

4. KNOW YOUR CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND RESULTING RIGHTS!

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Always question authority!"

"Always challenge jurisdiction!"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

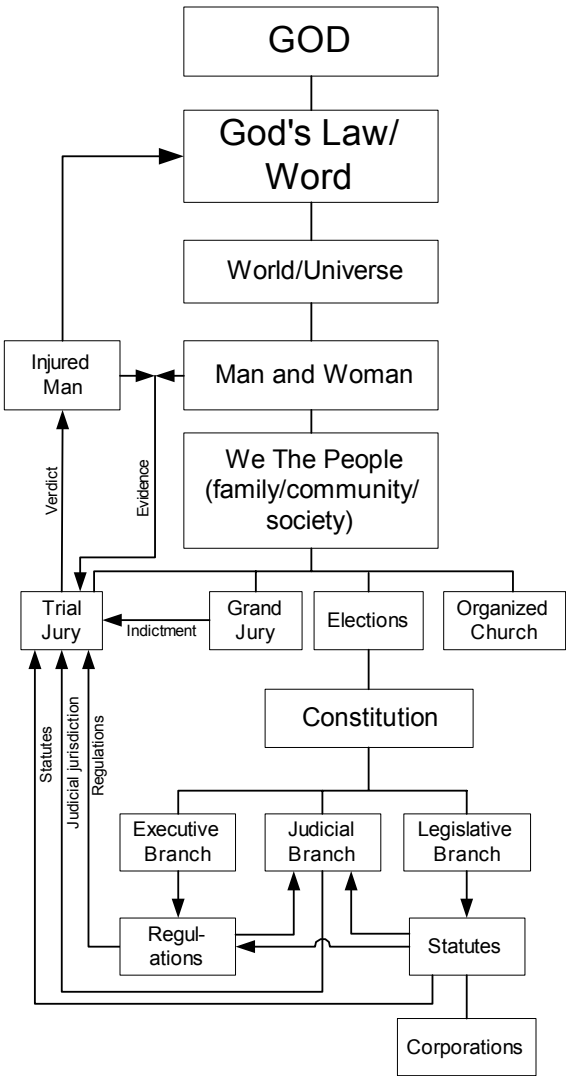
*"Individual liberties either expressly provided for in the state or federal constitutions, such as the right to assemble or free speech, or which have been found to exist as those constitutions have been interpreted, such as the right to an abortion; that which a person is entitled to have, or to do,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

4.1 Natural Order

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

Natural law is a product of the following natural order and hierarchy. We explained Natural Law earlier in section 3.4. Natural Order explains the hierarchy of sovereignty within the universe and it is entirely consistent with the order that things were created by God Himself. This hierarchy of sovereignty is unchangeable and immutable and cannot be denied, denounced, or legislated away by any court or government. All human beings instinctively understand its meaning and 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
John 15:20	Omnipotent, omnipresent, source of all Truth "Remember the word that I said to you, A servant is not greater than his master. "	<div>GREATEST</div> <div>↑</div> <div>LEAST</div>
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 20:1 thru 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 [in the government] among you, let him be your servant . And whoever desires to be first among you, let him be your slave."	
U.S. v. Mersky, 361 U.S. 431 (1960)	Statutes and regulations (laws) created by government. Executive branch writes implementing regulations based on statutes passed by legislative branch.	
Bowers v. Kerbaugh-Empire Co., 271 U.S. 170, 174, (1926)	Corporations are fictions created by law. Lies in IRS publications and treason by judiciary try to put you here.	

In the above diagram everyone at a particular level is a “fiduciary” of the parties above. For instance, we individually each held accountable as fiduciaries for the things we have that God gave us and we have a “fiduciary duty” to manage those gifts wisely and for the glory of the gift-giver.

fiduciary duty: A duty to act for someone else’s benefit, while subordinating one’s personal interests to that of the other person. It is the highest standard of duty implied by law (e.g. trustee, guardian). [Black’s Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, page 625]

Likewise, government and all the people working in it has a fiduciary duty to us as the sovereigns and the people they serve.

Interestingly, even our pledge of allegiance validates the above diagram:

“I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic, for which it stands, **one nation, under God**, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

If our whole nation is under God, then so are its rulers! In this case the rulers are under the people and the people are under God just as the diagram shows. The above diagram is also based on the following four U.S. Supreme Court rulings:

- **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.”
- **Perry v. U.S., 294 U.S. 330 (1935):** “In the United States, sovereignty resides in the people...the Congress cannot invoke sovereign power of the People to override their will as thus declared.”
- **Yik Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356 (1886):** “Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law...While sovereign powers are delegated to...the government, sovereignty itself remains with the people.”

Our founding fathers had equally enlightening things to say that also validated the above diagram:

"It is when a people forget God that tyrants forge their chains ..." -- Patrick Henry

*"Those people who are not governed by GOD will be ruled by tyrants." William Penn
(after which Pennsylvania was named)*

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

"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

"Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." Thomas Jefferson

"Propitious smiles of heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which heaven itself has ordained." - George Washington (1732-1799)

God’s law and his word must therefore always supercede government laws or we will suffer God’s wrath. Jesus made this very clear when he said:

*"No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon."
[Matt. 6:24, Bible]*

In the above, “mammon” refers to riches or government or commerce. Section 1.9.6 entitled “Civil Disobedience to Corrupt Governments is a Biblical Mandate” extensively reveals based on the Bible why it must be that God has to be first, because we violate the First Commandment in Exodus 20:1-11 and Matt. 22:36-38 to love our God with all our heart, mind, and soul. Failing to observe this maxim is like declaring the law of gravity null and void, which is an insane proposition indeed!

The implications of the above diagram are profound. First of all, the diagram can be very useful as documentation of our religious belief about the authority of government. We can use our First Amendment Right of freedom of religion to put government where they belong and keep them there. The biggest implication is that we are not to work for or be slaves of our government. Our government is our slave, we are the masters and it has no business dictating anything to us, stealing our money through direct taxes, forcing us to work for them (slavery), or using government licenses to impinge on our rights. We are sovereigns relative to it. In the words of Jesus Himself:

*“Away with you, Satan! For it is written, ‘You shall worship the Lord your God, and Him **ONLY** [NOT the government!] you shall serve.’”*
[Bible, Matt. 4:10]

“Remember the word that I said to you: ‘A servant is not greater than his master.’”
[Bible, John 15:20]

One of our readers (Clyde Hyde, <mailto:candz@mail.ru>) has extended this concept of sovereignty and natural order so far as to litigate in a federal court to request the court to make a declaratory judgment either pronouncing him a slave, or a sovereign, and the courts and the government hate him for it, because he backs them into a corner where they have no choice but to declare the truth about his sovereignty. His efforts were the inspiration behind making the above diagram, and he provided to us a similar but less complete version of the above diagram that inspired this section. Way to go, Clyde! See section 15.14.13, which contains a “Declaratory Judgment to Become a Sovereign” for an example of how he traps the court with this argument into admitting the truth about his sovereignty. It’s fascinating and funny!

The above system of government based on Natural Law and Natural Order is self-regulating and self-balancing. Each entity has a proper role as follows:

Table 4-1: Entities within Natural Order and Their Proper Roles

#	Entity	Role
1	God	Sovereign, omniscient source of absolute truth, mercy, justice.
2	Man/woman	Created in God’s image. Accountable to God for their stewardship over the world. If Christian, have one chance to get it “right”, or will suffer eternal damnation on judgment day (see book of Revelations, the Holy Bible).
3	We the People/family	Voluntary association of persons formed for mutual protection and benefit. Can not and should not impose force on any member of society, except to prevent injustice or harm from occurring. Every member of the society must have equal rights by Nature’s law. Unequal rights are a sign of government tyranny and use of the government for class warfare and oppression by special interest groups.
4	Governing entities:	These entities act as the interface between “We the People” and their servant government. They ensure accountability of the government to the <u>social contract</u> called the <u>Constitution</u> from which the government derives all of its delegated powers.
4.1	Grand Jury	Implement criminal enforcement of the laws of the society within their jurisdiction. Decide who to indict, and on what criminal charges. Interface most often with the Attorney General, the District Attorney, or the Department of Justice within their jurisdiction. Prosecute corrupt public servants for wrongdoing and violation of Constitutional rights. In the case of bad laws, such as those on taxation, refuse to indict persons under such laws, thereby rendering the laws as ineffective as if they were never passed. Also initiate prosecution of citizens who have injured the interests of fellow citizens in violation of criminal laws. The output of the decisionmaking process for Grand Juries is an indictment, that is filed within the jurisdiction covered by their charter. Proceedings are generally very secretive, and the government often tries to unduly influence grand juries by not allowing accused persons to meet with or submit evidence to the grand jury before indictments are filed.
4.2	Elections	Method of expressing the sovereign will of the people to their government

#	Entity	Role
		servants. Ensure that all persons serving in government are ultimately and continually accountable to the people for their performance or lack thereof. Ensure that laws passed by the legislative branch are consistent with the Constitution and reinforce the sovereignty of the will of We the People.
4.3	Trial jury	Directed by judge of the court as to their roles and responsibilities and proper court procedure. Ordinarily determine only facts necessary to convict, based on the law as interpreted and explained by the judge. However, can also judge and nullify the law if it is a <i>bad</i> law that is inconsistent with the written Constitution or if the judge misinterprets or refuses to discuss the law. Are seldom informed by anyone in government of their right to judge and nullify the effect of the law because government doesn't want them to know they have that kind of power. Receive as input for their decision: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jury instructions from the judge. 2. The statute that is being violated. 3. The regulation that implements the statute that is being violated. 4. Evidence submitted by the injured party and third party witnesses.
4.4	Organized church	Agents of social and moral responsibility within organized society. Focus on charity, grace, ministry, and spiritual issues, which are not easily or effectively dealt with by governments. Contribute to proper socialization of children and young adults. Provide stability and order to an otherwise chaotic lifestyle. Hold families together by encouraging commitment. Teach and reinforce love, personal responsibility, and respect for authority. Should encourage change if government becomes tyrannical and provide a pulpit and an audience to organize and effect that change. Cannot function effectively with government intervention, taxation, or regulation. The doctrine of separation of church and state demands that governments not tax or interfere with churches in any way.
5	Constitution	A written social contract between the people and the government who serves them. Purpose is to limit and define the delegated authority possessed by the persons serving in government. Prevents tyranny by distributing powers evenly among independent branches of government so that too much power doesn't concentrate in any one place, where it would likely be abused.
6	Branches of government:	<p>Alexander Hamilton, one of our founding fathers, said the following about the relation of various branches of government to each other:</p> <p><i>"The Executive not only dispenses the honors, but holds the sword of the community. The legislature not only commands the purse, but prescribes the rules by which the duties and rights of every citizen are to be regulated. The judiciary, on the contrary, has no influence over either the sword or the purse; no direction either of the strength or of the wealth of the society; and can take no active resolution whatever. It may truly be said to have neither force nor will, but merely judgment..."</i></p> <p><i>"...This simple view of the matter suggests several important consequences. It proves incontestably, that the judiciary is beyond comparison the weakest of the three departments of power*; that it can never attack with success either of the other two; and that all possible care is requisite to enable it to defend itself against their attacks..."</i></p> <p>We can say that the legislature represents the heart and emotions of the people. And the executive branch represents strength and muscle of the people, and we would suggest that the judiciary represents the rational mind of the people.</p>

