united by and under it.
 35 6.2.1.1. The Insular Cases established this dubious precedent at the turn of the century
 36 6.2.2. A "citizen of the United States" is, effectively, a citizen of the District of Columbia, which never
 37 joined the Union
 38 6.2.3. Congress can enact local, "municipal" law for D.C. which is not constrained by the federal
 39 Constitution. See *Downes v. Bidwell*, 182 U.S. 244 (1901) for further information.

40 **4.10.5.2 Some Natural Born state Citizens Can't Vote in Federal elections**

- 41 1. There are 2 classes of citizenship under current American Law, not just 1 class.
 42 1.1. State Citizenship (upper-case "C")
 43 1.1.1. a/k/a California Citizen, Nevada Citizen, etc.
 44 1.1.2. a/k/a "Citizen of one of the States United"
 45 1.2. Federal citizenship (lower-case "c")
 46 1.2.1. a/k/a "citizen of the United States"
 47 1.2.2. a/k/a "U.S. citizen"
 48 2. Some states require that an elector be a "citizen of the United States"
 49 2.1. See voter registration form, available at Post Office
 50 2.2. This qualification was predicated on a ratified 14th Amendment
 51 2.2.1. The ambiguities in Section 1 of the 14th amendment confuse many into thinking there is but one
 52 class of citizenship throughout America

- 1 2.2.2. State legislators were likewise confused by these ambiguities, and by the deception surrounding the
 2 passage of this amendment
- 3 2.3. This qualification prohibits Natural Born state Citizens who wish to maintain their status from registering to
 4 vote, and from voting
- 5 2.3.1. Voter registration form exhibits a formal affidavit, signed under penalties of perjury, that voter is a
 6 federal citizen (see sample form)
- 7 2.3.1.1. Such an affidavit is admissible evidence in any State or federal court
- 8 2.3.1.2. Federal courts use this affidavit to establish income tax liabilities
- 9 2.3.2. Perjury is punishable by 2 or 3 years in State prison (see warnings on registration form)
- 10 2.3.3. Warnings are in CONSPICUOUS text, which prevents signer from saying he didn't see it
- 11 2.4. To avoid establishing a presumption that they are "citizens of the United States", Natural Born state Citizens
 12 must clarify the status of their citizenship on their voter registration in order to perfect and maintain their
 13 sovereign status.
- 14 2.4.1. Most registration forms were signed in ignorance of the 2 classes of citizenship in America
- 15 2.4.2. We must claim to be a "*national* of the United States of America" but not a "citizen of the United
 16 States" (refer to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) through 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22) and 8 U.S.C. §1408).
- 17 2.4.3. With this knowledge, State Citizens elect "to be treated" as federal citizens by ignorantly and
 18 incorrectly claiming their citizenship. To avoid this trap, they should clarify their citizenship on their voter
 19 registration as outlined in section 15.5.6 entitled "Voter Registration Affidavit Attachment".
- 20 3. Registering to vote produces material evidence that one is a federal citizen who is, by definition, liable for federal
 21 income taxes, whereas State Citizens are not.
- 22 3.1. State Citizens are protected by constitutional limits against direct taxation
- 23 3.1.1. Direct taxes must be apportioned per Article 1, Section 9, Clause 4 and Article 1, Section 2, Clause
 24 3
- 25 3.2. Federal citizens are not protected by these same constitutional limits
- 26 4. Natural Born state Citizens living in states that don't allow them to vote without claiming to be "citizens of the United
 27 States" and do not allow them to correct their status to be "nationals of the United States" jeopardize their Natural Born
 28 state Citizenship status and must:
- 29 4.1. Cancel their voter registration to perfect and maintain their sovereign status under the Law.
- 30 4.2. Litigate to regain our voting rights, because this is clear discrimination.

31 **4.10.5.3 Some Natural Born state Citizens Can't Serve on Jury Duty**

- 32 1. There are 2 classes of citizenship under current American Law, not just 1 class.
- 33 1.1. State Citizenship (upper-case "C")
- 34 1.1.1. a/k/a California Citizen, Nevada Citizen, etc.
- 35 1.1.2. a/k/a "Citizen of one of the States United"
- 36 1.2. Federal citizenship (lower-case "c")
- 37 1.2.1. a/k/a "citizen of the United States"
- 38 1.2.2. a/k/a "U.S. citizen"
- 39 2. Some states and the federal government require that a person who wishes to serve on jury duty must be a "citizen of
 40 the United States". This is especially true in federal courts.
- 41 2.1. The jury duty disqualification form says that you are disqualified if you are not a "citizen of the United
 42 States".
- 43 2.2. This kind of discrimination ensures that only federalists and liberals serve on jury duty. This then creates a
 44 built-in bias against sovereign jurists and in favor of less-informed citizens who are more likely to view their
 45 country in socialist terms.
- 46 2.3. The only way to overcome the built-in presumption that we are "citizens of the United States" on the jury
 47 summons is to file an affidavit in response to the summons claiming to be a "national of the United States of
 48 America" but not a "citizen of the United States" (refer to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) through 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)
 49 and 8 U.S.C. §1408).
- 50 3. Serving on jury duty produces material evidence useful to the state or federal government that one is a federal citizen
 51 who is, by definition, liable for federal income taxes, whereas State Citizens are not.
- 52 5. Natural Born state Citizens living in states that don't allow them to serve on jury duty without claiming to be "citizens
 53 of the United States" and do not allow them to correct their citizenship status to be "nationals of the United States"
 54 jeopardize their Natural Born state Citizenship status and must:
- 55 3.1. Cancel their jury summons to perfect and maintain their sovereign status under the Law.

3.2. Litigate to regain our jury duty, because this is clear discrimination.

4.10.5.4 Summary of Constraints applying to Natural Born State Citizenship

1. Right to vote:

1.1. Natural Born state Citizens who claim to be “nationals” but not “citizens” of the “United States” cannot register to vote under laws in some states in order to maintain their status under state law. For such states, individuals are admonished to litigate to regain their voting rights and change state law.

1.2. Some state voter registration forms have a formal affidavit by which signer swears, under penalties of perjury, that s/he is a "citizen of the United States".

1.3. Such completed affidavits become admissible evidence and conclusive proof that signer is a federal citizen.

2. Right to serve on jury duty:

2.1. Natural Born state Citizens who claim to be “nationals” but not “citizens” of the “United States” cannot serve on jury duty under laws in some states in order to maintain their status under state law. For such states, individuals are admonished to litigate to regain their voting rights and change state law.

2.2. Some state jury summons forms have a section that allows persons to disqualify themselves from serving on jury duty if they do not claim to be “citizens of the United States”. We should return the summons form with an affidavit claiming that we want to serve on jury duty but are “nationals” rather than “citizens” of the United States. If they then disqualify us from serving on jury duty, we should litigate to regain our right to serve on juries.

3. The exercise of federal citizenship, including voting and serving on jury duty, is a statutory privilege which can be created, taxed, regulated and even revoked by Congress! Please reread section 4.4 about “Government instituted slavery using privileges” for clarification on what this means. In effect, the government, through operation of law, has transformed a right into a taxable privilege, .

4. The exercise of Natural Born state Citizenship is an unalienable Right which Congress cannot tax, regulate or revoke under any circumstances.

5. Such a Right is guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, which Congress cannot amend without the consent of three-fourths of the Union States.

4.10.6 Rights Lost By Becoming a Federal Citizen

A state Citizen has the right to have any gun he/she wishes without being registered. A federal citizen does not. In the District of Columbia, it is a felony to own a handgun unless you are a police officer or a security guard or the hand gun was registered before 1978. The District of Columbia has not been admitted into the Union. Therefore the people of the District of Columbia are not protected by the Second Amendment or any other part of the Bill of Rights. Despite the lack of legal guns in DC, crime is rampant. It is called Murder Capital of the World. This should prove that gun control/victim disarmament laws do not work in America. Across the country, there is an assault on guns. If you are a federal citizen and you are using Second Amendment arguments to protect your rights to keep your guns, I believe you are in for a surprise. First by registering gun owners then renaming guns 'Assault Weapons' and 'Handguns', those in power will take away your civil right to bear arms. Of course, they won't tell you that the right to keep and bear arms is a civil right and not a natural right for a U.S. citizens. The Supreme court has ruled that you as an individual have no right to protection by the police. Their only obligation is to protect "society". The real protection for state Citizens to keep their guns is not the Second Amendment but the Ninth Amendment.

A state Citizen has the right to travel on the public easements (public roads) without being registered. A federal citizen does not. It is a privilege for a foreigner to travel in any of the several states. If you are a US citizen, you are a foreigner in the state. The state legislators can require foreigners and people involved in commerce (chauffeurs, freight haulers) to be licensed, insured, and to have their vehicles registered. When you register your car, you turn over power of attorney to the state. At that point, it becomes a motor vehicle. If it is not registered then it is not a motor vehicle and there are no motor vehicle statutes to break. There are common law rules of the road. If you don't cause an injury to anybody then you can not be tried.

If your car is registered, the state effectively owns your car. The state supplies a sticker to put on your license plate every time you re-register the motor vehicle. Look closely at the sticker on your plate right now. You may be surprised to see that it says "OFFICIAL USE ONLY".(Note: In some states, they do not use stickers on the plate) You may have seen municipal

1 vehicles that have signs on them saying "OFFICIAL USE ONLY" on them but why does yours? You do not own your car.
 2 You may have a Certificate of Title but you probably do not have the certificate of origin. You are leasing the state's
 3 vehicle by paying the yearly registration fee. Because you are using their equipment, they can make rules up on how it can
 4 be used. If you break a rule, such as driving without a seatbelt, you have broken the contract and an administrative
 5 procedure will make you pay the penalty. A state Citizen must be able to explain to the police officers why they are not
 6 required to have the usual paperwork that most people have. They should carry copies of affidavits and other paperwork in
 7 their car. The state Citizen should also be prepared to go to traffic court and explain it to the judge.

8 The right of trial by jury in civil cases, guaranteed by the 7th Amendment (*Walker v. Sauvinet*, 92 U.S. 90 (1875)), and the
 9 right to bear arms, guaranteed by the 2nd Amendment (*Presser v. Illinois*, 116 U.S. 252 (1886)), have been distinctly held
 10 not to be privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States guaranteed by the 14th Amendment against abridgment
 11 by the states, and in effect the same decision was made in respect of the guarantee against prosecution, except by
 12 indictment of a grand jury, contained in the 5th Amendment (*Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516 (1884)), and in respect of
 13 the right to be confronted with witnesses, contained in the 6th Amendment." *West v. Louisiana*, 194 U.S. 258 (1904).

14 The privileges and immunities [civil rights] of the 14th Amendment citizens were derived [taken] from...the Constitution,
 15 but are not identical to those referred to in Article IV, sect. 2 of the Constitution [which recognizes the existence of state
 16 Citizens who were not citizens of the United States because there was no such animal in 1787]. Plainly spoken, RIGHTS
 17 considered to be grants from our creator are clearly different from the "civil rights" that were granted by Congress to its
 18 own brand of franchised citizen in the 14th Amendment.

19 *"A 'civil right' is a right given and protected by law [man's law], and a person's*
 20 *enjoyment thereof is regulated entirely by law that creates it." Nickell v. Rosenfield, 82*
 21 *CA 369 (1927), 375, 255 P. 760.*

22 Title 42 of the USC contains the Civil Rights laws. It says "Rights under 42 USCS section 1983 are for citizens of the
 23 United States and not of state. *Wadleigh v. Newhall* (1905, CC Cal) 136 F 941."

24 In summary, what we are talking about here is a Master-Servant relationship. Prior to the 14th Amendment, there were
 25 state Citizens and non-citizens. State Citizens were the masters in the relationship to government. After the 14th
 26 Amendment was declared to be passed, a new class of citizenship was created, which is both privileged and servant
 27 [subject] to the creator [the federal government].

28 **4.10.7 How Do We Lose Our Sovereignty and Become Federal Citizens?**

29 If every Citizen in the colonies became a sovereign, how could any Citizen lose their sovereignty? The Citizens of each of
 30 the several states in the Union were sovereigns. But the people in a federal territory or in the District of Columbia were not
 31 because the territories and the District of Columbia were not in the Union.

32 Congress had/has exclusive legislative control over these areas under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S.
 33 Constitution. The states were governed by a "constitutional republic" while the territories were ruled by a "legislative
 34 democracy". In a legislative democracy, the citizens have no rights except what Congress gives them. As a matter of fact,
 35 within the federal zone, they have a statutory Bill of Rights instead of Constitutional rights. See [48 U.S.C. §1421b](#). In the
 36 constitutional republics, the Citizens have rights given to them by their Creator and Congress is the Citizens servant. This
 37 is why Citizens, having left a state to buy or conquer land from the native Americans, would apply for statehood as soon as
 38 possible.