#	Entity	Role
6.1	Executive Branch	Role is to execute the day-to-day functions of the government based on the laws passed by the Legislative branch. Carry the “sword” and have the authority to implement and enforce public policy documented in the laws passed by the Legislative branch.
6.2	Legislative Branch	<p>Role is to pass laws, which in most cases take the form of statutes and public law.</p> <p>Responsible for writing laws on taxation and for collecting taxes. These two functions must reside together in order to truthfully say that there is taxation with representation, which was what our country was founded on. Cannot therefore delegate their authority to collect taxes to an executive agency.</p> <p>Control the public “purse” (revenue sources) and spending of these revenues by the Executive Branch.</p>
6.3	Judicial Branch	Responsible for interpreting and applying laws written by the Legislative branch in the event of disputes which cannot be resolved cooperatively among citizens. Only enforce laws and statutes passed by the Legislative branch that are consistent with the written Constitution. This ensures that the Legislative branch does not usurp power or exceed the authority delegated to it by the people. Instruct juries as to the law. Implement courtroom protocol based on Court Rules they write. Develop forms of pleading and practice used to ensure an orderly and repeatable process of justice. Judges often appointed for life and a Constitutional requirement that their salary cannot be reduced by the legislature in order to ensure independence from the Legislative Branch. Can be indicted for wrongdoing by the Grand Jury if they become corrupt or tyrannical.
7	Statutes and Regulations	Laws written by the Legislative Branch, usually taking the form of written statutes and Public Laws. These laws express the will of the people and must be consistent with the written Constitution and God’s Law. The extent to which the laws created by the Legislative branch are inconsistent with Natural Law/God’s Law is the extent to which the Trial Jury and the Grand Jury can and often will nullify or refuse to enforce such a law. Regulations are written by the Executive Branch of the government in order to implement or enforce the statutes written by the Legislative branch. The scope of the regulations may NOT exceed the authority or the scope of the statutes they implement. The absence of an implementing regulation also makes the statute unenforceable in most courts.
8	Corporations	Artificial entities created by operation of laws passed by the Legislative branch. Members of this “corpus” or “body” of persons agree to receive government privileges in the form of limited personal liability in the courts in exchange for an agreement to be bound by the laws of the state and pay taxes to that state. The decision to become a corporation is a <u>voluntary act</u> , and therefore taxes paid by corporations can be mandated and still not violated rights in a free country.

1 In the above system, the government benefits most and makes its power greatest by having misinformed, ignorant, or
2 passive grand jurists and trial jurists who will be good government puppets and not ask too many probing questions. The
3 ideal candidate for this role as far as the government is concerned is someone who graduated from the “public fool system”,
4 I mean public school system, that THEY (the government) were in charge of. Do you smell a conflict of interest here?
5 This “victim” of the public fool system is legally and socially illiterate and makes a good “sheep” who is easy for the DA to
6 boss around and who will ignorantly enforce unjust and unethical tax laws that will maximize the government’s take from
7 the institutionalized plunder and theft called the income tax. Consequently, it is the goal of this document to provide a
8 “civics lesson” in the hope of atoning for the sins of the public fool, I mean “school” system in encouraging this kind of
9 ignorance about our political process.

Another interesting fact is revealed by examining the natural order diagram: That governments invented corporations as creatures of law so that they could become a god and an object of slavery and idol worship. Consider the following evidence in support of such a conclusion:

1. The Bible and our Christian God hold us individually and personally responsible (liable) for our acts during this lifetime. See [Rev. 20:11-15](#), which says that we will be judged and held accountable by God individually for what we did or didn't do during our lifetime.
2. The fundamental advantage of forming a corporation is limited personal liability. This means at least during our lifetime, that we won't be held personally responsible as an individual for our wrongdoing so long as we did it as an agent of a corporation. The price we pay for this limited liability is to pay taxes on the profits of the corporation to the federal government, on whom we depend entirely for our existence as an artificial legal entity.
3. The problem with corporations is that when people intend to sin or commit crimes, then corporations provide a convenient legal vehicle to escape liability for the crimes. One could therefore quite reasonably say that the government (federal mafia) courts becomes a protection racket for criminals in exchange for the right to collect revenues from them! Is it then any wonder we hear so much of late about corporations cooking the books? Does Enron, MCI Worldcom, Arthur Anderson, etc. ring a bell, folks?
4. Because our God is viewed by atheists and sinners as a harsh God who hates sin and whom they would rather avoid accountability to, then a common approach among these people is to try to replace God with government and then get the government to legalize sinful or formerly criminal activity. This approach only works, however, if God can be removed both from the schools, government, and public life, or Christian morality and God's laws will condemn them anyway for their acts.
5. When the government wishes to tax natural persons (biological people), its most common approach is to deceive them using "words of art" and tricky legal definitions into thinking that they are taxable federal corporations. Even the U.S. Supreme Court agrees that "income" within the meaning of the Constitution means "corporate profit" for the purpose of Subtitle A federal income taxes. See the following cases for verification of this fact:
 - 5.1. *Eisner v. Macomber*, 252 U.S. 189; 40 S.Ct. 189, 9 A.L.R. 1570 (1920).
 - 5.2. *Stratton's Independence v. Howbert*, 231 U.S. 399, 415, 34 S.Ct. 136, 140 [58 L.Ed. 285]
 - 5.3. *Doyle v. Mitchell Bros. Co.*, 247 U.S. 179, 185, 38 S.Ct. 467, 469, 62 L.Ed. 1054

Along the lines of corporations, here's a funny satire one of our readers sent us highlighting the fundamental problems with corporations we just pointed out above and showing just how badly man screws things up when he tries to improve on what God gave us:

**REMAINING U.S. CEOs MAKE A BREAK FOR IT! - - - Band of Roving Chief
Executives Spotted Miles from Mexican Border**
July 17, 2002

San Antonio, Texas(Rooters)

Unwilling to wait for their eventual indictments, the 10,000 remaining CEOs of public U.S. companies made a break for it yesterday, heading for the Mexican border, plundering towns and villages along the way, and writing the entire rampage off as a marketing expense.

"They came into my home, made me pay for my own TV, then double-booked the revenues," said Rachel Sanchez of Las Cruces, just north of El Paso. "Right in front of my daughters."

Calling themselves the CEOnistas, the chief executives were first spotted last night along the Rio Grande River near Quemado, where they bought each of the town's 320 residents by borrowing against pension fund gains. By late this morning, the CEOnistas had arbitrarily inflated Quemado's population to 960, and declared a 200 percent profit for the fiscal second quarter.

This morning, the outlaws bought the city of Waco, transferred its underperforming areas to a private partnership, and sent a bill to California for \$4.5 billion.

Law enforcement officials and disgruntled shareholders riding posse were noticeably frustrated.

"First of all, they're very hard to find because they always stand behind their numbers, and the numbers keep shifting," said posse spokesman Dean Levitt. "And every time we yell 'Stop in the name of the shareholders!', they refer us to investor relations. I've been on the phone all damn morning."

"YOU'LL NEVER AUDIT ME ALIVE!"

The pursuers said they have had some success, however, by preying on a common executive weakness. "Last night we caught about 24 of them by disguising one of our female officers as a CNBC anchor," said U.S. Border Patrol spokesperson Janet Lewis. "It was like moths to a flame."

Also, teams of agents have been using high-powered listening devices to scan the plains or telltale sounds of the CEOnistas. "Most of the time we just hear leaves rustling or cattle flicking their tails," said Lewis, "but occasionally we'll pick up someone saying, 'I was totally out of the loop on that.'"

Among former and current CEOs apprehended with this method were Computer Associates' Sanjay Kumar, Adelphia's John Rigas, Enron's Ken Lay, Joseph Nacchio of Qwest, Joseph Berardino of Arthur Andersen, and every Global Crossing CEO since 1997. Since, due to his contacts to Telmex, his knowledge of local geography is claimed to be outstanding, mPhase's Ron Durando was elected to act as the group's pathfinder. ImClone Systems' Sam Waksal and Dennis Kozlowski of Tyco were not allowed to join the CEOnistas as they have already been indicted.

So far, about 50 chief executives have been captured, including Martha Stewart, who was detained south of El Paso where she had cut through a barbed-wire fence at the Zaragosa border crossing off Highway 375.

"She would have gotten away, but she was stopping motorists to ask for marzipan and food coloring so she could make edible snowman place settings, using the cut pieces of wire for the arms," said Border Patrol officer Jennette Cushing. "We put her in cell No. 7, because the morning sun really adds texture to the stucco walls."

While some stragglers are believed to have successfully crossed into Mexico, Cushing said the bulk of the CEOnistas have holed themselves up at the Alamo.

"No, not the fort, the car rental place at the airport," she said. "They're rotating all the tires on the minivans and accounting for each change as a sales event."

The IRS has sent recruiters to accompany law enforcement and disgruntled shareholders in the chase, and has publicly announced that it is offering the CEOs jobs as IRS collection agents and criminal investigators once captured. Charles Rossotti, the IRS commissioner, has offered them anonymity under the FBI's witness protection program. Apparently, the IRS has been having trouble finding employees, since all the honest ones already resigned to seek more honorable employment.

In conclusion, we have a very good video on our website regarding Jury Nullification that was put together by Red Beckman which unifies the lessons in this section. It thoroughly explains the proper role of each of the above entities in detail and is very enlightening to civic minded citizens. You can watch this video at:

<http://familyguardian.tzo.com//Subjects/Taxes/taxes.htm>

Go to the “Educational Resources” heading in the white area and click on “Red Beckman’s Fully Informed Jury Training”.

4.2 Rights Defined and Explained

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

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

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

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

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

The key to having rights is so *avoid* the government trap of becoming a person in receipt of government privileges. Even the U.S. Supreme court admitted this, when it said:

"The rights of sovereignty extend to all persons and things not privileged, that are within the territory. They extend to all strangers resident therein; not only to those who are naturalized, and to those who are domiciled therein, having taken up their abode with the intention of permanent residence, but also to those whose residence is transitory. All strangers are under the protection of the sovereign while they are within his territory and owe a temporary allegiance in return for that protection." Carlisle v. United States, 83 U.S. 147, 154 (1973)

Keep in mind that being a “U.S. citizen”, in receipt of the “privileges and immunities” of citizenship mentioned in Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment is the very privilege that in effect, denies you your other Constitutionally guaranteed rights.

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

The key to having rights is to not be a “U.S. citizen” or a “citizen of the United States” under the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, but instead to be a “U.S. national” defined in [8 U.S.C. §1408](#). You don’t need the Fourteenth Amendment or “U.S. citizenship” to have rights. The Fourteenth Amendment was invented to protect black’s from slavery and discrimination, and no other reason. Everyone else who wasn’t black and wasn’t Fourteenth Amendment citizens already had the rights of kings!