39 How is it that someone who was born in and has lived in a state on nonfederal land all his/her life can be treated like a
 40 citizen of the District of Columbia? There has been a series of steps that Congress has made to convert the state Citizens
 41 into federal citizens. Over the years, our laws have been deliberately made unreadable by the average intelligent person
 42 in order to put most Americans at the mercy of the legal profession. The 14th Amendment was illegally passed in 1868

1 creating a federal citizen who can not question the federal debt.⁴⁷ The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 turned over our money
2 to a private banking cartel. Social Security created Social Security Districts (or territories) in which people with SSN's
3 lived. The Buck Act created federal areas inside the states. Then the states rewrote their income tax laws to pretend like
4 everyone was a "U.S. citizen" who lived in these federal areas. They could legal impose direct taxes in these areas because
5 residents of the federal zone have no Constitutional rights!

6 In order for the federal government to tax a Citizen of one of the several states, it had to create some sort of contractual
7 nexus. This contractual nexus is the Social Security Number (SSN) and the status of being "citizens of the United States".
8 Prior to the 14th Amendment, everyone who was born in any one of the 50 states was a "national of the United States" and
9 there was no such thing as "U.S.** citizens". Here is the pertinent part of the 14th Amendment relating to national
10 citizenship:

11 *Section 1: All persons born or naturalized in the United States, **and subject to the**
12 **jurisdiction thereof**, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside.*

13 After the 14th Amendment was passed, the U.S. government changed the immigration and naturalization laws. When it
14 naturalized people to become Americans, it naturally made them "U.S. citizens" because it wanted all of the immigrants to
15 unwittingly be "taxpayers" who were the subject of the tax imposed in 26 U.S.C. §1 and completely subject to the
16 jurisdiction of the federal government in a way that they wouldn't be if they were only U.S. nationals. Most naturalized
17 U.S. citizens were not smart enough to figure out this legal ruse or that what they really wanted to be were "U.S. nationals"
18 and not "U.S. citizens" and that they would need to expatriate their federal citizenship to escape the jurisdiction of the U.S.
19 government and regain their sovereign status.

20 The key thing to notice about Section 1 of the 14th Amendment quoted above is the phrase "**and** subject to the jurisdiction
21 thereof". You must be born *inside the federal zone* to be "completely subject to the jurisdiction of the United States**".
22 "Completely subject" implies that we occupy federal property under the exclusive sovereign jurisdiction of the United
23 States as identified in the U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17. The legal encyclopedia confirms this:

24 *3A Am Jur 1420, Aliens and Citizens*

25 *"A person is born subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, for purposes of*
26 *acquiring citizenship at birth, **if this birth occurs in a territory over which the United**
27 **States is sovereign...**"*

28 If we are outside the federal zone (for instance, on nonfederal land within the 50 states), then we are **not completely subject**
29 to the jurisdiction of the United States** at the time of birth and therefore are technically NOT federal or U.S.** citizens,
30 but natural born sovereigns and "U.S. nationals" as defined in 26 U.S.C. §1408. However, our parents can still create a
31 false presumption to the contrary by telling the federal government we were "U.S. citizens" in the process of writing us off
32 as dependents on their tax returns at any time. If you look on the 1040 income tax return, it says you cannot write off your
33 children unless they are U.S.** citizens. You can also create a false presumption that you are a U.S. citizen simply by
34 saying that you are, and both the state and federal government are more than happy to take your word for it, even if you are
35 wrong, because that is how they create taxpayers! Here is a U.S. supreme Court opinion that clarifies some of the
36 arguments above:

37 **"The persons declared to be citizens are ALL PERSONS BORN OR**
38 **NATURALIZED IN THE UNITED STATES AND SUBJECT TO THE**
39 **JURISDICTION THEREOF. The evident meaning of these last words is, not merely**
40 **subject in some respect or degree to the jurisdiction of the United States, but**
41 **COMPLETELY SUBJECT to their political jurisdiction, and owing them direct and**
42 **immediate allegiance. And the words relate to the time of birth in the one case, as they**
43 **do to the time of naturalization in the other. **Persons not thus subject to the jurisdiction****
44 **of the United States at the time of birth cannot become so afterwards, except by being**

⁴⁷ See 14th Amendment, Section 4, which says "The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned."

1 naturalized, either individually, as by proceedings under the naturalization acts; or
 2 collectively, as by the force of a treaty by which foreign territory is acquired. Indians
 3 born within the territorial limits of the United States, members of, and owing immediate
 4 allegiance to, one of the Indiana tribes, (an alien though dependent power,) although in a
 5 geographical sense born in the United States, are no more 'born in the United States and
 6 subject to the jurisdiction thereof,' within the meaning of the first section of the fourteenth
 7 amendment, than the children of subjects of any foreign government born within the
 8 domain of that government, or the children born within the United States, of
 9 ambassadors or other public ministers of foreign nations. ." **Elk v. Wilkins, 112 U.S. 94**
 10 **(1884)**

11 The above case was about an Indian who was born on a reservation and left the reservation and lived in the surrounding
 12 community to try to become a citizen of the United States. He was deprived of the right to vote right after the passage of
 13 the 14th Amendment in 1868 by the registrar of voters in his state, who claimed he wasn't a "U.S. citizen", even though he
 14 in all other respects met the criteria for being a state citizen and admitted he was subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S.
 15 government in all respects. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Indian reservations are considered foreign territories not
 16 part of the United States and akin to foreign governments, and Indians born on these reservations are not "citizens of the
 17 United States" at birth. The court said that Indians can only become citizens by naturalization and with the consent of the
 18 federal government. In the case of the plaintiff/appellant, an Indian who never explicitly naturalized, the court ruled that he
 19 had been deprived of no right by the state when he was denied the opportunity to vote by that state. Recall that the right to
 20 vote is was covered by the 15th Amendment, which depended on 14th Amendment citizenship. This ruling completely
 21 contradicts the Declaration of Independence, when you think about it:

22 "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are
 23 endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life,
 24 Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—

25 Notice it didn't say "by their government" or "by their citizenship" or "by their residency" ... with certain unalienable
 26 rights", but rather "by their Creator"? Here is what the author of the above, Thomas Jefferson, said privately about this
 27 subject:

28 "A free people [claim] their rights as derived from the laws of nature, and not as the gift
 29 of their chief magistrate." --Thomas Jefferson: Rights of British America, 1774. ME
 30 1:209, Papers 1:134

31 "Can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm
 32 basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God?
 33 That they are not to be violated but with His wrath?" --Thomas Jefferson: Notes on
 34 Virginia Q.XVIII, 1782. ME 2:227

35 When the U.S. Supreme Court denied the Indian the right to vote in **Elk v. Wilkins**, 112 U.S. 94 (1884), they violated the
 36 natural rights endowed by God to this man and made a God-given right into a government privilege! This is one of many
 37 examples of how corruption within our system and violation of the original intent of the founding fathers (by inadequate
 38 "judicial notice of history") has turned God given natural rights into government-endowed privileges that we have to pay
 39 taxes to the government to even have! This is despicable.

40 Moving beyond the **Elk v. Wilkins** case in 1884, in 1935, the federal government instituted Social Security. The Social
 41 Security Board then created 10 Social Security "Districts." The combination of these "Districts" resulted in a "Federal
 42 Area", a fictional jurisdiction, which covered all of the several states like a clear plastic overlay.

43 In 1939, the federal government instituted the "Public Salary Tax Act of 1939." This Act is a municipal law of the District
 44 of Columbia for taxing all federal government employees and those who live and work in any "Federal Area." Now the
 45 government knows it cannot tax those state Citizens who live and work outside the territorial jurisdiction of Article 1,
 46 Section 8, Clause 2 in the Constitution for the United States of America; also known as the ten square miles of the District
 47 of Columbia and territories and enclaves. So, in 1940, Congress passed the "Buck Act" now found in 4 U.S.C. Sections
 48 105-113. In Section 110(e), this Act authorized any department of the federal government to create a "Federal Area" for

1 imposition of the "Public Salary Tax Act of 1939." This tax is imposed at 4 U.S.C. §111. The rest of the taxing law is found
2 in the Internal Revenue Code. The Social Security Board had already created a "Federal Area" overlay. U.S.C. Title 4 is as
3 follows:

4 *TITLE 4 - FLAG AND SEAL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, AND THE STATES*

5 *CHAPTER 4 - THE STATES*

6 *Sec. 110(d): The term "State" includes any territory or possession of the United States.*

7 *Sec. 110(e): The term "Federal Area" means any lands or premises held or acquired by*
8 *or for the use of the United states or any department, establishment, or agency of the*
9 *United states; and any federal area, or any part thereof, which is located within the*
10 *exterior boundaries of any State, shall be deemed to be a federal area located within such*
11 *State.*

12 Under the Provisions of Title 4, Section 105, the federal "State" (also known as, "The State of...") is imposing an excise tax.
13 That section states, in pertinent part:

14 *Sec. 105: State, and so forth, taxation affecting Federal areas; sales or use tax.*

15 *(a) No person shall be relieved from the liability for payment of, collection of, or*
16 *accounting for any sales or use tax levied by any State, or any duly constituted taxing*
17 *authority therein, having jurisdiction to levy such tax, on the ground that the sales or use,*
18 *with respect to which such tax is levied, occurred in whole or in part within a Federal*
19 *area; and such State or taxing authority shall have full jurisdiction to levy such a tax, by*
20 *reason of his residing within a Federal area or receiving income from transactions*
21 *occurring or services performed in such area; and such State or taxing authority shall*
22 *have full jurisdiction and power to levy and collect such tax in any Federal area within*
23 *such a State to the same extent and with the same effect as though such area was not a*
24 *Federal area.*

25 **NOTE:** Irrespective of what the tax is called, if its purpose is to produce revenue, it is an income tax or a receipts tax under
26 the Buck Act [4 U.S.C. Secs. 105-110]. See *Humble Oil & Refining Co. v. Calvert*, 464 SW 2d. 170 (1971), affd (Tex) 478
27 SW 2d. 926, cert. den. 409 U.S. 967, 34 L.Ed. 2d 234, 93 S.Ct. 293.

28 For purposes of further explanation, a Federal area can include the Social Security areas designated by the Social Security
29 Administration; any public housing that has federal funding; a home that has a federal (or Federal reserve) loan; a road that
30 has federal funding; schools and colleges (public or private) that receive (direct or indirectly) federal funding, and virtually
31 everything that the federal government touches through any type of direct or indirect aid. See *Springfield v. Kenny*, 104
32 N.E. 2d. 65 (1951 app.) This "Federal area" is attached to anyone who has a Social Security number or any personal contact
33 with the federal or State government. (That is, of course, with the exception of those who have been defrauded through the
34 tenets of an Unrevealed Contract to "accept" compelled benefits. Which includes me and perhaps you.) Through this
35 mechanism, the federal government usurped the Sovereignty of the People, as well as the Sovereignty of the several states
36 by creating "Federal areas" within the authority of Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 in the Constitution for the United States
37 of America which states:

38 *"The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and*
39 *Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States,*
40 *and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the*
41 *United states, or of any particular State."*

42 Therefore, all U.S. citizens [i.e. citizens of the District of Columbia] residing in one of the states of the Union, are classified
43 as property and franchisees of the federal government, and as an "individual entity." See *Wheeling Steel Corp. v. Fox* 298
44 *U.S. 193, 80 L.Ed. 1143, 56 S.Ct. 773 (1936)*. Under the "Buck Act," 4 U.S.C Secs. 105-113, the federal government has
45 created a "Federal area" within the boundaries of the several states. This area is similar to any territory that the federal

The Great IRS Hoax: Why We Don't Owe Income Tax, version 2.50

1 government acquires through purchase, conquest or treaty, thereby imposing federal territorial law upon the people in this
2 "Federal area." Federal territorial law is evidenced by the Executive Branch's Admiralty flag (a federal flag with a gold or
3 yellow fringe on it) flying in schools, offices and courtrooms.

4 To enjoy the freedoms secured by the federal and state constitutions, you must live on the land in one of the states of the
5 Union of several states, not in any "Federal area." Nor can you be involved in any activity that makes you subject to
6 "federal laws." You cannot have a valid Social Security Number, a "resident" State driver's license, a motor vehicle
7 registered in your name, a bank account in a federally insured bank, or any other known "contract implied in fact" that
8 would place you in this "Federal area" and thus within the territorial jurisdiction of the municipal laws of Congress.
9 Remember, all acts of Congress are territorial in nature and can only apply within the territorial jurisdiction of Congress.
10 See *American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co.*, 213 U.S. 347, 356-357 (1909); *U.S. v. Spelar*, 338 U.S. 217, 222, 94 L.Ed.
11 3, 70 S.Ct. 402 (1925). The only exception to this general rule is those persons living abroad who continue to claim they
12 are "citizens of the United States", in which case they can be taxed for their earnings because the benefits of citizenship
13 existing with them no matter where they live.

14 It's not easy to survive without an SSN! Most banks are federally insured. It may be inconvenient to bank at an institution
15 that is not federally insured. There are many things that become a little more difficult to do without a SSN, state driver's
16 licenses, or a ZIP Code.