"No white person born within the limits of the United States, and subject to their [the states, and not the federal government] jurisdiction, or born without those limits, and

subsequently naturalized under their laws, owes the status of citizenship to the recent amendments [Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments] to the Federal Constitution.”
Van Valkenburg v. Brown, 43 Cal. 43 (1872)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“No legislative act contrary to the Constitution can be valid. To deny this would be to affirm that the deputy (agent) is greater than his principal; that the servant is above the master; that the representatives of the people are superior to the people; that men, acting by virtue of powers may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they forbid. It is not to be supposed that the Constitution could intend to enable the representatives of the people to substitute their will to that of their constituents. A Constitution is, in fact, and must be regarded by judges, as fundamental law. If there should happen to be an irreconcilable variance between the two, the Constitution is to be preferred to the statute.” - Alexander Hamilton (Federalist Paper # 78)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Sets the rate of withholding for a given income slightly higher than it needs to be so that Americans who paid tax will have to file to get their money back. In the process of filing, these unwitting citizens:
 - 1.1. Have to incriminate themselves on their tax returns.
 - 1.2. Forfeit most of the Constitutional rights, including the First (right to NOT communicate with your government), Fourth (seizure), and Fifth Amendment (self-incrimination) protections.
 - 1.3. Tell the IRS their employer, which later allows the IRS to serve the private employer illegally with a “Notice of Levy” and steal assets in violation of due process protections in the Constitution in the Fifth Amendment.
2. On the W-4 form, makes it a privilege just to hold onto your income. The regulations written by the Treasury illegally (and unconstitutionally) say that if a person does not submit a W-4 or submits an incorrect W-4, the employer (who really isn’t an “employer” because it isn’t a federal employer who has “employees” as defined in 26 CFR § 31.3401(c)) must withhold at the single zero rate. Thus, it becomes a “privilege” to just receive the money you earned without tax deducted! The only way you can preserve the “privilege” is to incriminate yourself by filling out the W-4, in violation of the Fifth Amendment.
3. The federal judiciary and the IRS will wickedly tell you that because of the Anti-Injunction Act found at 26 U.S.C. §7421, if you dispute the amount of tax you owe or you assert nonliability, you must pay the tax FIRST before you are permitted to file a lawsuit and subject your case to judicial review. In effect, what Congress has done by legislation is forced you to bribe the government in order to have the privilege to sue them! If you assert that you are a “nontaxpayer” and a person not liable for tax, the IRS will try to get your case dismissed because corrupt judges will assert “sovereign immunity”. See section 8.4.2 for further details on this scam. For those of you who are Christians, this scam quite clearly violates the bible, which declares:

“And you shall take no bribe, for a bribe blinds the discerning and perverts the words of the righteous.” Exodus 23:8

4. Your state government will tell you that you MUST give them a valid Social Security Number in order for you to get a state driver’s license. They will do this in spite of the fact that traveling is a right and not a government privilege. In the words of the U.S. Supreme Court and lower courts:

“The right to travel is part of the ‘liberty’ that a citizen cannot be deprived without due process of law.” Kent v. Dulles, 357 U.S. 116 (1958); U.S. v. Laub, 385 U.S. 475 (1967)

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

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

1. Only licensed attorneys can defend others in court. This prevents family members or friends or paralegals from providing low-cost legal assistance in court, and creates a greater marketplace and monopoly for legal services by attorneys. This also means that a lot more people go without legal representation, because they can't afford to hire a lawyer to represent them. Is that justice, or is that simply the spread of oppression and injustice in the name of profit for the legal profession?
2. Even if the attorney is licensed to practice law from the socialist state, the court can revoke their right to defend anyone in a court of law. For instance:
 - 2.1. Look at what the court did to attorney Jeffrey Dickstein in *United States v. Collins*, 920 F.2d 619, (10th Cir. 11/27/1990), which we showed in section 6.6.4.5. If you look at the ruling for this case, you will find that the court withdrew defendant Collins right to be represented by Attorney Dickstein, because they called attorney Dickstein a "vexatious litigant". He was therefore deprived of his choice of competent legal counsel, because the court viewed his counsel as "politically incorrect".
 - 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 tax charges. The court said, and we quote:

"The practice of law, sir, is a privilege, especially in Federal Court. You're close to losing that privilege in this court, Mr. Stilley."

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.5 The U.S. is a Republic, not a Democracy

“The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government...”

Article 4, Section 4 of the Federal Constitution is particularly interesting because it’s one of the few sections of the Constitution which expressly *mandate* specific obligations for the Federal Government. In contrast, read Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1:

“The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, duties, Imposts and Excises to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States...”

Note that while this section grants Congress the power to “lay and collect Taxes,” etc., it does not *mandate* that Congress shall do so. If Congress wants to “lay and collect taxes,” they can; they have the power to do so. But if Congress doesn’t want to “lay and collect taxes,” they don’t have to; they can refuse to exercise their power of taxation.

But under Article 4, Section 4, Congress has no such discretion. They *must* “guarantee every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government...” The federal mandate for a “Republican Form of Government” is echoed in Article 1, Section 2 of the Texas Constitution which reads:

“INHERENT POLITICAL POWER; REPUBLIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit. The faith of the people of Texas stands pledged to the preservation of a republican form of government, and subject to this limitation only, they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think expedient.”

In other words, the *only* form of government that can *ever* be lawful in Texas is a “*republican form of government*”. We Texans can change our State government any way we please, any time we please, “subject to *one limitation only*”—that we preserve a “republican form of government”—no matter what. I suspect that several other state constitutions include similar guarantees of a “republican form of government”. Seems that early Texans also thought a “republican form of government” was absolutely vital.

4.5.1 Republican mystery

Problem is, what is a “republican form of government”? I’ve been intrigued by that question for several years, but a clear definition of the concept has persistently eluded me. For example, according to the 1st Edition of *Black’s Law Dictionary* (published in 1891):

“REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT. A government in the republican form; a government of the people; a government by representatives chosen by the people. Cooley, *Const. Law* 194.”

Gee, that’s about as helpful as defining “black” as a “dark color”. You’d think they could be a bit more precise, no? If there was a concise definition there, I wasn’t smart enough to see it. I kept wondering why such an important concept was so poorly defined. After all, isn’t it a fundamental rule of lexicography that definitions don’t include the word being defined? If so, why did Black’s use “republican form” to define “republican government”? Were they merely negligent or intentionally trying to obscure the concept?

Black’s 4th Edition (published in 1968) provide virtually the same definition of “republican government” as Black’s 1st (1891). Once again, we’re essentially told that “republics” are very “republican”. That’s not very elucidating. I couldn’t believe that “representation” was all the founders sought to guarantee in Article 4 Section 4 of the Constitution. After all, virtually every form of government—even dictatorships and communists—have some kind of “representation” for the people.

I simply couldn’t believe the Founders wasted quill and ink on Article 4, Section 4 of the Federal Constitution to simply mandate that the government allow the people to have representatives. A “Republican form of Government” had to mean much more. Further, the mysterious failure to concisely define a concept as fundamental and mandatory as “Republican Form of Government” implied that the meaning might be so important that it was intentionally obscured.

4.5.2 Military Intelligence

I read comparative definitions of “democracy” and “republic” in *U.S. Government Training Manual No. 2000-25* for Army officers (published by the War Department on November 30, 1928). Those definitions illustrate that in 1928, democracy was officially viewed as dangerous and our military was sworn to defend our “Republic”:

DEMOCRACY: A government of masses. Authority derived through mass meeting or any other form of “direct” expression. Results in mobocracy. Attitude toward property is communistic—negating property rights. Attitude toward law is that the will of the majority shall regulate, whether it be based upon deliberation or governed by passion, prejudice, and impulse, without restraint or regard to consequences. Results in demagogism, license, agitation, discontent, anarchy.

REPUBLIC: Authority is derived through the election by the people of public officials best fitted to represent them. Attitude toward property is respect for laws and individual rights, and a sensible economic procedure. Attitude toward law is the administration of justice in accord with fixed principles and established evidence, with a strict regard to consequences. A great number of citizens and extent of territory may be brought within its compass. Avoids the dangerous extreme of either tyranny or mobocracy. Results in statesmanship, liberty, reason, justice, contentment, and progress...[Emph. Add.]

These military definitions were improvements over Black’s 1st and 4th Editions. We can tell that the Army regarded “democracy” as contemptible and “republic” as noble, but otherwise, the essential meaning of “republican form of government” remained elusive.

4.5.3 Sovereign Power

My search for the meaning of “republic”, “democracy” and “republican form of government” ended with *Black’s 7th Edition (1999)*. Unlike previous editions, Black’s 7th doesn’t even define “republican government”—but it does offer an illuminating definition of:

“REPUBLIC. N. A system of government in which the people hold sovereign power and elect representatives who exercise that power. It contrasts on the one hand with a pure democracy, in which the people or community as an organized whole wield the sovereign power of government, and on the other with the rule of one person (such as a king, emperor, czar, or sultan).”

Ohh, that’s a *beauty!* I’d read that definition several times since 1999 without recognizing the inherent implications. But once I saw the implied meaning, I was electrified. First, note that definition focuses on “sovereign power”. Who “holds” sovereign power? The answer to that question provides the *essential distinction* between a republic, a democracy, and a monarchy (and probably all other forms of government).

But what is “sovereign power”? It’s pretty obvious that the words “sovereign,” “king” and “monarchy” are so closely associated as to be almost synonymous. Further, in Western civilization, whenever one or more individuals hold “sovereign power,” it’s almost certain that such power flows from *God*. For example, to be an earthly “sovereign” (King), one must gain the authority of sovereignty from *God*. This is the fundamental premise for the “divine right of kings” (sovereigns). I.S., God is the source of all “divine” rights. All other sources of authority are transient and simply based on raw power, survival of the fittest, and the idea that “might makes right” (“right” meaning “sovereign power”). Without a claim of *divine* origin of right, such “sovereign” powers are subject to constant challenge by anyone who believes his personal power is comparable or superior to that of the existing King. But gilded with the presumption of *divine* origin and implied Godly approval, “sovereign powers” can’t be lawfully challenged by any mortal man. Such powers are, by definition, superior to any form of man-made (secular) political powers.

The idea that sovereign powers flow *directly from God* is consistent with the “Declaration of Independence” which reads in part:

“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...” [Emph. Added]

Clearly, just as the “divine rights” of English kings flowed from God, so did our “unalienable Rights”. Further, if “*all* men [including kings] are created *equal*,” then it follows that whatever “divine rights” were accorded to *kings* by God in 1776 must be *equal* to whatever “unalienable Rights” were simultaneously granted to “all men” by God as established by the “Declaration of Independence”. After all, if all men (kings and commoners) are created equal, their God-given rights must likewise be equal. Ergo, “unalienable Rights” and “divine rights” should be synonymous. If so, any “divine right” that was recognized in English law as belonging to English kings in 1776 should also be included among the bundle of “unalienable Rights” accorded to Americans by the 1776 Declaration.