17 There has been created a fictional federal "State (of) within a state." See *Howard v. Sinking Fund of Louisville*, 344 U.S.
18 624, 73 S.Ct. 465, 476, 97 L.Ed. 617 (1953); *Schwartz v. O'Hara TP School District*, 100 A 2d. 621, 625, 375, Pa. 440.
19 Compare also 31 C.F.R. Parts 51.2 and 52.2, which also identify a fictional State within a state. This fictional "State" is
20 identified by the use of two-letter abbreviations like "PA", "NJ", "AZ", and "DE", etc., as distinguished from the authorized
21 abbreviations for the sovereign States: "Pa.", "N.J.", "Ariz.", and "Del." The fictional States also use ZIP Codes that are
22 within the municipal, exclusive legislative jurisdiction of Congress. The Pennsylvania Commonwealth is one of the several
23 States. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, also known as PA, is a subdivision of the District of Columbia. If you accept
24 postal matter sent to PA, and/or with a ZIP Code, the Courts say that this is evidence that you are a federal citizen or a
25 resident. Use of the Zip Code is voluntary. See Domestic Mail Service Regulations, Section 122.32. The Postal service
26 cannot discriminate against the non-use of the ZIP Code. See Postal Reorganization Act, Section 403, (Public Law 91-375).
27 The IRS has adopted the ZIP Code areas as Internal Revenue Districts. See the Federal Register, Volume 51, Number 53,
28 Wednesday March 19, 1986. The acceptance of mail with a ZIP Code is one of the requirements for the IRS to have
29 jurisdiction to send you notices.

30 When you apply for a Social Security Number, you are telling the federal government that you are repudiating your state
31 Citizenship in order to apply for the benefits of citizenship in the federal Nation. Granting a Social Security number is
32 prima facie evidence that no matter what you were before, you have voluntarily entered into a voyage for profit or gain in
33 negotiable instruments and maritime enterprise. This is the system that has been set up over the years to restrict, control,
34 and destroy our personal and economic liberties. Our legal system is very complicated and you may not understand how it
35 works. I believe that this is intentional.

36 You may also find it disturbing to know how an administrative procedure can remove your children from you. In 1921
37 Congress passed the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act that created the United States birth "registration" area (see Public
38 Law 97, 67th Congress, Session I, Chapter 135, 1921.) That act allows you to register your children when they are born. If
39 you do so, you will get a copy of the birth certificate. By registering your children, which is voluntary, they become Federal
40 Children. This does several things: Your children become subjects of Congress (they lose their state citizenship). A copy of
41 the birth certificate is sent to the Department of Vital Statistics in the state in which they were born. The original birth
42 certificate is sent to the Department of Commerce in the District of Columbia. It then gets forwarded to an International
43 Monetary Fund (IMF) building in Europe. Your child's future labor and properties are put up as collateral for the public
44 debt.

45 Once a child is registered, a constructive trust is formed. The parent(s) usually become the trustee (the person managing
46 the assets of the trust), the child becomes an asset of the trust, and the state becomes the principal beneficiary of the trust.
47 See The Uniform Trustees' Powers Act (ORS 128.005(1)). If the beneficiary does not believe the trustee is managing the
48 assets of the trust optimally, the beneficiary can go through an administrative procedure to change trustees. This is the way
49 that bureaucrats can take children away from their parents if the bureaucrat does not like the way the child is cared for. You

1 may say that there is nothing wrong with this. If a parent is neglecting a child, then the state should remove the child from
2 the parents custody. Under common law a child can still be removed from the parent but it takes twelve jurors from that
3 county to do so. Theoretically, a bureaucrat could remove your children from you, if you disagree with some unrelated
4 administrative procedure, such as home schooling the child. This is another way the government can intimidate citizens
5 who question its authority. With all this in mind, the statement that the President says every few months: "Our children are
6 our most valuable asset." takes on a different meaning. That is - your children are their assets.

7 When the government communicates with corporations it spells the name of the corporation in all capital letters. If the
8 government refers to you with your name in all capital letters, it is actually means to treat you like a corporation. A
9 corporation is created by government. It has no rights. The government gives it privileges and the corporation must follow
10 the rules of its creator. I am not a corporation! A state Citizen should challenge the government's assertion that he/she is a
11 corporation. This applies to both postal matter and court documents.

12 We gave the federal government the right to regulate commerce. Since the government has started usurping our
13 sovereignty, our language has been subtly modified to include commercial terms. Most people do not realize or care that
14 they are using commercial terms but the courts do. If you describe your actions in commercial terms in a court, the judge
15 will take silent notice of your status as being regulatable by the federal government. In the following examples, the
16 commercial terms are all in upper case letters: instead of a birthing room, you are now born in a DELIVERY room. Instead
17 of traveling in your car, you are DRIVING or OPERATING a MOTOR VEHICLE in TRAFFIC and you don't have guests
18 in your car, you have PASSENGERS. Instead of a nativity you have a DATE OF BIRTH. You are not a worker but an
19 EMPLOYEE. You don't own a house but a piece of REAL ESTATE.

20 To summarize this section, we lose our sovereignty and become federal 14th Amendment citizens in any one of the
21 following ways:

1 Table 4-2 : Ways We Become Federal 14th Amendment Citizens

#	Factor that causes presumption of 14 th Amendment "U.S. citizenship"	Applicable law(s)	Place of birth	Parent 1	Parent 2	Law quoted
1	Requesting a Social Security Number and claiming on the SS-5 form that we are a "U.S. citizen instead of an "American Citizen"	26 CFR § 301.6109-1(g)	NA	NA	NA	(g) Special rules for taxpayer identifying numbers issued to foreign persons--(1) General rule--(i) Social security number. <u>A social security number is generally identified in the records and database of the Internal Revenue Service as a number belonging to a U.S. citizen or resident alien individual. A person may establish a different status for the number by providing proof of foreign status with the Internal Revenue Service</u> under such procedures as the Internal Revenue Service shall prescribe, including the use of a form as the Internal Revenue Service may specify. Upon accepting an individual as a nonresident alien individual, the Internal Revenue Service will assign this status to the individual's social security number.
2	Receiving a jury duty summons and not responding properly. In some states, one must claim to be a "citizen of the United States" in order to serve on jury duty. In many cases, we can still claim our proper citizenship by responding with an affidavit asserting that we are "nationals of the United States" or "American Citizens" rather than "citizens of the United States".	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Trying to get a Driver's license, which requires that we have a valid Social Security Number in most states. For such cases, it is prudent to establish a fictitious business name that is the same as your real name, and then apply to the IRS for a Taxpayer Identification	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

#	Factor that causes presumption of 14 th Amendment "U.S. citizenship"	Applicable law(s)	Place of birth	Parent 1	Parent 2	Law quoted
	Number (TIN) that has the same format as an SSN, and using that. Then cancel your business so there isn't any record pointing back to you in the state's databases. The same tactic is useful for bank accounts.					
4	Registering to vote and claiming to be a "U.S. citizen" without clarifying that you are not a "14 th Amendment" citizen, but instead are a "U.S. national" or "U.S.A citizen"	State law	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Having your parents claim you as tax deductions on their tax return, which requires them to declare that you are a "U.S. citizen" in order to get the tax deduction	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Being born on other than federal land to parents who are "U.S. citizens".	8 U.S.C. 1401(c)	Nonfederal areas of 50 states or foreign countries.	U.S.** citizen	U.S.** citizen	(c) a person born outside of the United States and its outlying possessions of parents both of whom are citizens of the United States and one of whom has had a residence in the United States or one of its outlying possessions, prior to the birth of such person;
7	Being born on other than federal land and having one parent who is a "U.S. citizen" who was present in the U.S.A. for one year prior to birth, and the other parent being a national of the U.S. but not a citizen.	8 U.S.C. 1401(d)	Nonfederal areas of 50 states or foreign countries.	U.S.** citizen present in U.S.** for one year prior to birth	National but not a citizen	(d) a person born outside of the United States and its outlying possessions of parents one of whom is a citizen of the United States who has been physically present in the United States or one of its outlying possessions for a continuous period of one year prior to the birth of such person, and the other of whom is a national, but not a citizen of the United States;
8	Being born in a possession of the U.S.** of parents, one of whom is a "U.S. citizen" present in the U.S.* or outlying possession for one year or more.	8 U.S.C. 1401(e)	U.S.** possession	U.S.** citizen present in U.S.** for one year prior to birth		(e) a person born in an outlying possession of the United States of parents one of whom is a citizen of the United States who has been physically present in the United States or one of its outlying

#	Factor that causes presumption of 14 th Amendment "U.S. citizenship"	Applicable law(s)	Place of birth	Parent 1	Parent 2	Law quoted
						possessions for a continuous period of one year at any time prior to the birth of such person;
9	Being born of unknown parentage but found in the U.S.A. while under five, until shown prior to 21 that is not born in the U.S.*.	8 U.S.C. 1401(f)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	(f) a person of unknown parentage found in the United States while under the age of five years, until shown, prior to his attaining the age of twenty-one years, not to have been born in the United States;
10	Born on other than federal land with one alien parent	8 U.S.C. 1401(g)	Foreign country.			(g) a person born outside the geographical limits of the United States and its outlying possessions of parents one of whom is an alien, and the other a citizen of the United States who, prior to the birth of such person, was physically present in the United States or its outlying possessions for a period or periods totaling not less than five years, at least two of which were after attaining the age of fourteen years
11	Born before May 24, 1935	8 U.S.C. 1401(h)	Nonfederal areas of 50 states or foreign countries.	Alien father	U.S.** citizen who lived in U.S.*. prior to birth	(h) a person born before noon (Eastern Standard Time) May 24, 1934, outside the limits and jurisdiction of the United States of an alien father and a mother who is a citizen of the United States who, prior to the birth of such person, had resided in the United States.

1 **4.11 Two of You**

2 I suspect that on the day of your birth your parents gave you a name, and whatever that name is (we'll use mine to
3 illustrate), was spelled something like this: "Christopher Mark Hansen". Notice how it is spelled in both upper and lower
4 case.

5 This is my given name, and it is the one to which I respond to, in all matters concerning me, as a Creature of God with
6 Rights from God and as a Sovereign Citizen of the Republic of Illinois, one of the several States of the Union of States (The
7 united States of America).

8 I realize that seems like a mouth full. However, it is no less important than the Declaration of Independence, the
9 Constitution, or the Bill of Rights. Since this country was founded on the premise of individual freedom as espoused by
10 these very documents, it is up to us individually to continually remind ourselves of just who we are, and what are our
11 responsibilities to ourselves. Should we forget who we are (and most of us have), then we fall prey to those who would
12 misuse their power to rule over us. These documents guarantee our Rights. Only you can use them.

13 The other thing that happened when you were born is that the state and federal government also made an artificial or
14 corporate you in their databases under the Uniform Commercial Code.

15 While this may not seem obvious to you at the moment it is nonetheless significant, and has been used to trick, mislead, and
16 confuse us all into doing things as Sovereign Citizens we surely would not have done had we only known these differences.
17 This has been going on now for about 65 years, since Roosevelt and his "New Deals".

18 What the government did was to create what is called a fictional corporate "person". Remember the interpretation of the
19 Fourteenth Amendment and how the word "person" was placed in quotation marks? Well here it is.

20 The Secretary of State in each state maintains a listing of business and individual names upon which commercial liens can
21 be registered under the Uniform Commercial Code. If your name is found in the state's UCC database as a person who is
22 either owed money or owes money, then the state is referring to the fictional you rather than the natural you. This is the
23 corporate you under commercial law. There are rules of precedence under the UCC whereby the first person to register a
24 claim under your name in the UCC database will be reimbursed first. Some people will register a lien on their own name,
25 claiming full rights to all their own property and assets, in order that if a third party tries to use the State's UCC system and
26 the courts to put a lien on them, then they can't collect in the courts because the person already has a superceding lien under
27 his own name on his own property. This is called "UCC redemption".

28 Take a look at any paper money you might have, notice at the very top it reads, "Federal Reserve Note". So, what is a
29 NOTE? It is a promise to pay. It is not currency with intrinsic value that can be traded for gold or silver, which is the only
30 currency the government was authorized. It is a debit and the ultimate owner of the note is the holder of the debt. In this
31 case, the holder of the debt is those who own the Federal Reserve, not even the Federal Government, much less you and
32 me.

33 It might help to think of this artificial or corporate "person" as your shadow. It follows you wherever you go, but
34 sometimes, the things you do are actually meant for your shadow, not you. Yet, you answer to these things as though it
35 were you, and in doing so, you have neglected to protect and reserve your Rights as a sovereign "Citizen". There is a simple
36 way to reverse this process and to avoid any further misunderstandings in the future as you shall soon discover.

37 **4.12 Contracts**

38 Article 1, Section 10 of the U.S. Constitution says:

39 *No State shall...pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the*
40 *Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.*

1 This clause is important, as it establishes the foundation of how to protect one's assets from taxes and government seizure
2 using trusts.

3 The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) recognizes that it is possible for anyone of us to be commercially coerced into
4 signing a contract that we would not sign had we true free agency. The UCC provides that if we sign a contract under such
5 adverse conditions, and if we do so "without prejudice" or "under protest," then we preserve all our rights. You can read
6 the UCC for yourself at the following address:

7 <http://www.law.cornell.edu/ucc/ucc.table.html>

8 **The Uniform Commercial Code, Section 1-207, states:** Performance or Acceptance Under Reservation of Rights

9 *"A party who with explicit reservation of rights performs or promises performance or*
10 *assents to performance in a manner demanded or offered by the other party does not*
11 *thereby prejudice the rights reserved. Such words as 'without prejudice,' 'under protest'*
12 *or the like are sufficient."*

13 If it is necessary to assert your rights in court, when the point is raised, here is a suggested testimony to offer when
14 explaining what you meant when you claimed "without prejudice":

15 *"It indicates I have exercised the remedy provided for me in the Uniform Commercial*
16 *Code by which I might reserve the Common Law Right not to be compelled to perform*
17 *under any contract that I have not entered knowingly, voluntarily, and intentionally. And*
18 *furthermore, that notifies all administrative agencies of government that I do not accept*
19 *the liability associated with the compelled benefits of any unrevealed commercial*
20 *agreement."*

21 The Uniform Commercial Code is Admiralty Law, which has come on shore. The "without prejudice" clause is the window
22 which enables one to assert their 7th Amendment guarantee of access to the Common Law.

23 Some people are putting the words, "without prejudice" on everything they sign, above their signature. E.g. they are putting
24 it on applications for driver's license, tax returns, voter registration, bank checks, gun purchases, etc. According to
25 Anderson's UCC annotated, you can only reserve those rights which you have. Whenever you sign anything you will give
26 to the government, it's a good idea to be explicit about your domicile/citizenship (capitalize Citizenship). It's a good idea
27 to capitalize the word "Citizen" and to deny any presumption of Fourteenth Amendment citizenship.

28 **4.13 Our Rights**

29 *"The smallest minority on earth is the individual. Those who deny individual rights,*
30 *cannot claim to be defenders of minorities."* -Ayn Rand

31 Based on the above discussion, we now proceed to define and explain our rights in detail.

32 **4.13.1 No forced participation in Labor Unions or Occupational Licenses**

33 *"Among these unalienable rights, as proclaimed in that great document, is the right of*
34 *men to pursue their happiness, by which is meant the right to pursue any lawful business*
35 *or vocation, in any manner not inconsistent with the equal rights of others, which may*
36 *increase their prosperity or develop their faculties, so as to give to them their highest*
37 *enjoyment. The common business and callings of life, the ordinary trades and pursuits,*
38 *which are innocuous in themselves, and have been followed in all communities from time*
39 *immemorial, must therefore be free in this country to all alike upon the same conditions.*
40 *The right to pursue them, without let or hindrance, except that which is applied to all*

persons of the same age, sex, and condition, is a distinguishing privilege of citizens of the United States, and an essential element of that freedom which they claim as their birthright. It has been well said that 'THE PROPERTY WHICH EVERY MAN HAS IN HIS OWN LABOR, AS IT IS THE ORIGINAL FOUNDATION OF ALL OTHER PROPERTY, SO IT IS THE MOST SACRED AND INVIOABLE. The patrimony of the poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his own hands, and to hinder his employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of this most sacred property. It is a manifest encroachment upon the just liberty both of the workman and of those who might be disposed to employ him. . . The right to follow any of the common occupations of life is an inalienable right, it was formulated as such under the phrase 'pursuit of happiness' in the declaration of independence, which commenced with the fundamental proposition that 'all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' This right is a large ingredient in the civil liberty of the citizen. To deny it to all but a few favored individuals, by investing the latter with a monopoly, is to invade one of the fundamental privileges of the citizen, contrary not only to common right, but, as I think, to the express words of the constitution. It is what no legislature has a right to do; and no contract to that end can be binding on subsequent legislatures. . ." BUTCHERS' UNION CO. v. CRESCENT CITY CO., 111 U.S. 746 (1884)

The supreme Court, in the above finding, makes it very clear that granting a monopoly to a few favored individuals or a government organization over the right to pursue certain occupations violates our fundamental civil liberties and the constitution. This has the following implications, when you think about it:

1. The government should not and may not restrict entrance into certain occupations of individuals by laws requiring licenses, or by restricting who may obtain a license.
2. The government should not and may not allow labor unions who have a majority in any given employer to compel workers at that employer to join the union or be discriminated against because they won't join.

4.13.2 Property Rights

"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 which a man has honestly acquired he retains full control of, subject to these limitations: First, that he shall not use it to his neighbor's injury, and that does not mean that he must use it for his neighbor's benefit; second, that if he devotes it to a public use, he gives to the public a right to control that use; and third, that whenever the public needs require, the public may take it upon payment of due compensation." *Budd v. People of State of New York*, 143 U.S. 517 (1892)

4.13.3 No IRS Taxes

In the IRS 1040 Tax Guide Kit, it asks, "who is required to file a 1040 form?" The IRS's answer states, "all citizens of the United States no matter where they are located". Here then is how the IRS defines the United States:

TITLE 26, Subtitle F, CHAPTER 79, Sec. 7701(a)(9):

United States: The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes only the States and the District of Columbia.

TITLE 26, Subtitle F, CHAPTER 79, Sec. 7701(a)(10)

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

3 Substituting the definition for the term State into the definition for United States we arrive at what can only be described as
 4 a totally different meaning than what you and I have thought all along.

5 *The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes only the District of*
 6 *Columbia and the District of Columbia. [emphasis added to illustrate substitution]*

7 If you weren't born in the District of Columbia then you are not a "citizen of the United States" and you are not required to
 8 file an IRS 1040 Tax Return.

9 However, remember the part that said, "no matter where they are located." If you have ever declared yourself to be a
 10 "citizen of the United States" (that legislative entity - a Fourteenth Amendment "person" - a federal corporation), usually
 11 under penalty of perjury, then you are and you must file an IRS 1040 Tax Return (see SOLUTIONS).

12 **4.13.4 No Gun Control**

13 **Bill of Rights - Article II (Second Amendment)**

14 A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people
 15 to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed. [Underlines added]

16 We all know that the Militia is the People and every State Constitution I have read so states this. It is also clear that the
 17 Second Amendment is not a Right of the State. It states that this Right is merely "... necessary to the security of a free state,
 18 ..."

19 Further, it is often stated that the Bill of Rights limits the Federal Government in its attempts to govern (rule) the States and
 20 the People. It should be noted however, that the mere title is self explanatory "Bill of Rights". These articles of Rights
 21 (Amendments) are Rights of the People and/or the States. By implication, yes, they are limits of the Federal Government,
 22 including the State Governments in certain cases. The Second Amendment is one of those Rights, which limits both Federal
 23 and State Governments. Note it states "... the Right of the People ..." this is clearly not a Right of the State and is therefore a
 24 limit of the State as well as the Federal Government.

25 So, how is it that our various levels of government can pass what seems to be unconstitutional laws and get away with it in
 26 the courts?

27 One day, while searching for further insight into the laws, which we have come to accept as governing our access and use
 28 of arms (and our lives), I made a startling discovery, while rereading portions of the United States Code (USC) pertaining
 29 to The Gun Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-618) (GCA), I noticed for the first time a table of definitions. The table
 30 included a definition for the term "interstate or foreign commerce," which in turn describes the geographic boundaries for
 31 which the GCA has jurisdiction. The following is the pertinent text: (If you have a FFL, see your Federal Firearms
 32 Guidebook)

33 *US Code: Title 18, Section 921(a)(2) - Definitions:*

34 *The term "interstate or foreign commerce" includes commerce between any place in a*
 35 *State and any place outside of that State, or within any possession of the United States*
 36 *(not including the Canal Zone) or the District of Columbia, but such term does not*
 37 *include commerce between places within the same State but through any place outside of*
 38 *that State.*

39 *The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,*
 40 *and the possessions of the United States (not including the Canal Zone).*

1 The geographic boundaries of the United States are clearly described in the Constitution as the District of Columbia, its
2 possessions and territories:

3 *Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17*

4 *To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not*
5 *exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance*
6 *of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like*
7 *Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in*
8 *which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and*
9 *other needful Buildings;--And*

10 Note: the term, United States, is a noun, a proper name and title, describing the Federal (Central) Government, a separate
11 corporate entity, housed in the District of Columbia and is the offspring of the "We the People..."

12 However, in the above 921(a)(2) definition, the USC, in effect, has redefined the United States to only include the District
13 of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States. What happened to the
14 "Territories" (Guam, Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, the American Samoa, etc.)? By this self-proclaimed-
15 redefinition, the "Territories" have, in effect, become the "any place outside that state" and as such satisfies the term
16 "foreign commerce".

17 Leaving the term "interstate commerce" to mean the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the
18 possessions.

19 As we then substitute the definition for the term "State" from the second sentence and the term "Territories", into the first
20 sentence, the passage then reads:

21 *The term "interstate or foreign commerce" includes commerce between any place in the*
22 *District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the*
23 *United States (not including the Canal Zone) and the Territories of that District of*
24 *Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States*
25 *(not including the Canal Zone), or within any possession of the United States (not*
26 *including the Canal Zone) or the District of Columbia, but such term does not include*
27 *commerce between places within the same District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of*
28 *Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States (not including the Canal Zone) but*
29 *through the Territories of that District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,*
30 *and the possessions of the United States (not including the Canal Zone). [emphasis added*
31 *to illustrate substitution]*

32 At first, this seems nonsensical. Nevertheless, note that nowhere is Iowa, Illinois, Indiana or any one of the other several
33 States mentioned (the reason for this overt omission I leave to the reader). However, at this point, it is safe to assume that
34 you are as surprised as I to discover that the Gun Control Act of 1968 applies only to the District of Columbia, the
35 possessions and territories of the United States, and not to any one of the several States.

36 To further demonstrate that the Federal Government, purposely and knowingly redefines ordinary words, consider another
37 definition found in CFR 27. This is the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) section on the IMPORTATION
38 OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR:

39 *Title 27, Chapter I, Part 47, Section 47.11, Subpart B-Meaning of items*

40 *United States. When used in the geographical sense, includes the several States, the*
41 *Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the insular possessions of the United States, the District*
42 *of Columbia, and any territory over which the United States exercises any powers of*
43 *administration, legislation, and jurisdiction. [underline added]*

1 Clearly, the Federal Government recognizes the several States as a separate entity, as it should and as is enumerate in the
 2 Constitution. However, in this instance the term United States is being used in a collective sense, because this section of the
 3 CFR is talking about the importation of arms from foreign countries, not the use or sale of *firearms* within the several
 4 States.

5 *Notice the use of the term "Arms" in the title of this Chapter of the BATF Code. In other*
 6 *definitions and codes they use the term "Firearm". There is a legal distinction between*
 7 *the term "Arms" as used in the Second Amendment and the term "Firearm" which infers a*
 8 *Federal privilege.*

9 If Congress wanted to apply these various Codes and Acts to all the several States and the People, they need only include
 10 the statement "several States and the People." But, this they did not do, because to do so would be in clear violation of the
 11 intended restrictions of the Constitution of the United States of America.

12 At this point, you might ask, how is it that the Federal Government can claim jurisdiction over me? With respect to
 13 firearms, the process was as simple as writing "Yes" when answering the question "are you a citizen of the United States?"
 14 when completing form 4473 (9)(L) (the "yellow sheet") when purchasing a firearm from a Federally licensed dealer. Note
 15 however, that it is not required to answer "yes" on the 4473 form. You can answer "no" and still purchase the gun. Read the
 16 box at the bottom of the front page, it DOES NOT mention item (9)(L) as having to be answered "yes or no" to purchase a
 17 firearm.

18 Recall the definition for the United States as examined earlier. Were you born in the District of Columbia, the
 19 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any of the Possessions or Territories of the United States? If not, you have just asserted
 20 your own United States citizenship by answering "Yes" to the question on form 4473. Now that you have legally declared
 21 yourself a citizen of the United States, and have signed the document, you have accepted its "terms and conditions", which
 22 includes the entire USC and the CFR and are now subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

23 Were you ever curious about why, as individuals, we can buy and sell firearms between each other without completing a
 24 form 4473? Well, the answer is that the 4473 form is a requirement only of the dealer who holds a Federal Firearms
 25 License, not the People. The Federal Government has no authority over a sovereign Citizen and must rely on our ignorance
 26 and complicity to persuade and trick us to complete the form. Ironically, the dealer is not required to do so either, nor is he
 27 required to have an FFL, but has also been misled and influenced by the practice of redefining commonly used words. Once
 28 again, the Federal Codes only applies to the United States (the District of Columbia, the possessions and territories) and to
 29 the federal citizens thereof (no matter where they are located), not the several States or the People.

30 While the Constitution does enumerate congressional power and authority to the United States to govern itself [Article 1,
 31 Section 8, Clause 17], it has no exclusive legislative authority over the several States or the People thereof.