4.5.4 Government’s Purpose

The third sentence of the “Declaration of Independence” reads:

“That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.” [Emph. add.]

Here we see the primary *purpose* of our “Form of Government”: “to *secure* these rights”. What “rights”?

Answer: The “unalienable Rights” (including Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness) mentioned in the Declaration’s previous (second) sentence. Thus—if “unalienable,” “divine,” and “sovereign” rights are virtually synonymous—then the primary legitimate *purpose* for our government is to “secure” our God-given, unalienable (sovereign) Rights.

And who, pray tell, is the recipient of the Declaration's sovereign/unalienable Rights? Is it We the People in a *collective* sense? Or is it We the People in an *individual* sense? The correct answer is "individual".

God endows *me* with "certain unalienable Rights," and He endows *you* with "certain unalienable Rights" and he endows each of our neighbors with "certain unalienable Rights". At the moment of creation, *each of us*—as *individuals*—are *equally* "endowed by our Creator" with "certain unalienable Rights". The idea that we are endowed *individually* (rather than collectively) with identical sets of sovereign/unalienable Rights is further supported by the State constitutions and the Bill of Rights which make it clear that virtually all of our sovereign/unalienable Rights are held as *individuals*.

4.5.5 Who holds the sovereign power?

OK—big deal, hmm? We hold our unalienable Rights as "individuals". Someone alert the media. Well, actually, it *is* a big deal because—if you'll recall—the *Black's 7th* definition of "republic" implies that the essential distinction between a monarchy, a republic and a democracy is determined by *who* holds the "sovereign powers":

REPUBLIC. n. A system of government in which the people hold sovereign power and elect representatives who exercise that power. It contrasts on the one hand with a pure democracy, in which the people or community as an organized whole wield the sovereign power of government, and on the other with the rule of one person (such as a king, emperor, czar, or sultan).
[Emph. added]

Therefore, what is a *republic* and (by implication) a "Republican Form of Government"? *Black's 7th* does not expressly answer that question but it does provide enough contrasting definitions to allow us to deduce the mysterious meaning of "republic".

First, a monarchy is the most easily understood form of government since the sovereign powers are held exclusively by *one* individual—the king. He alone has God-given, unalienable Rights. All others are "subjects" who have no legal authority or right to resist the King's will. However, distinguishing between a democracy and a republic is more subtle. *Black's 7th* explains that in both a democracy and a republic, the sovereign powers are held by the *people*. Therefore, the first time you read that definition, you may be both confused and reassured. In either case, you see that the "people" hold the sovereign powers. OK, sounds great. We the People. Of the people, by the people, for the people. People, people, people. Sounds just like the all-American answer we'd expect to hear because we've been told all our lives that, in this country, the *people* are sovereign.

Uh-huh. But if you read the phrase defining a democracy again, you'll see that "people" is qualified by "as an organized whole." I believe that qualification is the key to understanding republic. If the "people" in a democracy hold sovereign power as an "organized whole," they hold that power as a *collective*. Unlike a monarchy where *one* individual (the king) holds all sovereign power, in a democracy the sovereign power is held by the collective, by the *group*. But—in a democracy, the sovereign power is held by the collective, by the *group*. But—in a democracy *no* individual holds any sovereign power.

OK. *Black's 7th* defines "republic" as a system of government in which the "people hold sovereign power." So if a monarchy has *one* sovereign individual...and a democracy *no* sovereign individuals...then it would seem to follow that in a republic...*all* individuals hold sovereign power! Do you see the difference between a democracy and a republic? In both forms of government, the *people* hold the sovereign power—but in the democracy those powers are held by the people as a *collective*, while in the republic, those powers are held by the people as *individuals*.

4.5.6 Individually-held God-given unalienable Rights

Thus, a "republic" is a system of government which recognizes that each person is *individually* "endowed by his Creator with certain unalienable Rights." I am individually endowed, you are individually endowed, our neighbors are each *individually* endowed. Why is this *individual* endowment important? Because it doesn't matter how the majority votes in a

republic—they can’t arbitrarily deprive a single individual of his sovereign/unalienable Rights to “Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness” unless some of those unalienable Rights have been expressly delegated to government through the Constitution.

In a republic, the majority can’t vote to incarcerate (or execute) all the Jews, Blacks’ Japanese or patriots. Why? Because in a republic “All men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights”—and no man or collection of men (not even a massive democratic majority) can arbitrarily deprive *any* individual (even if he’s a “kike,” “nigger,” “good,” “political extremist” or “religious fundamentalist”) of his God-given, unalienable Rights. Why? Because in the American republic, every man holds the position of “sovereign” (one who enjoys the “divine rights of kings”). The American republic is essentially a nation of kings. Thus, as per the Declaration of Independence, a “Republican Form of Government” is one which *recognizes and “secures” each individual’s “sovereign powers”—his individually-held, God-given, unalienable Rights.*⁴⁵

4.5.7 A republic’s covenant

In a republic, every individual’s unalienable Rights cannot be violated or arbitrarily denied by any mortal man or democratic majority—*unless* that individual first violates his covenant with God. This principle is based on the premise that our “unalienable Rights” are *conditional*; they are given to each of us by God on condition that we obey the balance of God’s laws (like “Thou shalt not kill”, “thou shalt not steal”, etc). If an individual chooses to violate God’s law, he breaches his covenant with God, and his claim to God’s protections, blessings, and endowment of “unalienable Rights” is forfeit. For example, if it can be proved in a court of law that a particular individual has broken his covenant with God to “not kill,” that individual forfeits his own unalienable Right to Life and may be lawfully executed. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth...do unto others as you would have government do unto you.

However, in a republic, execution cannot be lawfully imposed on isolated individuals or groups who haven’t *individually* breached their covenant with God. Why? Because that individual has God-given, unalienable Rights. Those individually-held rights are the basis for his defense. That’s the foundation for his presumption of innocence. Why? Because the votes and opinions of all mankind taken together are trivialities when compared to God. If God endows an individual with a particular Right, the whole of mankind lacks sufficient collective authority to arbitrarily revoke or violate that right—unless that individual has first breached his covenant with God.

4.5.8 Divine endowment

This Biblical interpretation may seem like so much “holy rolling,” but it has great significance in a “Republican Form of Government”. For example, in a republic, you can only be charged with a crime if you injure the person or property of another sovereign individual. So long as you don’t injure, rob or kill another sovereign (and thereby violate *his* God-given, unalienable Rights), there is no crime. In a republic, there can be no crimes “against the state” (the collective)—only against God. Likewise, except for certain biblical prohibitions (like working on the Sabbath), there are no “victimless crimes” in a republic. However, in a democracy, the majority (or their presumed agent, the government) can vote that any act is a crime (hate speech, for example) even if no individual’s life, person or property it damages. Thus, “victimless crimes” and “crimes against the state” (which are almost impossible in a true republic) are common under democracy. Why? Because there are no legitimate *victims* in a democracy. Why? Because, in a democracy, no individual has any unalienable Rights.

Without rights, you can’t be a victim; there’s nothing to damage. For example, to shoot a homo sapien without unalienable Rights is legally indistinguishable from killing a cow. Without God-given, unalienable Rights, there’s nothing intrinsic to violate. Sure, the democracy may vote that murder is wrong (at least when committed against the majority). But that democratic collective can likewise vote that murdering Jews, Blacks, homosexuals, patriots—or even specific individuals like Jesus Christ—is quite alright. As citizens of a democracy, we each have no more *individual* rights than cows. Without

⁴⁵ Not every “republic” conforms to this definition. For example, the former “Union of Soviet Socialist Republics” claimed to be composed of “Republics,” but merely used that word as a political label. Those “republics” were actually collectives where sovereign power was held by the collective, not individuals.

individually-held, God-given rights “secured” by a “Republican Form of Government,” we have no intrinsic value and may be fairly characterized as “human resources”. In a democracy, we have no individually-held, unalienable Rights to shield us against the arbitrary will of the majority or their agents: government.

Think not? Ask Vickie Weaver about her unalienable Right to Life in our fair “democracy”. FBI hitman Lon Horiuchi simply shot her in the head like any other dumb animal. Why? Because, as a citizen of a democracy (where the sovereign powers are held by the *collective*), Vickie Weaver had no *individual* right to Life. Same was true for the Branch Davidians. Same is true for you and for me. In a democracy, there are no individually-held, unalienable Rights so we are all individually defenseless against the majority and/or the government. Look at the ranchers and farmers in Klamath Falls, Oregon. They’re losing their homes to save some suckerfish. They’re shocked to learn that our government doesn’t recognize or secure their “unalienable Rights to Life, Liberty and pursuit of Happiness” (property).

But the truth is that—as citizens of a *democracy*—those individual ranchers don’t have *any* unalienable Rights to their property. The democracy has “spoken” (if only by its silence). The majority has presumptively ruled (at least, they haven’t complained loudly) that endangered suckerfish are more important than the “suckers” who allowed themselves to become citizens of a democracy. The citizens of Klamath Falls are learning that, as a tiny minority in a national democracy, they are as defenseless as Jews in a Nazi concentration camp.

4.5.9 Democracies must by nature be deceptive to maintain their power

This doesn’t mean that a democratic government can do virtually anything it wants. It has to be careful and crafty. It can’t murder so many citizens or steal so much property that the majority of citizens of the democracy wake up and vote to stop government from killing or robbing individuals. So a democratic government has to be sneaky. It has to control public opinion. It has to follow (almost worship) the public opinion polls. It can only implement so much abuse as the public will endure without actually getting angry enough to vote the S.O.B.’s out. As a result, the only thing a democracy fears is public exposure.

Conversely, in a republic, it’s simply unlawful for an FBI hitman to kill a woman holding a baby and get away with it. In a republic, government officials can’t flambe’ a bunch of kids in Waco and walk away with promotions and a fat pension. In a republic, you can’t effectively “seize” another person’s property by declaring that property can no longer be used to raise cattle if that use adversely affects the lowly suckerfish. In a republic, *individuals* have unalienable Rights; suckerfish don’t. Thus, the rights of individuals are superior to the interests of suckerfish. In a republic, neither a 99% democratic majority nor the Gates of Hell can lawfully prevail over the God-given, unalienable Rights with which every *individual* is endowed. See the difference?

In a monarchy, one individual holds the sovereign powers. In a democracy, *no* individual holds sovereign powers. But in a republic only, *all* individuals hold “sovereign powers” (God-given, unalienable Rights).

Where would you rather live? Where *only one* individual had sovereign powers? Where *no* individual had sovereign powers? Or where *all* individuals (including you) have sovereign powers?

4.5.10 Democratic disabilities

Black’s 7th defines “democracy” as a system of government in which, “the people or community *as an organized whole* wield the sovereign power—but do so in the capacity of a single, artificial *collective—not as an association of individual “sovereigns”*. Thus, democracy is a *collectivist* political philosophy characterized by a lack of individually-held, God given, “unalienable Rights”. Also note that the logical correlative of the *collective* rights of the “group is the *absence of* rights for each *individual*. This absence of individually-held, God-given rights is the central feature of all collectivist philosophies (communism, socialism, etc.) since these systems presume that “sovereign power” is held by the *collective*, but not by any individuals. Therefore, by definition, no citizen of a democracy can hold God-given, “unalienable Rights” to Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness” as an *individual*. Why? Because if a democracy recognized the legitimacy of *individual* rights as God-given and thus superior to any claim of “collective” rights, the power of the democracy and

majority rule over specific individuals or minorities would disappear. By simple invoking his God-given, unalienable Rights, any individual could thumb his nose at virtually any vote by the democratic majority. So long as I have an unalienable Right to Life, it matters not if 250 million Americans all vote to hang me. SO long as I am *individually* “endowed by my Creator with certain unalienable Rights,” I can tell the whole world to “stuff it” by simply invoking my *individually*-held, unalienable Rights.

Do you see my point? By *definition*, a democracy can’t work—can’t exercise the arbitrary authority of the majority over the minority—can’t even *exist* where unalienable Rights are granted to *individuals* by the supreme authority of *God*. And at least coincidentally, according to Brock Chisholm, former Director of the UN’s World Health Organization, “To achieve world government, it is necessary to remove from the minds of men, their *individualism*, loyalty to family traditions, national patriotism and *religious* dogmas.”

Do you see how a democracy—which denies both *individual* rights and the *God* that granted them—could diminish the republican forces of individualism and faith that would naturally resist one world government? Do you see how a “democratic form of government” might be ideal for implementing a New World Order? I*n fact, if you’ll read the United Nation’s “Universal Declaration of Human Rights” (adopted Dec. 10, 1948), you’ll see that Article 21(b) explains the basis of the U.N.’s one-world government:

“The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.”
[Emph. added]

The basis for the authority of all U.N. governments isn’t God, but the “will of the people” as expressed in “periodic elections” (rather than fixed constitutions). That’s democracy, folks. And that 1948 U.S. “Declaration” is probably the political foundation for the world’s 20th century march toward our “beloved” democracy. Think not? Read Article 29(2) of the same U.N. “Declaration”:

“In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to...the rights and freedoms of others...in a democratic society.”

In other words, despite the considerable list of rights which the U.N.’s “Declaration” claims to provide for all individuals, those individually-held “human rights” are absolutely subject to the “rights and freedoms of others”. Note that “others” is plural. Thus, the individual’s rights are always subject to that of the *group*, of the *collective*. In other words, whenever two or more are gathered in the U.N.’s name, a single person’s claim to “individual rights” is meaningless.

A collectivist form of government, the U.N. democracy is fundamentally indistinguishable from communism and socialism.⁴⁶ More importantly, by rejecting the concept of individually-held, *unalienable* Rights, every democracy (including the U.N., the New World Order and/ or the United States) must likewise reject the *source* of those unalienable Rights: God.

Like all *collectivist* political systems, democracies must be *atheistic*. Although a particular democracy may allow its subjects to engage in some religious activity, none of those religious principles can be officially recognized or given any authority by the collectivist state. (Can you say “separation of church and state,” boys and girls?)

4.5.11 Collective self-destruction

But democracies aren’t merely dangerous to individuals, they’re even dangerous to the collective because—without individually-held, unalienable Rights—there is no defense against unlimited government growth, taxation, regulation or

⁴⁶ If you read Article 22 of the U.N.’s “Declaration”: “Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to *social security*...” Does this imply that modern “social security” is a U.N. program? Is it possible that mere possession of a Social Security card is construed as evidence of your status as subject in an *international* democracy?

oppression. A massive, unlimited New World Order (or American bureaucracy) is the inevitable expression and consequence of the principles of democracy.

Consider: In 1978, William E. Simon (Secretary of the Treasury in the Nixon and Ford administrations) complained that the federal expenditures exceeded \$1 billion a day. Twenty-three years later, our federal government spends about \$56 billion per day. Of course, our economy has grown since 1978, and inflation has reduced the value of \$56 billion in today's dollars to about \$20 billion in 1978 dollars.

Still, did federal expenditures (and taxes, regulations, and intrusion into private lives) grow at least ten-fold in the last quarter century because the citizens of our "democracy" *voted* for that growth? Or did it grow because in a democracy, we have no claim to the *individual* rights that would automatically inhibit such extraordinary government growth?

In a "Republican Form of Government"—where individually held, God-given rights are presumed and "secured"—government can't grow except by the *express* will of the people as demonstrated through constitutional amendments. But in a democracy, where there are no God-given, individual rights to inhibit government growth, the will of the collective is expressed *only* every two years in the form of elections. Once elected, our "representatives" are endowed to vote for virtually *anything* and *everything* they want since they're presumed to enjoy the support of the majority of the collective. Unless the people complain bitterly and even vote against incumbents—without individually-held, God-given rights, there is not restriction on government growth in a democracy.

In a democracy, government can take your guns. They can take your kids, your property and your cash. In fact, they can take your life. Every one of those "takings" (and thousands more) are possible and absolutely legal because subjects of a democracy have *no* individually-held, unalienable Rights to protect them against arbitrary exercise of government power.

If it's lawful for government to take virtually anything it wants from subjects of the democratic collective, then it's certainly lawful for government to create and enlarge as many bureaucracies and enforcement agencies as it deems necessary to implement the unrestricted takings. Do you see my point? God-give, unalienable Rights don't merely protect us as individuals from government oppression, they are the fundamental bulwarks that protects the whole nation against the growth of massive, government bureaucracies.

4.5.12 The "First" Bill of Rights?

So what is the "Republican Form of Government" that's *mandated* by Article 4, Section 4 of the Federal Constitution?

Answer: A system of government that recognizes the God-given, unalienable Rights of *individuals*. And what did the "Declaration of Independence" say was the fundamental purpose for all just government? "To secure these *rights*" Which rights? The "unalienable Rights" given to each *individual* by God and referenced in the previous sentence of the Declaration.

Thus, the first obligation of the "Republican Form of Government" *mandated* by Article 4, Section 4 of the Federal Constitution is to secure God-given, unalienable Rights to *individuals*. No secure rights to the *collective* or some king—but to secure unalienable Rights to every *individual*. And note that while, "among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness"—this general list of unalienable Rights is not exhaustive. It is obvious that there are other, unspecified unalienable Rights which must also be "secured" by government. If so, Article 4, section 4 of the Federal Constitution might be viewed as the original "Bill of Rights".

Consider: The Federal Constitution was adopted in 1789. The Bill of Rights (first ten amendments) was adopted in 1791. But, in 1791, some people argued against adopting the Bill of Rights because 1) all unalienable Rights were protected under the Constitution; and 2) by expressly specifying some Rights, government might later be able to argue that other rights which were not specified did not exist or were not protected.

Until recently, I viewed those 18th century arguments as unconvincing. But now that I see that a "Republican Form of Government" is one that recognizes and "secures" *all* God-given, unalienable Rights, I also see that Article 4, Section 4 of

the Federal Constitution (and similar sections in State constitutions) seem to guarantee *all* unalienable Rights to *all* individuals.

Thus, the 1791 Bill of Rights may have truly been unnecessary, redundant or even counterproductive. Worse, by focusing on the specific rights enumerated in the first ten amendments, we may have lost sight of the “mother lode” of unalienable Rights: the Article 4, Section 4 guarantee of a “Republican Form of Government” (one that “secures” our unalienable Rights).

By focusing on each specific right in the Bill of Rights, it’s become possible for democratic government to whittle away at each right whenever political conditions allow them to do so. They don’t attack all our rights at once; they simply whittle away a little at “due process” today, “freedom of speech” tomorrow, and the right to “keep and bear arms” next month. IN a sense, it’s arguable that the Bill of Rights might allow government to “divide and conquer” our rights on a one-by-one basis and thereby slowly “cook” our freedoms like so many frogs. However, such cannibalism seems strictly prohibited under Article 4, Section 4 guarantee of a “Republican Form of Government”.

4.5.13 The mandate remains

So far as I know, the last President to refer to this nation as a “republic” was John F. Kennedy. Since then, all presidents have referred to the United States only as a “democracy”—a political system which, by definition, *cannot* recognize the unalienable Rights and sovereign powers of *individuals*. Does our current government secure our God-given, unalienable Rights? Obviously not.

Obvious conclusion? We no longer live in a republic. Instead, we’re entrapped in a democracy where unalienable Rights are not recognized or “secured” and no individual or minority is safe from the majority’s/government’s arbitrary exercise of power or oppression. Nevertheless, Article 4, Section 4 of the Federal Constitution is *still there*, un-amended, and *mandating* that “The United States *shall* guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government...”

So we seem to have a constitutional conflict. Our Federal and (some) State constitutions mandate a republic, but our government only provides a democracy. I suspect that this conflict between the Article 4, Section 4 mandate for a “Republican Form of Government” and our modern democracy can be exploited as a defense against government oppression. I suspect that a defendant who 1) understands the full meaning of a “Republican Form of Government” and 2) demands that the Article 4, Section 4 guarantee of such government be enforced—may raise a constitutional conflict or “political question” too embarrassing for most prosecutors to face. If so, cases against defendants might “disappear” if those defendants essentially argued that, as *individuals* “endowed with certain unalienable Rights,” they could not be subject to the statutes, regulations and enforcement activities of a democracy—which, by definition, denies unalienable Rights.

More importantly, any government official who’s taken an Oath of Office to support and defend the Constitution is duty bound to “guarantee” a “Republican Form of Government” and the attendant “unalienable Rights”. Therefore, if an official sought to impose rules or regulation upon you that were based on democratic principles rather than unalienable Rights—that official might violate his Oath of Office and incur personal liability.

So, if you claim you still have the unalienable Rights referenced in the “Declaration of Independence” and seemingly guaranteed by Article 4, Section 4 of the Federal Constitution, will government *publicly* admit that it’s not so? Even if government can prove that you don’t have unalienable Rights, you’re not in a “state of this Union,” or the Republic is long dead, they’d be unlikely to make those admissions publicly since doing so could alert the democratic majority that they’ve been betrayed. Once “officially alerted of their loss of individual rights, the public might rise up and vote (the democracy’s one remaining “right”) to restore the Republican Form of Government.⁴⁷

Ironically, democracy only works if the public has no idea of what kind of mess they’re really in. If your courtroom defense threatens to “sound the alarm,” gov-co may decline to prosecute. Further, I suspect that most government

⁴⁷ The “right to vote” is the *only* right guaranteed to the citizens of a democracy. Hence the importance of the Federal Election Commission and enforcement of “voting rights”.

prosecutions for minor offenses (traffic, family law, etc.) take place in courts of *equity* rather than law. One axiom of equity jurisdiction is that the plaintiff must have “clean hands” to initiate a case in equity. So what would happen if the government tried to sue or indict you in a court of equity and you advised the court that the government’s “hands” were “unclean” since it was operating as a *democracy* rather than the “Republican Form of Government” mandated by the Federal and (possibly) State constitutions? Could failure to provide a “Republican Form of Government” cost government its standing to sue in equity?