32 However, the Constitution also states that, "No State shall enter into any...law impairing the Obligation of Contracts...".
 33 By asserting United States citizenship on form 4473 and signing it, we enter into a private contract with the Federal
 34 Government and agree to the terms and conditions of that contract. A contract being an agreement between two or more
 35 people and their signatures, serve both to affirm the contract and to obligate them to the terms, conditions and performances
 36 therein.

37 *Article 1, Section 10*

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

42 Again, we are not doing the right thing when we sign these documents in our involvement with the government. We need to
 43 protect our Rights under the Constitution according to the laws which govern them. Once we enter them without reserving
 44 our Rights we have lost them (See SOLUTIONS).

1 One last thought for our FFL Dealer friends out there, moving a few pages over we find:

2 *BATF Title 27 Part 178 - Commerce in Firearms and Ammunition*

3 *Subpart D - Licenses*

4 *§178.41 - General.*

5 *(a) "Each person intending to engage in business as an importer or manufacturer of*
 6 *firearms or ammunition, or a dealer in firearms shall, before the commencing such*
 7 *business, obtain the license required by this subpart for the business to be operated..."*
 8 *[Underlines added]*

9 Remember the article on the term "person"? That's right, if you are not a Fourteenth Amendment "citizen of the United
 10 States", a "person", then you weren't required to get an FFL.

11 *"The supreme power in America cannot enforce unjust laws by the sword; because the*
 12 *body of the people are armed, and constitute a force superior to any band of regular*
 13 *troops that can be, on any pretense, raised in the United States."*

14 *"Before a standing army can rule, the people must be disarmed; as they are in almost*
 15 *every kingdom in Europe. The supreme power in America cannot enforce unjust laws by*
 16 *the sword; because the whole body of the people are armed, and constitute a force*
 17 *superior to any band of regular troops that can be, on any pretence, raised in the United*
 18 *States. A military force, at the command of Congress, can execute no laws, but such as*
 19 *the people perceive to be just and constitutional; for they will possess the power, and*
 20 *jealousy will instantly inspire the inclination, to resist the execution of a law which*
 21 *appears to them unjust and oppressive." [Noah Webster]*

22

23 **FOR THE RECORD**

24 In 1929, the Soviet Union established gun control. From 1929 to 1953, approximately 20 million dissidents, unable to
 25 defend themselves, were rounded up and exterminated.

26 In 1911, Turkey established gun control. From 1915 to 1917, 1.5 million Armenians, unable to defend themselves, were
 27 rounded up and exterminated.

28 In 1928, Germany established gun control. From 1939 to 1945, 13 million Jews, gypsies, homosexuals, the mentally ill, and
 29 others, who were unable to defend themselves, were rounded up and exterminated.

30 In 1935, China established gun control. From 1948 to 1952, 20 million political dissidents were unable to defend
 31 themselves and were rounded up and exterminated.

32 In 1964, Guatemala established gun control. From 1964 to 1981, 100,000 Mayan Indians, unable to defend themselves,
 33 were rounded up and exterminated.

34 In 1970, Uganda established gun control. From 1971 to 1979, 300,000 Christians, unable to defend themselves, were
 35 rounded up and exterminated.

36 In 1956, Cambodia established gun control. From 1975 to 1977, one million "educated" people, unable to defend
 37 themselves, were rounded up and exterminated.

38 That places total victims who lost their lives—because they were unable to defend their liberty—at approximately 56
 39 million in the 20th century.

1 **4.13.5 Motor Vehicle Driving**

2 **DESPITE ACTIONS OF POLICE AND LOCAL COURTS,** 3 **HIGHER COURTS HAVE RULED THAT AMERICAN CITIZENS** 4 **HAVE A RIGHT TO TRAVEL WITHOUT STATE PERMITS**

5 By
6 Jack McLamb

7 (from Aid & Abet Newsletter)

8 For years professionals within the criminal justice system have acted on the belief that traveling by motor vehicle was a
9 privilege that was given to a citizen only after approval by their state government in the form of a permit or license to drive.
10 In other words, the individual must be granted the privilege before his use of the state highways was considered legal.
11 Legislators, police officers, and court officials are becoming aware that there are court decisions that disprove the belief
12 that driving is a privilege and therefore requires government approval in the form of a license. Presented here are some of
13 these cases:

14 **CASE #1:** "The use of the highway for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common
15 fundamental right of which the public and individuals cannot rightfully be deprived." *Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago*,
16 169 NE 221.

17 **CASE #2:** "The right of the citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, either by
18 carriage or by automobile, is not a mere privilege which a city may prohibit or permit at will, but a common law right
19 which he has under the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." *Thompson v. Smith*, 154 SE 579. It could not be
20 stated more directly or conclusively that citizens of the states have a common law right to travel, without approval or
21 restriction (license), and that this right is protected under the U.S Constitution.

22 **CASE #3:** "The right to travel is a part of the liberty of which the citizen cannot be deprived without due process of law
23 under the Fifth Amendment." *Kent v. Dulles*, 357 US 116, 125 (1958). CASE #4: "The right to travel is a well-established
24 common right that does not owe its existence to the federal government. It is recognized by the courts as a natural right."
25 *Schactman v. Dulles* 96 App DC 287, 225 F2d 938, at 941.

26 As hard as it is for those of us in law enforcement to believe, there is no room for speculation in these court decisions.
27 American citizens do indeed have the inalienable right to use the roadways unrestricted in any manner as long as they are
28 not damaging or violating property or rights of others. Government -- in requiring the people to obtain drivers licenses, and
29 accepting vehicle inspections and DUI/DWI roadblocks without question -- is restricting, and therefore violating, the
30 people's common law right to travel.

31 Is this a new legal interpretation on this subject? Apparently not. This means that the beliefs and opinions our state
32 legislators, the courts, and those in law enforcement have acted upon for years have been in error. Researchers armed with
33 actual facts state that case law is overwhelming in determining that to restrict the movement of the individual in the free
34 exercise of his right to travel is a serious breach of those freedoms secured by the U.S. Constitution and most state
35 constitutions. That means it is unlawful. The revelation that the American Citizen has always had the inalienable right to
36 travel raises profound questions for those who are involved in making and enforcing state laws. The first of such questions
37 may very well be this: If the states have been enforcing laws that are unconstitutional on their face, it would seem that there
38 must be some way that a state can legally put restrictions -- such as licensing requirements, mandatory insurance, vehicle
39 registration, vehicle inspections to name just a few -- on a Citizen's constitutionally protected rights. Is that so?

40 For the answer, let us look, once again, to the U.S. courts for a determination of this very issue. In *Hertado v. California*,
41 110 US 516 (1884), the U.S Supreme Court states very plainly: "The state cannot diminish rights of the people." And in
42 *Bennett v. Boggs*, 1 Baldw 60, "Statutes that violate the plain and obvious principles of common right and common reason
43 are null and void." Would we not say that these judicial decisions are straight to the point -- that there is no lawful method
44 for government to put restrictions or limitations on rights belonging to the people? Other cases are even more straight
45 forward:

1 "The assertion of federal rights, when plainly and reasonably made, is not to be defeated under the name of local practice."
 2 **Davis v. Wechsler**, 263 US 22, at 24 (1923) "Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule
 3 making or legislation which would abrogate them." **Miranda v. Arizona**, 384 US 436, 491 (1966). "The claim and exercise
 4 of a constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime." **Miller v. US**, 230 F 486, at 489. There can be no sanction or
 5 penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of constitutional rights." **Sherer v. Cullen**, 481 F 946. We could go on,
 6 quoting court decision after court decision; however, the Constitution itself answers our question - Can a government
 7 legally put restrictions on the rights of the American people at anytime, for any reason? The answer is found in Article Six
 8 of the U.S. Constitution:

9 *"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance*
 10 *thereof;...shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be*
 11 *bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the Contrary not one*
 12 *word withstanding."*

13 In the same Article, it says just who within our government that is bound by this Supreme Law:

14 *"The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several*
 15 *State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and*
 16 *of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this*
 17 *Constitution..."*

18 Here's an interesting question. Is ignorance of these laws an excuse for such acts by officials? If we are to follow the letter
 19 of the law, (as we are sworn to do), this places officials who involve themselves in such unlawful acts in an unfavorable
 20 legal situation. For it is a felony and federal crime to violate or deprive citizens of their constitutionally protected rights.
 21 Our system of law dictates that there are only two ways to legally remove a right belonging to the people. These are (1) by
 22 lawfully amending the constitution, or (2) by a person knowingly waiving a particular right. Some of the confusion on our
 23 present system has arisen because many millions of people have waived their right to travel unrestricted and volunteered
 24 into the jurisdiction of the state. Those who have knowingly given up these rights are now legally regulated by state law
 25 and must acquire the proper permits and registrations. There are basically two groups of people in this category: (1)
 26 Citizens who involve themselves in commerce upon the highways of the state. Here is what the courts have said about this:

27 *"...For while a citizen has the right to travel upon the public highways and to transport*
 28 *his property thereon, that right does not extend to the use of the highways...as a place for*
 29 *private gain. For the latter purpose, no person has a vested right to use the highways of*
 30 *this state, but it is a privilege...which the (state) may grant or withhold at its discretion..."*
 31 **State v. Johnson**, 245 P 1073.

32 There are many court cases that confirm and point out the difference between the right of the citizen to travel and a
 33 government privilege and there are numerous other court decisions that spell out the jurisdiction issue in these two
 34 distinctly different activities.

35 However, because of space restrictions, we will leave it to officers to research it further for themselves. (2) The second
 36 group of citizens that is legally under the jurisdiction of the state are those citizens who have voluntarily and knowingly
 37 waived their right to travel unregulated and unrestricted by requesting placement under such jurisdiction through the
 38 acquisition of a state driver's license, vehicle registration, mandatory insurance, etc. (In other words, by contract.) We
 39 should remember what makes this legal and not a violation of the common law right to travel is that they knowingly
 40 volunteer by contract to waive their rights. If they were forced, coerced or unknowingly placed under the state's powers, the
 41 courts have said it is a clear violation of their rights. This in itself raises a very interesting question. What percentage of the
 42 people in each state have applied for and received licenses, registrations and obtained insurance after erroneously being
 43 advised by their government that it was mandatory?

44 Many of our courts, attorneys and police officials are just becoming informed about this important issue and the difference
 45 between privileges and rights. We can assume that the majority of those Americans carrying state licenses and vehicle
 46 registrations have no knowledge of the rights they waived in obeying laws such as these that the U.S. Constitution clearly
 47 states are unlawful, i.e. laws of no effect - laws that are not laws at all. An area of serious consideration for every police

1 officer is to understand that the most important law in our land which he has taken an oath to protect, defend, and enforce,
 2 is not state laws and city or county ordinances, but the law that supersedes all other laws -- the U.S. Constitution. If laws in
 3 a particular state or local community conflict with the supreme law of our nation, there is no question that the officer's duty
 4 is to uphold the U.S. Constitution. Every police officer should keep the following U.S. court ruling -- discussed earlier -- in
 5 mind before issuing citations concerning licensing, registration, and insurance:

6 *"The claim and exercise of a constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime."*
 7 *Miller v. US, 230 F 486, 489.*

8 And as we have seen, traveling freely, going about one's daily activities, is the exercise of a most basic right.

9 **4.13.6 No Marriage Licenses**⁴⁸

10 Every year thousands of people amble down to their local county courthouse and obtain a marriage license from the State in
 11 order to marry their future spouse. They do this unquestioningly. They do it possibly because their pastor or their parents
 12 have told them to go get one, and besides, "everybody else gets one." This section attempts to answer the question - *why*
 13 *should we not get one?*

14 **4.13.6.1 Reason #1: The definition of a "license" demands that we *NOT* obtain one to marry.**

15 Black's Law Dictionary defines "license" as,

16 *"The permission by competent authority to do an act which without such permission,*
 17 *would be illegal."*

18 We need to ask ourselves- why should it be illegal to marry without the State's permission? More importantly, why should
 19 we *need* the State's permission to participate in something which God instituted (Gen. 2:18-24)? We should not need the
 20 State's permission to marry nor should we grovel before state officials to seek it. What if you apply and the State says "no"?
 21 You must understand that the authority to license implies the power to prohibit. A license by definition "confers a right" to
 22 do something. The State cannot grant the right to marry. It is a God-given right. Likewise, there isn't a state in the union
 23 that can or does prohibit marriage either.

24 One might say that there is *one* thing that the marriage license *does* allow which would otherwise be illegal, and that one
 25 thing is the right of one greedy and selfish spouse to hide community property under the care of someone else, drag the other
 26 spouse into court, and then make false allegations (lies) of domestic abuse to engender court sympathy. Is this the only
 27 kind of thing you want to license by giving the state control over your marriage? These vindictive spouses then have their
 28 spouse kicked out of his or her own house based on the unwarranted presumption of domestic violence and then use the
 29 legal system to vindictively destroy them financially by enslaving that spouse financially to their lawyer (family law
 30 attorneys cost about \$225/hour). Then they use the court to legally steal all the remaining unhidden assets by dividing
 31 separate property and the appreciation on that separate property in half. This process sets a very bad example for the
 32 children, creates fear and anxiety in both spouses, and enriches family law attorneys and the spouses for lying about each
 33 other to gain an advantage, but accomplishes no good whatsoever.