Similarly, Article 4, Section 4 might not only offer an intriguing defense against government prosecution, it might even provide a basis for aggressively *suing* a governmental entity or official that violated or refused to “secure” our unalienable Rights. Until Federal and State constitutions are amended to remove the republican mandate, there appears to be no wiggle-room, no excuse for not providing the People with a “Republican Form of Government”. If so, any governmental agent or agency that’s put on proper notice of their constitutionally-mandated duty to provide us with a “Republican Form of Government”—and nevertheless continues to prosecute us as a subject of the unauthorized democracy—might be personally exposed to financial and even criminal liability. More, intentional failure to provide a “Republican Form of Government” is arguably treason (a hanging offense). IN fact, it’s arguable that (like all collectivist political systems) democracy itself is anathema to the Declaration of Independence, treason to the Constitution, and blasphemy to God.

Faced with charges that they’ve knowingly refused to provide a “Republican Form of Government” and “secure” our “Unalienable Rights,” what could government agents do? Admit to a jury that the American people haven’t had any unalienable Rights since the 1930’s? I don’t think so. But even if they made that admission, would the jury believe them? Probably not. And therein lies the great vulnerability of a democracy imposed through deceit and enforced public ignorance. Government secretly imposed the democracy, because they knew the American people would never accept it, if they understood that abandoning the republic meant abandoning their unalienable Rights. As a result, government is in the awkward position of a teenage boy who brings a hooker home while his folks are on vacation. If his parents come home early, the kid must either hide the whore or pass her off as his history teacher—but he can’t possibly admit that he’s got a whore in the house. Likewise, our government can’t openly admit it’s brought the disease-bearing whore of democracy into our republic. Ohh, she’s here alright, but all gov-co can do is act innocent, keep a big supply of condoms handy and hope we don’t find out she’s not our long-lost Aunt.

4.5.14 What shall we do?

How can we eject the democratic bitch? The “Declaration of Independence” offers guidance:

“That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends [securing our unalienable Rights], it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. [Emph. and bracket added]

In short, we have an unalienable Right (some say, “duty”) to *abolish* the democracy which denies our individually-held, God-given Rights. Based on the Article 4, Section 4 “guarantee,” we can *demand* restoration of the “Republican Form of Government” that secures our unalienable Rights. Such overthrow won’t happen soon since a successful referendum against democracy is a “political question” that will require a massive effort to educate the public to the blessings of a Republic and the disabilities of democracy.

However, for now, we can begin that educational process by simply challenging government to provide the “Republican Form of Government” that’s guaranteed by our Federal and (some) State constitutions. As our understanding grows, and more people begin to defend themselves based on the constitutional guarantee of a “Republican Form of Government,” we might see atheist democracy begin to crack, then crumble like the Berlin wall did when Communism fell.

4.5.15 Summary

To summarize what we have just learned in this section:

1. Unlike monarchies and democracies, only a true Republic can “secure” God-given, unalienable Rights to all *individuals*.
2. A “Republican Form of Government” is guaranteed to every “State of the Union” by Article 4, Section 4 of the Federal Constitution (and also some current State constitutions).
3. Contrary to those constitutional guarantees, our current government operates as a democracy which, by definition, recognizes the people’s rights as a single *collective*, but denies their God-given unalienable Rights as *individuals*.
4. The conflict between the constitutionally-mandated “Republican Form of Government” and our de facto democracy may provide a powerful strategy for challenging government enforcement programs which—implemented under the guise of *democracy*—ignore any individual’s claim of God-given, unalienable Rights under the mandatory *Republic*.
5. It is in the best interests of our elected officials to claim we have a democracy rather than a Republic, because this allows them to expand their power and influence and control without the constraints imposed by a constitution that limits their power.
6. When transforming a Christian republic into a democracy, the sequence of events is as follows:
 - a. Eliminate religious references from public life, politics, and public schools.
 - b. Disconnect us with our Christian heritage and the source of our sovereignty: God
 - c. Eliminate school choice and vouchers and provide financial incentives to put children in public schools.
 - d. Institute laws to punish individuals for practicing law without a license to make the legal profession into a priesthood and a monopoly that can charge whatever the market will stand for their services. This will also effectively deny legal representation to the 2/3 of individuals on average who can’t afford lawyers, so that when the government legally terrorizes individuals for insisting on their rights, they will be defenseless in court.
 - e. Institute high taxes so that both parents have to work, which leaves the government free to brain wash the kids in public schools and keep the parents in financial slavery so they don’t have time to watch their government and litigate to protect their rights.
 - f. Appoint corrupt judges who will ignore constitutional rights and protections, especially as it pertains to collection and enforcement of taxes.
 - g. Institute public policy through tax legislation (social engineering).
 - h. Punish those who challenge government authority in court by sanctions, fines, and attorney fee awards, even though this amounts to a violation of the First Amendment right to petition government for a redress of grievances.
 - i. Undermine sovereignty of jurors by making them legally ignorant and preventing discussing law in the courtroom, in order to transform our government from a government of laws to a government of men.

The table below summarizes succinctly the implications of this section as extended to various forms of government:

Table 4-2: Summary of various forms of government

<i>Attribute</i>	<i>Republic</i>	<i>Democracy</i>	<i>Monarchy</i>	<i>Communism/ Socialism</i>
Purpose of government	“secure” God-given rights	Satisfy the will of the <i>collective</i> no matter how depraved	Satisfy the will of the king , no matter how depraved	Satisfy the will and whims of the ruling officials
Sovereign(s)	Individual	Collective	King	Ruler(s)
Source of sovereignty	God	Constitution/election	God (divine right of kings)	Guns/force
Rights defined by	Constitution	Last election	King’s discretion	Collective discretion
Rights are	Absolute, unchangeable	Relativistic and dependent on the last election	Dependent on king’s discretion	Dependent on last government edict
Protector of rights	1. Jury (sovereigns) 2. Grand jury (sovereigns)	Government (conflict of interest!)	Government (conflict of interest!)	Government (conflict of interest!)
Elected representatives	Represent interest of individuals	Represent interests of collective	Advise king but have little power	None

<i>Attribute</i>	<i>Republic</i>	<i>Democracy</i>	<i>Monarchy</i>	<i>Communism/ Socialism</i>
Means of maintaining power	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strong religious faith in God. 2. Public that mistrusts government and jealously guards its rights. "Question authority!" 3. Constitution to limit government's power that is hard to change. 4. Accountable judiciary bound by the chains of the constitution. 5. Independent media. 6. Private school system and school vouchers so government doesn't propagandize the kids to expand their power. 7. Stay-at-home mom who home schools and encourages children to question authority and build's child's self-esteem. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Atheism and "separation of church and state" 2. Strong police force that turns on its "citizens" to enforce the tyrannical will of the collective over that of the individual. 1. Media propaganda 2. Deceit and lies by public officials. 3. Maintaining ignorance of populace about the limits on government authority using the public school system. 4. Bickering and anarchy in the legislature. 5. Corrupt court system. 6. Public fool, I mean school system to keep subjects "ignorant". 7. Poor individuals burdened by excessive taxes who can't afford legal advice to defend their rights against state/collective encroachment. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Merging of church and state to consolidate power. 2. Severe punishment for wrongdoing. 3. Excessive taxes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Atheism. 4. Strong military that turns on its "citizens" to maintain power at the point of a gun. 5. Control of media and propaganda 6. Public school system. 7. No private property ownership.

1 And not let's summarize the strategy we suggest base on the above information:

- 2 1. The "unalienable Rights" granted by God and declared in the "Declaration of Independence" are the constitutionalist's
- 3 "holy grail". These are the rights to travel, to own firearms, to raise your children without government interference, to
- 4 engage in any occupation that you desire, to worship God without restriction and to enjoy the "freedom" that every
- 5 patriot seeks but hasn't found since the 1930's.
- 6 2. A "Republican Form of Government" is one that "secures" our God-given, individually-held "unalienable Rights".
- 7 3. Article 4, Section 4 of the Federal Constitution mandates that, "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this
- 8 Union a Republican Form of Government..."
- 9 4. Virtually every government official has taken an Oath of Office to support and defend the Federal Constitution.
- 10 5. The Oath of Office should obligate all government officials to support and defend a "Republican Form of
- 11 Government" that "secures" our "unalienable Rights".
- 12 6. Any official who knowingly supports and defends a democracy that denies your unalienable Rights may be personally
- 13 liable for violating his Oath of Office, violating the Constitution, and committing criminal acts including treason. If
- 14 two or more officials knowingly work together to deny or deprive you of your unalienable Rights and a Republican
- 15 Form of Government, they may be guilty of conspiracy.

16 If the analysis in this section is generally correct, legal arguments based on a thoroughly researched and properly presented
 17 demand for a "Republican Form of Government" may be powerful. More research must be done, but for now, it's likely
 18 that this argument will stand up in court.

4.6 Fundamental Rights: Granted by God and Cannot be Regulated by the Government

It is disturbing to read that the IRS can come to someone's door to demand to see personal documents, which in some cases 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 than "bitch a little" when we hear or read about these encroachments.

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

Simply stated, once we allowed ourselves to get involved in this taxing scheme, it puts us in the position of having to strip 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 nothing stopping him from saying, "OK. now bend over."

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

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. Just how much farther are we willing to go before we say, "Enough" or are we willing to even say "Enough"?

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

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 its own, is the required waiver of fundamental rights. The whole income tax battle is a rights issue.

We are the masters over our government and not its subjects. We are the sovereigns! We should not allow ourselves to be compelled to waive fundamental rights to comply with some taxing scheme, merely for exercising my right to work and exist.

We absolutely have no "legal duty" to waive our fundamental rights to speak or not to speak, as protected under the First amendment, my right to be secure in my personal home, papers and effects, as protected under the Fourth amendment, my 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 Fourteenth Amendments, my right to an impartial judge and jury, as protected under the Sixth amendment or any other rights protected under the Ninth amendment.

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

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

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

See also the following cases:

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

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

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

Let us cite an example that establishes a standard for the protection of rights, so you can see some of these cases that establish that track record. Back in the 60's, there was a voting rights case down in Texas. The state of Texas was imposing 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, (1966):

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

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

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

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

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

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

When the Amendments to the Constitution for the United States were ratified, they were considered a bill of restrictions on the government, not a grant of rights that could be taken from "we the people." The courts have upheld this premise many 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 record established for the guarantee of fundamental rights. There is none better!!

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

1. Why does the IRS impose a \$500 fine for filing a tax return that exercises our Fifth Amendment right not to incriminate myself and doesn't have our signature? (this is called a Jurat violation)
2. Why does the IRS impose a \$50 fine upon employers or individual who file a 1099 form that does not have a social security number if the party we employed wants his or her 5th Amendment right not to incriminate him/herself respected?
3. Why can the state require individuals to provide their social security number in order to get a driver's license that allows them to exercise their RIGHT to drive?
4. Why can the government impose penalties on individuals for the exercise of rights when the Constitution in Article 1, Section 9, Clause 3 specifically forbids the federal government to impose Bills of Attainder, which are penalties not imposed by a jury trial? Likewise, Article 1, Section 10 also forbids states to impose penalties without a judicial trial?

The answer is that neither the state nor federal governments are legally allowed to do any of the above, because they amount to a tax or a penalty on the exercise of a God-given right! It also converts our glorious republic into a relativistic, socialistic democracy where the collective as a whole is the sovereign and no individuals have rights.

4.7 The Three Definitions of “United States”

Most of us are unaware that the term United States has several meanings and that it is up to us to know and understand these differences, to use them appropriately, and to clarify exactly which one we mean whenever we sign any piece of paper (including voter registration, tax documents, etc). If we do not, we could be subjecting ourselves to unknowing, unwilling and involuntary acts, not to mention surrendering out Constitutional rights. The fact is, we have been doing just 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 understood that there are actually three different meanings to the term.

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

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...” gave to the corporate entity (non-living thing) of the federal (central) government created by the Constitution. This in turn describes where the United States was to be housed as the Seat of the Government - In the District of Columbia, not to exceed a ten mile square.

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

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

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

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

In other words, the term United States may mean:

1. “These united States,” when traveling abroad, you come under the jurisdiction of the President through his agents in the U.S. State Department, where “U.S.” refers to the sovereign nation. You are a “Citizen of the United States” like someone is a Citizen of France, or England. or
2. “The United States (the District of Columbia, possessions and territories)”. Here Congress has exclusive legislative jurisdiction. In this sense, the term “United States” is a singular noun. You are a person residing in the District of Columbia, one of its Territories or Federal areas (enclaves). Hence, even a person living in the one of the sovereign States could still be a member of the Federal area and a “citizen of the United States.”

3. "The several States which is the united States of America." Referring to the 50 sovereign States, which are united under the Constitution of the United States of America. The federal area is not included in this definition because the Congress does not have exclusive legislative authority over any of the 50 sovereign States within the Union of States. Rights are retained by the States in the 9th and 10th Amendments, and you are a "Citizen of these united States."

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.8 Two Political Models: "United States" vs "United States of America"

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

Table 4-3: 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	Liberty direct from God Himself: "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty." 2 Corinthians 3:17 (Bible)

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
	<i>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</i>	
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. "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.	<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 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	"I pledge allegiance to the united states of

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
	tyrannical totalitarian oligarchy for which is stands. One nation, under fraud, indivisible, with slavery, injustice, and atheism for all."	America, and to the <u>Republic</u> for which is stands, one nation, <u>under God</u> , 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: 5. "state of war" or "emergency" exists. 6. The President does not terminate "martial" or "emergency" powers by Executive Order or decree, or 7. 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: 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 are "subject to its jurisdiction" (Washington, D.C.) 14 th Amendment citizens, implemented by the Civil Rights Act of 1866 for the newly freed slaves (are now the slaves of the corporate government plantation) (See 8 U.S.C. 1401(a) at http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/8/1401.html)	Natural Born Citizens of a state of the union are "sovereign", "Freemen", and "Freeborn". Unless that right is given up knowingly, intentionally, and voluntarily. "National of the United States of America" (see 8 U.S.C. 1408(2) at http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/8/1408.html)
Implications of citizenship	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	Natural Born Sovereign citizens supercede the U.S. The government is the enemy of liberty and should be kept as small as practical.

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
	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	"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." Thomas Jefferson
Jurisdiction	Expands and conquers by deceit and fraud. Uses "words of art" to deceive the people.	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.
Civic duties-qualifications for	Must be a "citizen of the United States" to vote or serve jury duty	Must clarify citizenship when registering to vote and serving jury duty. In some states, cannot vote or serve jury duty
Vote	Is recommendation only.	Counts like one of the Board of Directors.
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 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 fictional persona in commerce. 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.</p>	
Value of the individual	Bond Servant	Freeborn


TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
	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.	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?code=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

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,	Sovereign Citizens created the states (Republics) and are Sovereign over the states. The Republics and the people created the

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
	revenue sharing, disaster relief, etc. The citizens of such States are "subjects" and are called " Residents "	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>Branch</u> under the President	Judicial <u>Department</u>
Separation of powers	It is <u>not</u> 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 hoc</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 " Color of law means "appears to be" law, but <u>is not</u>	The 7th Amendment guarantees a trial by jury according to the rules of the common law when the value in controversy exceeds \$20
Requirements of law	Covers a vast number of volumes of text that even attorneys can't absorb or comprehend such as: 1. Regulations 2. Codes 3. Rules 4. Statutes Prior to bankruptcy of 1933 " Public Law " Now the so-called courts administer " Public	Common Law Has two requirements: Do not Offend Anyone Honor all contracts

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
	Policy " through the " Uniform Commercial Code " (instituted in 1967)	
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 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	"at Law" "Attorney at law"	"in-law" (i.e. "Son-in-law" or a "covenant in law")
Counsel	<p>Attorney an "Esquire" (British nobility) <u>Attorney-at-law</u> <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> <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> <u>--Black's Law Dictionary, 4th edition</u></p>	<p>Counsel or "Counselor <u>in</u>-Law" (Lawyer)</p>
Claims	"Charge" or "Complaint"	"Claim"
Plaintiff/damaged party.	<u>Compels performance</u> <u>No damaged party is necessary.</u>	Must have damaged party
Court proceeding	"Public"	"Private"
Rights under justice system	<u>No rights except Civil Rights.</u> <u>Restricts freedoms and liberties.</u>	Maintains rights, freedoms, and liberties
Role of courts	<p><u>U.S. citizens are at the mercy of government and the administrative courts and tribunals</u></p> <p><u>Servants (subjects/ bond-servants)</u></p>	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.

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
	cannot sue the Master (Corporate government).	
Bill of rights	<u>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?</u>	The first ten 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	<u>Due Process is optional--Sometimes Gestapo-like tactics without reservation.</u>	Due Process is required Writ of habeas corpus
Innocence before the law	<u>Guilty until proven innocent</u>	<u>Innocent until proven guilty</u>
Juries	<u>The juror judges only the facts--The judge gives the statute, regulation, code, rule, etc.</u>	Jurors judge the law as well as the facts

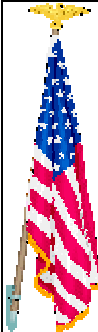

DEBT

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
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>


TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
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	<p><u>Inalienable rights</u></p> <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"> Social Security (You paid all your working life and there are no guarantees that there will be money for you) Medicare Medicaid Grants 	<p><u>Unalienable rights</u></p> <p>God given rights</p> <p>Enjoy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Life Liberty pursuit of Happiness 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</u></p>
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TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
	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. 	<u>others in need and receives the credit or gives the credit to his Maker and Provider.</u> <u>No tax burdens or government debt obligations.</u>
	<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>	

RECORDS

Location of records	County Clerk Recorders Office 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. Property recorded at the recorders office makes the corporate defacto government "holders in due course" Your TV is <u>not</u> recorded there, therefore you are "holder in due course" for the TV.	<i>Ex-officio</i> clerks County Clerk is also Clerk of the superior court, (i.e. a court of common law) and courts of record Records are also kept by Citizens such as in a family Bible
Birth certificate	<u>"Birth Certificate" is required. It puts one into commerce as a fictional persona</u>	Record the date family members are born married, and the date they pass on in the Family Bible
Marriage	<u>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.</u>	<u>Common Law Marriage</u> <u>Married by a minister</u> <u>or living together for more than 7 years</u> <u>constitutes a marriage</u> <u>Pastor may issue a</u> <u>Certificate of Matrimony</u>

PROPERTY

Property	<u>Privilege to use</u> 1. Fee title--Feudal Title	Full and complete ownership 1. <u>Alloidal Title</u> --Land Patents--
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TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Deed and Trust Deed Note: GRANTOR and GRANTEE in all caps are <i>fictional persona</i> Property tax (Must pay) Other taxes (such as water district taxes) Subject to control by government Vehicle Registration (The incorporated State owns vehicles on behalf of US) Property and vehicles are <u>collateral</u> for the government debt 	<p>Alloidal Freeholder</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Can <u>not</u> be taxed (Only voluntary) You are king of your castle 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 <u>Treasury of the united States of America</u>
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"> Federal Reserve Notes (FRN's)*** Bonds Other Notes--evidences of debt Cashless society--Electronic banking ***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.	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	<u>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 and nothing being printed. What a deal!</u>	<u>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.</u>
History	<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> <u>FRN's (Federal Reserve Notes) were first issued in 1914.</u> <u>Just prior to the Stock Market crash of 1929, millions of dollars of gold was taken</u>	

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
	<u>out of this Country and transferred to England.</u>	
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"	"Vehicle"--automobile or truck doing business on the highway	"Car"--short for "carriage" such as "horseless carriage" for private use
"Passenger"	"Passenger"--A paying customer who wants to be transported to another location	"Guest"--One who comes along for pleasure or private reasons without cost
Movement	"Drive"--The act of commercial use of the right-of-way	"Travel"--The act of private, personal, and recreational use of the roadways
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		
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.	2nd Amendment Protects the Right of the people to keep and

TWO POLITICAL MODELS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Characteristic	"United States"	United States of America
	<p>changing and ever restrictive.</p> <p>Requires registration of guns.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>bear arms.</p>
RELIGION		
Relationship between church and state	<p>This government wants to control the churches by having them come under their jurisdiction as corporations under Section 501(c)(3).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>These churches also display the gold fringe flag.</p> <p>Their faith is in the government and not in God. They exist by permission of this government not by God alone.</p>  <p>They signed away their Birthright for a so-called benefit:</p> <p>"Tax-exempt corporation".</p>	<p>Churches exist alone.</p> <p>No permission of government required.</p>  <p>1st Amendment</p> <p>Protects against government making a law that would respect an establishment of religion or prohibit the free exercise of a religion.</p>

4.9 The Federal Zone

In 1818, the Supreme Court stated that:

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

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

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

Within the federal zone, there are areas where the Bill of Rights (the first ten amendments) applies and areas where it does not. The best place to go for a clarification of where it applies is the case of *Downes v. Bidwell*, 182 U.S. 244 (1901). Below are quotes from that case establishing that we have two national governments:

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

Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901), *supra*.