34 Another interesting outcome of divorce is that the anxiety and fear it creates in spouses who have gone through it has the
 35 effect of preventing people from ever being willing to marry again in order to avoid a very painful repetition of this kind of
 36 insane experience. These divorced spouses who don't remarry then are encouraged to seek means other than marriage to
 37 get their sexual and emotional needs met. The only option available to them is then to fornicate and live in sin without a
 38 commitment or a marriage license. The media and our worldly culture promotes this stereotypical lifestyle, so they get
 39 trapped in it and end up unhappy, feeling guilty, and defensive and combative over their choice of lifestyle. Fornication as a

⁴⁸ This section is an excerpt from a book entitled *Family Constitution*, available for free download from our website at
<http://familyguardian.tzo.com/>.

1 cure for not getting married is worse than the disease (of divorce) from a biblical perspective, especially for any illegitimate
 2 children and abortions (murder) that might result from such a choice of sinful lifestyle, because the bible says fornication is
 3 a sin.

4 If these discouraged divorcees do take the chance and get remarried, the divorce rate is actually higher for second marriages
 5 than it is for first marriages! First marriages end in divorce approximately 55% of the time in California. Second marriages
 6 end in divorce 60% of the time! To make things worse, who wants to raise someone else's children and not have any of
 7 their own? That is why we say that people don't learn anything from divorce after they have their first one. They don't use
 8 that experience as a way to grow spiritually and become less selfish and prideful. Instead, they just get more selfish,
 9 arrogant, and argumentative because they are more adept at playing the litigation game and using marriage to gain financial
 10 advantage. Marriage for them then turns into another "career" they use to extort money out of their more wealthy spouse.
 11 How can we say that people more often than not use marriage to gain financial advantage and that their inordinate focus on
 12 money is at the root of the divorce problem? Because statistics point to the fact that the number one cause of arguments
 13 and divorce is related to arguments over money in the marriage! The number two cause of arguments and divorce is related
 14 to sex, and they probably argue about that, I'm guessing, because men like sex more than women, so men feel unfulfilled in
 15 marriage when they marry a spouse who won't submit in the biblical sense.

16 We don't want to paint such a gloomy picture here, but we're trying to use the truth to emphasize that your character and
 17 that of the person you marry is the most important predictor of whether the two of you will stay married, and that character
 18 has to be based on a shared faith and strong and equal commitment to godly principles if your relationship is to survive the
 19 test of time!

20 **4.13.6.2 Reason #2: When you marry with a marriage license, you grant the State jurisdiction** 21 **over your marriage.**

22 When you marry with a marriage license, your marriage is a creature of the State. It is a corporation of the State! As a
 23 matter of fact, most states treat married spouses as the equivalent of business partners with a fiduciary duty towards each
 24 other insofar as property and custody issues are concerned. Therefore, they have jurisdiction over your marriage including
 25 the *fruit* of your marriage. What is the fruit of your marriage? Your children and every piece of property you own. There is
 26 plenty of case law in American jurisprudence which declares this to be true.

27 In 1993, parents were upset here in Wisconsin because a test was being administered to their children in the government
 28 schools which was very invasive of the family's privacy. When parents complained, they were shocked by the school
 29 bureaucrats who informed them that their children were required to take the test by law and that they would *have* to take the
 30 test because they (the government school) had jurisdiction over their children. When parents asked the bureaucrats what
 31 gave them jurisdiction, the bureaucrats answered, "your marriage license and their birth certificates." Judicially, and in
 32 increasing fashion, practically, your state marriage license has far-reaching implications.

33 **4.13.6.3 Reason #3: When you marry with a marriage license, you place yourself under a body** 34 **of law which is immoral.**

35 By obtaining a marriage license, you place yourself under the jurisdiction of Family Court which is governed by unbiblical
 36 and immoral laws. *Under these laws, you can divorce for any reason.* Often, the
 37 courts side with the spouse who is in rebellion to God, and castigate the spouse who remains faithful by ordering him or her
 38 not to speak about the Bible or other matters of faith when present with the children, even if those matters of faith promote
 39 continuance and strengthening of the marriage.

40 Ministers cannot in good conscience perform a marriage which would place people under this immoral body of laws. They
 41 also cannot marry someone with a marriage license because to do so they have to act as an agent of the State, and this
 42 violates the law regarding separation of church and state! The minister would have to sign the marriage license, and then
 43 have to mail it into the State. Given the State's demand to usurp the place of God and family regarding marriage, and given
 44 it's unbiblical, immoral laws to govern marriage, it would be an act of treason for ministers to do so.

1 **4.13.6.4 Reason #4: The marriage license invades and removes God-given parental authority.**

2 When you read the Bible, you see that God intended for children to have their father's blessing regarding whom they
3 married. Daughters were to be *given* in marriage *by their fathers* (Deut. 22:16; Exodus 22:17; I Cor. 7:38). We have a
4 vestige of this in our culture today in that the father takes his daughter to the front of the altar and the minister asks, "Who
5 *gives* this woman to be married to this man?"

6 Historically, there was no requirement to obtain a marriage license in colonial America. When you read the laws of the
7 colonies and then the states, you see only two requirements for marriage. First, you had to obtain your parents permission to
8 marry, and second, you had to post public notice of the marriage 5-15 days before the ceremony.

9 Notice you had to obtain your *parents permission*. Back then you saw godly government displayed in that the State
10 recognized the parents authority by demanding that the parents permission be obtained. Today, the all-encompassing
11 ungodly State demands that *their* permission be obtained to marry.

12 By issuing marriage licenses, the State is saying, "You don't need your parents permission, you need *our* permission." If
13 parents are opposed to their child's marrying a certain person and refuse to give their permission, the child can do an end
14 run around the parents authority by obtaining the State's permission, and marry anyway. This is an invasion and removal of
15 God-given parental authority by the State.

16 **4.13.6.5 Reason #5: When you marry with a marriage license, you are like a polygamist.**

17 From the State's point of view, when you marry with a marriage license, you are not just marrying your spouse, but you are
18 also marrying the State.

19 The most blatant declaration of this fact that I have ever found is a brochure entitled "With This Ring I Thee Wed." It is
20 found in county courthouses across Ohio where people go to obtain their marriage licenses. It is published by the Ohio
21 State Bar Association. The opening paragraph under the subtitle "Marriage Vows" states, "*Actually, when you repeat your*
22 *marriage vows you enter into a legal contract. There are three parties to that contract. 1.You; 2. Your husband or wife, as*
23 *the case may be; and 3. the State of Ohio.*"

24 You see, the State and the lawyers know that when you marry with a marriage license, you are not just marrying your
25 spouse, you are marrying the State! You are like a polygamist! You are not just making a vow to your spouse, but you are
26 making a vow to the State *and* your spouse. You are also giving undue jurisdiction to the State.

27 **4.13.6.6 When Does the State Have Jurisdiction Over a Marriage?**

28 God intended the State to have jurisdiction over a marriage for two reasons - 1). in the case of divorce, and 2). when crimes
29 are committed i.e., adultery, bigamy. etc. Unfortunately, the State now allows divorce for any reason, and it does not
30 prosecute for adultery.

31 In either case, divorce or crime, a marriage license is *not* necessary for the courts to determine whether a marriage existed
32 or not. What is needed are witnesses. This is why you have a best man and a maid of honor. They should sign the marriage
33 certificate in your family Bible, and the wedding day guest book should be kept.

34 Marriage was instituted by God, therefore it is a God-given right. According to Scripture, it is to be governed by the family,
35 and the State only has jurisdiction in the cases of divorce or crime.

36 **4.13.6.7 History of Marriage Licenses in America**

1 George Washington was married *without* a marriage license. Abraham Lincoln was married *without* a marriage license. So,
2 how did we come to this place in America where marriage licenses are issued?

3 Historically, all the states in America had laws outlawing the marriage of blacks and whites. In the mid-1800's, certain
4 states began allowing interracial marriages or miscegenation as long as those marrying received a license from the state. In
5 other words they had to receive *permission to do an act which without such permission would have been illegal*.

6 Blacks Law Dictionary points to this historical fact when it defines "marriage license" as, "*A license or permission granted*
7 *by public authority to persons who intend to intermarry.*" "Intermarry" is defined in Black's Law Dictionary as,
8 "*Miscegenation; mixed or interracial marriages.*"

9 Give the State an inch and they will take a 100 miles (or as one elderly woman once said to me "10,000 miles.") Not long
10 after these licenses were issued, some states began requiring *all* people who marry to obtain a marriage license. In 1923, the
11 Federal Government established the Uniform Marriage and Marriage License Act (they later established the Uniform
12 Marriage and Divorce Act). By 1929, every state in the Union had adopted marriage license laws.

13 **4.13.6.8 What Should We Do?**

14 Christian couples should not be marrying with State marriage licenses, nor should ministers be marrying people with State
15 marriage licenses. Some have said, "If someone is married without a marriage license, then they aren't really married."
16 Given the fact that states may soon legalize same-sex marriages, we need to ask ourselves, "If a man and a man marry *with*
17 a State marriage license, and a man and woman marry *without* a State marriage license - *who's really married?* Is it the two
18 men *with* a marriage license, or the man and woman *without* a marriage license? In reality, this contention that people are
19 not really married unless they obtain a marriage license simply reveals how Statist we are in our thinking. We need to think
20 biblically.

21 You should not have to obtain a license from the State to marry someone anymore than you should have to obtain a license
22 from the State to be a parent, which some in academic and legislative circles are currently pushing to be made law.

23 When I marry a couple, I always buy them a Family Bible which contains birth and death records, and a marriage
24 certificate. We record the marriage in the Family Bible. What's recorded in a Family Bible will stand up as legal evidence
25 in any court of law in America. Both George Washington and Abraham Lincoln were married without a marriage license.
26 They simply recorded their marriages in their Family Bibles. So should we.

27 (Pastor Trewhella has been marrying couples without marriage licenses for ten years. Many other pastors also refuse to
28 marry couples with State marriage licenses.

29 This section is not comprehensive in scope. Rather, the purpose of this section is to make you think and give you a starting
30 point to do further study of your own. **If you would like an audio sermon regarding this matter, just send a gift of at
31 least five dollars in cash to: Mercy Seat Christian Church, 10240 W. National Ave. PMB #129 Milwaukee, Wisconsin
32 53227.**

33 **4.13.7 Church Rights**

34 **A Church With "Tax Exemption" is not a "Tax-Exempt" Church!**

35 By Art Fisher

36 During the recent Senate hearings on Senate Bill 557 (the so-called "Civil Rights Restoration Act"), it was noted that Sen.
37 Kennedy and other supporters consistently referred to "religious or church organizations", whereas opponents spoke of
38 defending "religious freedom" and "rights" of the church. The term "organizations" may be the key to understanding
39 governmental meddling in the affairs of the church.

1 A "religious or church organization" is a CORPORATION that functions in a legal capacity, doing business as a church.
2 The IRS is fully aware of this distinction, and their publications reinforce that status. Nowhere do they define "tax exempt
3 churches" -- they always refer to religious or church "organizations". Surely Congress, in writing the tax law, understands
4 this distinction as well!

5 A church that voluntarily initiates an application to the state for corporate status expects "limited liability" and "tax
6 exemption" It in turn owes to the state its right to exist and prosper. It is obvious that its legal status and that of its
7 "flock" has been drastically altered.

8 Churches do NOT have rights granted by the Constitution. They enjoy INALIENABLE rights granted by God, which are
9 secured by the Constitution. Incorporated churches, in contrast, are artificial entities which may have such "privileges and
10 immunities" as are granted by the state.

11 The U.S. Supreme Court well understands the artificial status of corporations:

12 1.) A corporation is a creature of the state. It is presumed to be incorporated for the benefit of the public. It
13 receives certain special privileges and franchises ... Its powers are limited by law. It's rights to act as a corporation
14 are only preserved to it so long as it obeys the laws of its creation. [*Wilson v. U.S.*, 221 U.S. 382 (1911)]

15 2.) Corporations are not citizens... The term citizen... applies only to natural persons... not to artificial persons
16 created by the legislature... [*Paul v. Virginia*, 8 Wall 168,17] [see also, Opinion Field, 16 Wall 36, 99]

17 3.) Whenever a corporation makes a contract it is the contract of the legal entity... The only rights it can claim are
18 the rights which are given to it in that character, and not the rights which belong to its members as citizens of a
19 state. [*Bank of Augusta v. Earle*, 13 Pet 586]

20 According to IRS Publication 557, the instruction manual for organizations seeking recognition of tax exemption under
21 Section 501(c)(3); in order to be an "organization" in the legal sense, it is necessary to incorporate.

22 Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Ed. defines "organization" as:

23 *"... a corporation or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, partnership or*
24 *association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or*
25 *commercial entity." UCC 1- 201(2B).*

26 Notice ALL of the entities in this definition are government franchised, and therefore under the jurisdiction of the Uniform
27 Commercial Code. The definition shows that a corporation (even if it functions as a church) is recognized by law as
28 commercial and public; an incorporated church is legally interpreted as a commercial, public entity. Didn't Christ say that
29 His house was NOT to be a house of merchandise? John 2:16.

30 Most states will not "permit" exempt status until a church applies for and obtains an IRS 501(c)(3) status ruling. This
31 means, of course, that the church must willingly incorporate and submit itself to state jurisdiction.

32 IRS Publication 557 Sec. 508(c) provides that churches are not REQUIRED to apply for recognition of section 501(c)(3)
33 status in order to be exempt from federal taxation or to receive tax-deductible contributions. The IRS fundamentally has no
34 authority!

35 This would raise many ethical questions: Why are the churches of today almost always found to be incorporated? Why
36 would the churches elect to place themselves under such jurisdiction; to find regulation under governmental franchise
37 preferable to their own Divine Law?

38 Are they not in fact serving two masters?

39 [Edited from "CBA Bulletin", Aug. 1988]

1 **4.14 A Citizens Guide to Jury Duty**

2 *"People have not yet discovered they have been disenfranchised. Even lawyers can't*
 3 *stand to admit it. In any nation in which people's rights have been subordinated to the*
 4 *rights of the few, in any totalitarian nation, the first institution to be dismantled is the*
 5 *jury. I was, I am, afraid"* Gerry Spence

6 Fully Informed Jury Association, P.O. Box 59, Helmsville, Montana, 59403, Tel (406) 793-5550
 7

8 Did you know that you qualify for another, much more powerful vote than the one which you cast on election day? This
 9 opportunity comes when you are selected for jury duty, a position of honor for over 700 years. The principle of a Common
 10 Law Jury or Trial by the Country was first established on June 15, 1215 at Runnymede, England when King John signed
 11 the Magna Carta, or Great Charter of our Liberties. It created the basis for our Constitutional, system of Justice.

12 **4.14.1 Jury Power in the System of Checks and Balances:**

13 *"The law itself is on trial, quite as much as the cause which is to be decided."*
 14 *HARLAN F. STONE, The Common Law in the United States, 50 Harv. L. Rev. 4*
 15 *(1936).*

16 In a Constitutional system of justice, such as ours, there is a judicial body with more power than Congress, the President, or
 17 even the Supreme Court. Yes, the trial jury protected under our Constitution has more power than all these government
 18 officials. This is because it has the final veto power over all "acts of the legislature" that may come to be called "laws".

19 In fact, the power of jury nullification predates our Constitution. In November of 1734, a printer named John Peter Zenger
 20 was arrested for seditious libel against his Majesty's government. At that time, a law of the Colony of New York forbid any
 21 publication without prior government approval. Freedom of the press was not enjoyed by the early colonialists! Zenger,
 22 however, defied this censorship and published articles strongly critical of New York colonial rule. When brought to trial in
 23 August of 1735, Zenger admitted publishing the offending articles, but argued that the truth of the facts stated justified their
 24 publication. The judge instructed the jury that truth is not justification for libel. Rather, truth makes the libel more vicious,
 25 for public unrest is more likely to follow true, rather than false claims of bad governance. And since the defendant had
 26 admitted to the "fact" of publication, only a question of "law" remained.

27 Then, as now, the judge said the "issue of law" was for the court to determine, and he instructed the jury to find the
 28 defendant guilty. It took only ten minutes for the jury to disregard the judge's instructions on the law and find Zenger NOT
 29 GUILTY. That is the power of the jury at work; the power to decide the issues of law under which the defendant is charged,
 30 as well as the facts. In our system of checks and balances, the jury is our final check, the people's last safeguard against
 31 unjust law and tyranny.

32 **4.14.2 A Jury's Rights, Powers, and Duties:**

33 But does the jury's power to veto bad laws exist under our Constitution? It certainly does! At the time the Constitution was
 34 written, the definition of the term "jury" referred to a group of citizens empowered to judge both the law and the evidence
 35 in the case before it. Then, in the February term of 1794, the Supreme Court conducted a jury trial in the case of the state of
 36 Georgia vs. Brailsford (3 Dall 1). The instructions to the jury in the first jury trial before the Supreme Court of the United
 37 States illustrate the true power of the jury. Chief Justice John Jay said:

38 *"It is presumed, that juries are the best judges of facts; it is, on the other hand, presumed*
 39 *that courts are the best judges of law. But still both objects are within your power of*
 40 *decision." (emphasis added) "...you have a right to take it upon yourselves to judge of*
 41 *both, and to determine the law as well as the fact in controversy".*

1 So you see, in an American courtroom there are in a sense twelve judges in attendance, not just one. And they are there
2 with the power to review the "law" as well as the "facts"! Actually, the "judge" is there to conduct the proceedings in an
3 orderly fashion and maintain the safety of all parties involved.

4 As recently as 1972, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia said that the jury has an " unreviewable and
5 irreversible power... to acquit in disregard of the instructions on the law given by the trial judge.... (*U.S. v. Dougherty*, 473
6 *F 2d 1113, 1139 (1972)*)

7 Or as this same truth was stated in a earlier decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Maryland:
8 "We recognize, as appellants urge, the undisputed power of the jury to acquit, even if its verdict is contrary to the law as
9 given by the judge, and contrary to the evidence. This is a power that must exist as long as we adhere to the general verdict
10 in criminal cases, for the courts cannot search the minds of the jurors to find the basis upon which they judge. If the jury
11 feels that the law under which the defendant is accused, is unjust, or that exigent circumstances justified the actions of the
12 accused, or for any reason which appeals to their logic of passion, the jury has the power to acquit, and the courts must
13 abide by that decision." (*U.S. v. Moylan*, 417 *F 2d 1002, 1006 (1969)*).

14 YOU, as a juror armed with the knowledge of the purpose of a jury trial, and the knowledge of what your Rights, powers,
15 and duties really are, can with your single vote of not guilty nullify or invalidate any law involved in that case. Because a
16 jury's guilty decision must be unanimous, it takes only one vote to effectively nullify a bad "act of the legislature". Your
17 one vote can "hang" a jury; and although it won't be an acquittal, at least the defendant will not be convicted of violating an
18 unjust or unconstitutional law.

19 The government cannot deprive anyone of "Liberty", without your consent! If you feel the statute involved in any criminal
20 case being tried before you is unfair, or that it infringes upon the defendant's God-given inalienable or Constitutional rights,
21 you can affirm that the offending statute is really no law at all and that the violation of it is no crime; for no man is bound to
22 obey an unjust command. In other words, if the defendant has disobeyed some man-made criminal statute, and the statute is
23 unjust, the defendant has in substance, committed no crime. Jurors, having ruled then on the justice of the law involved and
24 finding it opposed in whole or in part to their own natural concept of what is basically right, are bound to hold for the
25 acquittal of said defendant.

26 It is your responsibility to insist that your vote of not guilty be respected by all other members of the jury. For you are not
27 there as a fool, merely to agree with the majority, but as a qualified judge in your right to see that justice is done.
28 Regardless of the pressures or abuse that may be applied to you by any or all members of the jury with whom you may in
29 good conscience disagree, you can await the reading of the verdict secure in the knowledge you have voted your conscience
30 and convictions, not those of someone else. So you see, as a juror, you are one of a panel of twelve judges with the
31 responsibility of protecting all innocent Americans from unjust laws.

32 **4.14.3 Jurors Must Know Their Rights:**

33 You must know your rights! Because, once selected for jury duty, nobody will inform you of your power to judge both law
34 and fact. In fact, the judge's instructions to the jury may be to the contrary. Another quote from *US vs Dougherty* (cited
35 earlier): "The fact that there is widespread existence of the jury's prerogative, and approval of its existence as a necessary
36 counter to case-hardened judges and arbitrary prosecutors, does not establish as an imperative that the jury must be
37 informed by the judge of that power". Look at that quote again. the court ruled jurors have the right to decide the law, but
38 they don't have to be told about it. It may sound hypocritical, but the *Dougherty* decision conforms to an 1895 Supreme
39 Court decision that held the same thing. In *Sparf v. US* (156 US 51), the court ruled that although juries have the right to
40 ignore a judge's instructions on the law, they don't have to be made aware of the right to do so. Is this Supreme Court ruling
41 as unfair as it appears on the surface? It may be, but the logic behind such a decision is plain enough.

42 In our Constitutional Republic (note I didn't say democracy) the people have granted certain limited powers to government,
43 preserving and retaining their God-given inalienable rights. So, if it is indeed the juror's right to decide the law, then the
44 citizens should know what their rights are. They need not be told by the courts. After all, the Constitution makes us the
45 masters of the public servants. Should a servant have to tell a master what his rights are? Of course not, it's our

1 responsibility to know what our rights are! The idea that juries are to judge only the "facts" is absurd and contrary to
 2 historical fact and law. Are juries present only as mere pawns to rubber stamp tyrannical acts of the government? We The
 3 People wrote the supreme law of the land, the Constitution, to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our
 4 posterity." Who better to decide the fairness of the laws, or whether the laws conform to the Constitution?

5 **4.14.4 Our Defense - Jury Power:**

6 Sometime in the future, you may be called upon to sit in judgment of a sincere individual being prosecuted (persecuted?)
 7 for trying to exercise his or her Rights, or trying to defend the Constitution. If so, remember that in 1804, Samuel Chase,
 8 Supreme Court Justice and signer of the Declaration of Independence said: "The jury has the Right to judge both the law
 9 and the facts". And also keep in mind that "either we all hang together, or we most assuredly will all hang separately".

10 You now understand how the average American can help keep in check the power of government and bring to a halt the
 11 enforcement of tyrannical laws. Unfortunately, very few people know or understand this power which they as Americans
 12 possess to nullify oppressive acts of the legislature.

13 America, the Constitution and your individual rights are under attack! Will you defend them? READ THE
 14 CONSTITUTION, KNOW YOUR RIGHTS! Remember, if you don't know what your Rights are, you haven't got any!

15 **4.15 The Story of the Buck Act of 1940 (4 U.S.C. Sections 105-113)**

16 This story documents how the Federal Government has deceitfully tried to get jurisdiction over sovereign citizens and
 17 everything they own using a piece of legislation called the Buck Act, found in [4 U.S.C. Sections 105-113](#).

18 **4.15.1 The united States of America**

19 The united States of America includes the 50 sovereign and independent states who are freely associated together in a
 20 union. It does *NOT* include the "District of Columbia," which was created by the **Constitution** of the Union as the
 21 legal home of the "federal" government. That government was intended to be a "servant" to the Union States, not their
 22 "Master!"

23 In order for the Federal Government to tax a Citizen of one of the several states, they had to create a contractual nexus. This
 24 contractual nexus is called "Social Security." The Federal government always does everything according to principles of
 25 laws.

26 In 1935, the federal government instituted Social Security. The Social Security Board then, created 10 Social Security
 27 Districts creating a "Federal Area" which covered the several states like an overlay.

28 In 1939, the federal government instituted the "Public Salary Tax Act of 1939," which is a municipal law of the District of
 29 Columbia, taxing all Federal and State government employees and those who live and work in any "Federal area."

30 Now, the government knows it cannot tax those Citizens who live and work outside the territorial jurisdiction of Article I,
 31 Section 8, Clause 17 (1:8:17), or Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (4:3:2) of the U.S. Constitution. So in 1940, Congress
 32 passed the "Buck Act" 4 U.S.C.S. 104-113. In Section 110(e), this Act allowed any department of the federal government to
 33 create a "Federal Area" for imposition of the Public Salary Tax Act of 1939, the imposition of this tax is at 4 U.S.C.S.
 34 section 111, and the rest of the taxing law is in Title 26, The Internal Revenue Code. The Social Security Board had already
 35 created an overlay of a "Federal Area."

36 As a result, the Federal Government created Federal "States" which are exactly like the Sovereign States, occupy the same
 37 territory and boundaries, but whose names are capitalized versions of the Sovereign States.

1 (Remember that Proper Names and Proper Nouns in the English language have only the first letter Capitalized.) For
 2 example, the Federal "State" of ILLINOIS is overlaid upon the *Sovereign* state of Illinois. Further, it is designated by the
 3 Federal abbreviation of "IL", instead of the Sovereign State abbreviation of "Ill." So too is Arizona designated "AZ" instead
 4 of the lawful abbreviation of "Ariz.", "CA" instead of "Calif.", etc. If you use a two-letter CAPITALIZED abbreviation,
 5 you are declaring that the location is under the jurisdiction of the "federal" government instead of the powers of the
 6 "Sovereign" state.

7 As a result of creating these "shadow" States, the Federal government assumes that every area is a "Federal Area," and that
 8 the Citizens therein are "Federal" citizens.

9 *TITLE 4 - FLAG AND SEAL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, AND THE STATES*

10 *CHAPTER 4 - THE STATES*

11 *4 U.S.C.S. section 110(d).*

12 "The term `State' includes any Territory or possession of the United States."

13 *4 U.S.C.S. section 110(e).*

14 "The term Federal area means any lands or premises held or acquired by or for the use of
 15 the United States or any department, establishment, or agency of the United States; any
 16 federal area, or any part thereof, which is located within the exterior boundaries of any
 17 State, shall be deemed to be a Federal area located within such State."

18 There is no reasonable doubt that the federal "State" is imposing directly an excise tax under the provisions of 4 U.S.C.S.
 19 Section 105 which states in pertinent part:

20 *"Section 105. State and so forth, taxation affecting Federal areas; sales and use tax"*

21 *"(a) No person shall be relieved from liability for payment of, collection of, or accounting*
 22 *for any sales or use tax levied by any State, or by any duly constituted taxing authority*
 23 *therein, having jurisdiction to levy such tax, on the ground that the sale or use, with*
 24 *respect to which tax is levied, occurred in whole or in part within a Federal area; and*
 25 *such State or taxing authority shall have full jurisdiction and power to levy and collect*
 26 *any such tax in any Federal area, within such State to the same extent and with the same*
 27 *effect as though such area was not a Federal area."*

28 *"Irrespective of what tax is called by state law, if its purpose is to produce revenue, it is*
 29 *income tax or receipts tax under the Buck Act [4 U.S.C.S. sections 105-110]."* **Humble**
 30 **Oil & Refining Co. v. Calvert**, (1971) 464 SW2d. 170, *affd* (Tex) 478 SW2d. 926, *cert.*
 31 *den.* 409 U.S. 967, 3;4 L.Ed2d. 234, 93 S.Ct. 293.

32 Thus, the question comes up, what is a "Federal area?" A "Federal area" is any area designated by any agency, department,
 33 or establishment of the federal government. This includes the Social Security areas designated by the Social Security
 34 Administration, any public housing area that has federal funding, a home that has a federal bank loan, a road that has
 35 federal funding, and almost everything that the federal government touches though any type of aid. Springfield v. Kenny,
 36 (1951 App.) 104 NE2d. 65.

37 This "Federal area" attaches to anyone who has a social security number or any personal contact with the federal or state
 38 governments. Thus, the federal government has usurped Sovereignty of the People and state Sovereignty by creating these
 39 federal areas within the boundaries of the states under the authority of the Federal Constitution, Article IV, Section 3,
 40 Clause 2 (4:3:2), which states:

41 *"2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and*
 42 *regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and*

1 *nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United*
 2 *States, or of any particular State."*

3 **4.15.2 The "SHADOW" States of the Buck Act**

4 Therefore, the U.S. citizens [citizens of the District of Columbia] residing in one of the states of the union, are classified as
 5 "**property**" and franchises of the federal government as an "**individual entity**" *Wheeling Steel Corp. v. Fox*, 298 U.S. 193,
 6 80 L.Ed. 1143, 56 S.Ct. 773. Under the "Buck Act" 4 U.S.C.S. sections 105-110, the federal government has created a
 7 "Federal area" within the boundaries of all the states. This area is similar to any territory that the federal government
 8 acquires through purchase or conquest, thereby imposing federal territorial law upon those in this "Federal area." Under
 9 federal territorial law as evidenced by the Executive Branch's yellow fringed merchant law flag (see Federal Courts for an
 10 explanation) flying in schools, offices and all courtrooms.

11 You must live on land in one of the states in the Union of states, not in any "**Federal State**" or "**Federal area**", nor can
 12 you be involved in any activity that would make you subject to "*federal laws*". You cannot have a valid **Social Security**
 13 **Number**, a "*resident*" driver's license, or a motor vehicle registered in your name. You cannot have a "*federal*" bank
 14 account, a Federal Register Account Number relating to Individual persons [SSN], (see **Executive Order Number 9397**,
 15 November 1943), or any other known "*contract implied in fact*" that would place you within any "**Federal area**" and thus
 16 within the territorial jurisdiction of the municipal laws of Congress. Remember, all **Acts** of Congress are territorial in nature
 17 and only apply within the territorial jurisdiction of Congress. (See *American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co.*, 213 U.S.
 18 347, 356-357 (1909); *U.S. v. Spelar*, 338 U.S. 217, 222, 94 L.Ed. 3, 70 S.Ct. 10 (1949); *New York Central R.R. Co. v.*
 19 *Chisholm*, 268 U.S. 29, 31-32, 69 L.Ed. 828, 45 S.Ct. 402 (1925).)

20 **There has been created a fictional "Federal State within a state"**. See *Howard v. Sinking Fund of Louisville*, 344 U.S.
 21 624, 73 S.Ct. 465, 476, 97 L.Ed. 617 (1953); *Schwartz v. O'Hara TP. School Dist.*, 100 A. 2d. 621, 625, 375 Pa. 440.
 22 (Compare also 31 C.F.R. Parts 51.2 and 52.2, which also identify a fictional State within a state.) This fictional "*State*" is
 23 identified by the use of two-letter abbreviations like "*CA*", "*AZ*" and "*TX*", as distinguished from the authorized
 24 abbreviations like "*Calif.*", "*Ariz.*" and "*Tex.*", etc. This fictional State also uses **ZIP Codes** which are within the municipal,
 25 exclusive legislative jurisdiction of Congress.

26 This entire scheme was accomplished by passage of the "**Buck Act**", (4 U.S.C.S. Secs. 105-113), to implement the
 27 application of the "**Public Salary Tax Act**" of 1939 to workers within the private sector. This subjects all private sector
 28 workers (who have a Social Security number) to all state and federal laws "*within this State*", a "*fictional Federal area*"
 29 overlaying the land in California and in all other states in the Union. In California, this is established by **California Form**
 30 **590, Revenue and Taxation**. All you have to do is to state that you live in California. This establishes that you do not live
 31 in a "*Federal area*" and that you are **exempt** from the **Public Salary Tax Act** of 1939 and also from the **California Income**
 32 **Tax** for residents who live "*in this State*".

33 The following definition is used throughout the several states in the application of their municipal laws which require some
 34 form of contract for proper application. This definition is also included in all the codes of **California, Nevada, Arizona,**
 35 **Utah and New York:**

36 *"In this State" or "in the State" means within the exterior limits of the State ... and*
 37 *includes all territories within such limits owned or ceded to the United States of*
 38 *America."*

39 This definition concurs with the "**Buck Act**" (supra) which states:

40 *TITLE 4 - FLAG AND SEAL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, AND THE STATES*

41 *CHAPTER 4 - THE STATES*

42 *"110(d) The term "State" includes any Territory or possession of the United States."*

1 *"110(e) The term "Federal area" means any lands or premises held or acquired by or for*
 2 *the use of the United States or any department, establishment, or agency of the United*
 3 *States; and any Federal area, or any part thereof, which is located within the exterior*
 4 *boundaries of any State, shall be deemed to be a Federal area located within such State."*

5 So, when you send mail using the two-letter CAPITAL abbreviation for the state, you are addressing the corporate shadow
 6 state created by the Buck Act as an extension of the federal District of Columbia, and you are accepting the jurisdiction of
 7 the FEDERAL Government within the borders of the Sovereign States!

8 Then, to really lock down their control, the federal government created an artificial PERSON to whom they could address
 9 all of their demands. This person is YOUR NAME in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS! Whenever you receive a letter from the
 10 government addressed in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS (such as "JOHN SMITH" instead of the proper English language
 11 "John Smith") they are addressing a legal fiction, a "straw man," whom they assume they OWN.

12 Since they are going on the assumption that they OWN this "straw man" (which they actually do not -- and you can learn
 13 how you can take TITLE to this "straw man") they assume that whatever money comes in to the property ("straw man")
 14 belongs to the master (government).

15 What you are experiencing is an unprecedented **GRAB** for power by the "federal" government! In fact, Agents of the
 16 "federal" government have NO jurisdiction within the borders of these separate and sovereign united States, or over the
 17 "straw man" -- unless you give it to them!

18 **4.16 The Solution**

19 In conclusion, one must understand that this is all a matter of perspective. Since the Federal Government has little direct
 20 authority over the several States or the People, we then must be the ones to initiate these contracts. They then assume we
 21 are truly "citizens of the United States" (or "residents / aliens of the State") not only because we answered "YES" on these
 22 government application forms, but because we **DID NOT** reserve any of our Rights as Sovereign Citizens to the contrary
 23 under our Constitutional Rights to Common Law.

24 Here is what the court has stated happens to us when we sign-up for any Federal Program (benefit or privilege).

25 *"Anyone who partakes of the benefits or privileges of a given statute, or anyone who even*
 26 *places himself into a position where he may avail himself of those benefits at will, cannot*
 27 *reach constitutional grounds to redress grievances in the courts against the given*
 28 *statute." [Ashwander v. T.V.A., 297 U.S. 288, 346, 56 S. Ct. 466, 482, 80 L.Ed. 688,*
 29 *(1938)][underlines added]*

30 Since these applications are actually contracts we must invoke our Rights under the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). The
 31 UCC is statute law regulating contracts dealing in commerce (remember, the Federal Government gets what little authority
 32 it does have over the several States and the People from the Commerce Clause of the Constitution [Article 1, Section 8,
 33 Clause 3]). Now that all the courts are Admiralty Courts and under Federal Jurisdiction, Common Law has been placed "in
 34 harmony with" the UCC.

35 In the ANDERSON version of the Uniform Commercial Code (Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Co.), it states the
 36 following:

37 *"The Code is complimentary to the Common Law, WHICH REMAINS IN FORCE, except*
 38 *where displaced by the code. A statute should be construed in harmony with the Common*
 39 *Law, unless there is a clear legislative intent to abrogate the Common Law." [UCC 1-*
 40 *103.6]*

41 Here then is what one should do in order to reserve their Rights under the Constitution and the Seventh Amendment.

1 Uniform Commercial Code, Section 1-207

2 Performance or Acceptance Under Reservation of Rights

3 “A party who with explicit reservation of rights performs or promises performance or assents to performance in a
4 manner demanded or offered by the other party does not thereby prejudice the rights reserved. Such words as
5 ‘without prejudice,’ ‘under protest’ or the like are sufficient.” [underlines added]

6 The “without prejudice” clause is the means which enables one to assert his Seventh Amendment guarantee of access to the
7 Common Law and the Constitution.

8 **Bill of Rights - Article VII (Seventh Amendment)**

9 In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall
10 be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than
11 according to the rules of the common law.

12 What this all means is this, whenever you sign any legal document, whether it is dealing with the Federal Government,
13 State Government, BATF, IRS, Social Security, Drivers License Bureau, Voter Registration or anything to do with Federal
14 Reserve Notes, etc. (in any way, shape or manner), over your signature you must write: “Without Prejudice” UCC 1-207 or
15 “under Protest” or the like, e.g. “with reservation of rights”.

16 By the way, a true sovereign Citizen of any one of the several States is actually a non-resident alien to the United States.
17 Guess who isn't required to file an IRS 1040 Income Tax Returns? You guessed it, non-resident aliens. Why? Because, we
18 are foreign to the United States. We were not born in the District of Columbia and we are not residents of the District of
19 Columbia.

20 Volume 20 of “Corpus Juris Secundum” at 1758 states:

21 *“The United States Government is a foreign corporation with respect to a state.” [N.Y. v.
22 re Merriam 36 N.E. 505; 141 N.Y. 479; affirmed 16 S.Ct. 1073; 41 L. Ed. 287]
23 [underlines added]*

24 However, there are certain conditions and circumstances whereupon a non-resident alien might be required to file a 1040-
25 NR tax return. Generally, compensation for ones labor, which is not INCOME, is simply a fair trade for his Life. It is
26 unconstitutional to tax a man’s Life, but it is not unconstitutional to tax a Federal citizen’s life, for such a person has no
27 Constitutional Protection. Rather, income is profit or gain of principle, as in an investment, where one would be required to
28 pay capital gains taxes.

29 For those who have already decided, through their own research and understanding of the limits the Constitution imposes of
30 the Federal Government, it is at this point we hear about them getting into trouble with the Federal Government,
31 particularly the IRS. Of course, this then leads to the fear we all have and our reluctance to pursue the matter ourselves.

32 It is absolutely crucial to know and understand that one must rescind and revoke **ALL** signatures and powers of attorney
33 that one might have **EVER** committed to with the Federal Government in their **LIFE TIME**. For example, if the first IRS
34 1040 tax return you ever filed was in 1960, then you must notify the IRS that you are revoking your signature on **ALL** 1040
35 tax returns starting in 1960 to the present. The same then would be true in regards to the BATF and all of those 4473 forms
36 you've signed since 1968.

37 **In this way ONLY, can one deal with any level of Government and still retain access to the Constitution, The Bill of**
38 **Rights and to Common Law as sovereign Citizens of the united States.**