The Constitution limits federal government jurisdiction over the state Citizens using the Bill of Rights. The federal government has unlimited powers over federal citizens within territories of the United States because it is acting outside of the Constitution. Administrative laws are private acts, also called “special law”, and are not applicable to state Citizens. The Internal Revenue Code is administrative law. Here are some more quotes from *Downes* that establish our point:

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

Based on the above and further reading of *Downes*, we can reach the following conclusions about the applicability of the Constitution within United States the country:

1. That the District of Columbia and the territories are not states within the judicial clause of the Constitution giving jurisdiction in cases between citizens of different states;
2. That territories are not states within the meaning of Rev. Stat. 709, permitting writs of error from this court in cases where the validity of a state statute is drawn in question;

3. That the District of Columbia and the territories are states as that word is used in treaties with foreign powers, with respect to the ownership, disposition, and inheritance of property;
4. That the territories are not within the clause of the Constitution providing for the creation of a supreme court and such inferior courts as Congress may see fit to establish;
5. That the Constitution does not apply to foreign countries or to trials therein conducted, and that Congress may lawfully [182 U.S. 244, 271] provide for such trials before consular tribunals, without the intervention of a grand or petit jury;
6. That where the Constitution has been once formally extended by Congress to territories, neither Congress nor the territorial legislature can enact laws inconsistent therewith, or retract the applicability of the Constitution to those territories.
7. That Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution authorizing duties, imposts, and excises (indirect taxes) applies throughout the sovereign 50 states, and not just on federal land. Here is the quote from **Downes** confirming that:

“In delivering the opinion [Loughborough v. Blake, 5 Wheat. 317, 5 L. ed. 98], however, the Chief Justice made certain observations which have occasioned some embarrassment in other cases. **'The power,' said he, 'to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises may be exercised, and must be exercised, throughout the United States. Does this term designate the whole, or any particular portion of the American empire? Certainly this question can admit but of one answer. It is the name given to our great Republic which is composed of states and territories. The District of Columbia, or the territory west of the Missouri, is not less within the United States than Maryland or Pennsylvania; and it is not less necessary, on the principles of our Constitution, that uniformity in the imposition of imposts, duties, and excises should be observed in the one than in the other. Since, then, the power to lay and collect taxes, which includes direct taxes, is obviously coextensive with the power to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises, and since the latter extends throughout the United States, it follows that the power to impose direct taxes also extends through- [182 U.S. 244, 262] out the United States.'** So far as applicable to the District of Columbia, these observations are entirely sound. So far as they apply to the territories, they were not called for by the exigencies of the case.”

8. Once a state is accepted into the union of states united under the Constitution, all lands in the state at that time are then covered by the Constitution in perpetuity excepting land under federal jurisdiction (enclaves). If the federal government then chooses to purchase state lands back after the state joins the union to set up a federal enclave, such as a military base or federal courthouse or national park, than the land that facility resides on that formerly was governed by the Constitution continues in perpetuity to be governed by the Constitution, even though it then becomes subject to the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the federal government under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution.
9. States east of the Mississippi had very little land that continued under federal jurisdiction at the time they were admitted to the union as states of the Union. Therefore, nearly the entire state in these cases is covered by the Constitution. The opposite is true in states west of the Mississippi, where large portions continued under federal jurisdiction after these territories were admitted as states. Those areas that were federal enclaves at the date of admission which continue to this day to be under federal jurisdiction are not subject to the Constitution or the Bill of Rights.

We now summarize the above findings graphically to make them crystal clear and useful in front of a judge and jury in court:

Table 4-4: Constitutional rights throughout the United States* (country)

#	Type of property	Constitutional Rights	Example	Authorities
1	Territories	No	Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, etc.	1. Downes v. Bidwell , 182 U.S. 244 (1901); 2. M'Culloch v. Maryland , 4 Wheat. 316, 422, 4 L. ed. 579, 605, and in United States v. Gratiot, 14 Pet. 526, 10 L. ed. 573
2	Federal enclaves <u>within</u> states:	NA	NA	NA

#	Type of property	Constitutional Rights	Example	Authorities
2.1	Ceded to federal gov. <u>after</u> joining union	Yes	Federal courthouses	<i>Downes v. Bidwell</i> , 182 U.S. 244 (1901);
2.2	Also enclaves at the time of admission	No	Indian reservations	<i>Downes v. Bidwell</i> , 182 U.S. 244 (1901);
3	Sovereign states	Yes	California, Texas, etc.	<i>Downes v. Bidwell</i> , 182 U.S. 244 (1901);
4	District of Columbia	Yes	District of Columbia	1. <i>Downes v. Bidwell</i> , 182 U.S. 244 (1901). 2. <i>Loughborough v. Blake</i> , 18 U.S. 317, 5 Wheat. 317, 5 L. ed. 98 (1820)
5	Foreign countries (nations)	No	Japan	1. <i>Downes v. Bidwell</i> , 182 U.S. 244 (1901). 2. <i>Cook v. Tait</i> , 265 U.S. 47 (1924) 3. <i>M'Culloch v. Maryland</i> , 4 Wheat. 316, 422, 4 L. ed. 579, 605 (1819) 4. <i>United States v. Gratiot</i> , 14 Pet. 526, 10 L. ed. 573 5. <i>Springville v. Thomas</i> , 166 U.S. 707, 41 L. ed. 1172, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 717 (1897)

IMPORTANT: Those areas listed above where there are no Constitutional rights are the only areas where direct income taxes under Subtitle A can be applied to individuals without apportionment and without violating (clauses 1:9:4 and 1:2:3 of) the Constitution. Everyplace else, it isn't a tax, but a donation.

The federal zone, or federal "United States**", is the area of land over which the Congress exercises an unrestricted, exclusive legislative jurisdiction. The Congress, however, does *not* have unrestricted, exclusive legislative jurisdiction over any of the 50 sovereign states. It is bound by the chains of the Constitution. This point is so very important, it bears repeating throughout the remaining chapters of this book and it also explains why the use of the word "State" in the Internal Revenue Code doesn't by default (26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (10)) mean one of the 50 sovereign states of the union. As in the apportionment rule for direct taxes and the uniformity rule for indirect taxes, Congress cannot join or divide any of the 50 sovereign states without the explicit approval of the Legislatures of the state(s) involved. This means that Congress cannot unilaterally delegate such a power to the President. Congress cannot lawfully exercise (nor delegate) a power which it simply does not have.

For further evidence of what constitutes the "federal zone" and a "State" within the IRC, we refer you to the fascinating analysis found in section 5.6.12.2 entitled "The definition of the word 'state'", key to unlocking Congress' ruse and the limited application of the Internal Revenue Code".

4.10 Resident

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

Black's Law Dictionary 6th edition:

Resident. "Any person who occupies a dwelling within the State, has a present intent to remain within the State for a period of time, and manifests the genuineness of that intent by establishing an ongoing physical presence within the State together with indicia that his presence within the State is something other than merely transitory in nature. The word "resident" when used as a noun means a dweller, habitant or occupant; one who resides or dwells in a place for a period of more, or less, duration; it signifies one having

a residence, or one who resides or abides. [*Hanson v. P.A. Peterson Home Ass'n*, 35 Ill.App2d 134, 182 N.E.2d 237, 240] [*Underlines added*]

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

There is much which can be said about the above legally acceptable definition of the term “resident,” but one thing which is 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 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 decide to call it - and aliens don't have Constitutional Rights. Here then is an example of its usage:

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 having moved to France you then become a resident of France.

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 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 the term resident alien. Get it?

Now, the question becomes: what are you when you answer to the question “are you a resident of the state of Illinois?” Like 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 are doing. Why is this important? Because, only Citizens of the several States have Constitutional Rights, aliens do not. [Whoops]

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 have your full Constitutional Rights, which includes the Right to “Liberty”, which is the Right to travel FREELY amongst the several States, untaxed and unlicensed.

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 Rights to us, and no man or government can legislate or regulate an (unalienable) Right. The government can only legislate and regulate the benefits offered by their statute-laws, which can only offer immunities and privileges, but not Rights. Hence all the trickery to coerce you into saying you are something you are not.

We must stop looking to Webster's Dictionary for the legal definitions. Buy a copy of Black's Law Dictionary – it is there that you will find a new world of meaning. The biggest trick of all has been to redefine common, every day terms to mean 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?

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

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

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

Black's Law Dictionary 6th edition:

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

Remember the phrase “transitory in nature” in the above definition of a resident? The nature part is the Creator. As a child of God we are merely traveling through life (“Liberty”), hopefully on our way to the great beyond, which is the transitory 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

therefore an alien of God, who has NO CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS. This is accomplished when we accept the term “person” as underlined in the above definition of the term “resident”, and as you will also come to realize, this too is a trick to coerce you into subjection to government regulation.

4.11 Citizenship

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Who is this 14th Amendment U.S. citizen?...None other than slaves who were emancipated after the civil war from the southern states and who had no state citizenship because the states of the south didn't want them voting or owning property. The 14th Amendment was designed to give these slaves citizenship so that the federal government could exercise its jurisdiction and protect these individuals after the war from usurpation by the southern states. How ironic that the application of the 14th amendment would be perverted by our own Congress to make us all into unwitting “slaves” of

federal income taxes by fooling us into becoming federal citizens to draw us into the federal zone, federal jurisdiction, and tax us!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION of the thirteen united STATES OF AMERICA

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

"The capital and leading object of the Constitution was to leave with the States all authorities which respected their citizens only, and to transfer to the United States those which respected citizens of foreign or other States, to make us several as to ourselves, but one as to all others"

Thomas Jefferson; Letter to Judge William Johnson June 12, 1823

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

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

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

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

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

But something SINISTER happened..

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

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

Got that? COMPLETELY SUBJECT! What does "completely subject" mean? It means subject to the *exclusive legislative territorial jurisdiction* (also called sovereignty) under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. constitution.

"To be 'completely subject' to the political jurisdiction of the United States is to be in no respect or degree subject to the political jurisdiction of any other government." United States v. Wong Kim Ark 169 U.S. 649, 18 S.Ct. 456; 42 L.Ed. 890 (1898)

The only place where exclusive legislative jurisdiction exists is in the *federal zone* because being subject to the jurisdiction of a state qualifies as "subject to the political jurisdiction of any other government" above. The nail in the coffin. If you doubt where those places are that the federal government has jurisdiction over, we refer you to 40 U.S.C. §255, which states:

United States Code

TITLE 40 - PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY, AND WORKS

CHAPTER 3 - PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS GENERALLY

Sec. 255. Approval of title prior to Federal land purchases; payment of title expenses; application to Tennessee Valley Authority; Federal jurisdiction over acquisitions

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the obtaining of exclusive jurisdiction in the United States over lands or interests therein which have been or shall hereafter be acquired by it shall not be required; but the head or other authorized officer of any department or independent establishment or agency of the Government may, in such cases and at such times as he may deem desirable, accept or secure from the State in which any lands or interests therein under his immediate jurisdiction, custody, or control are situated, consent to or cession of such jurisdiction, exclusive or partial, not theretofore obtained, over any such lands or interests as he may deem desirable and indicate acceptance of such jurisdiction on behalf of the United States by filing a notice

of such acceptance with the Governor of such State or in such other manner as may be prescribed by the laws of the State where such lands are situated. **Unless and until the United States has accepted jurisdiction over lands hereafter to be acquired as aforesaid, it shall be conclusively presumed that no such jurisdiction has been accepted.**

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

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. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)**. It was a case about exports from Puerto Rico, which was a territory, and part of the area congress had exclusive legislative authority over. The Court said:

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

[...]

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

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

<p>SO, IF YOU LIVE IN THE "UNITED STATES", OR ARE A "citizen" OF THE "UNITED STATES", THE CONSTITUTION AND BILL OF RIGHTS DO NOT APPLY TO YOU!</p>
--

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

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

The answer most likely is NO! The Fourteenth Amendment says ... "and subject to **the** jurisdiction thereof". If they meant the jurisdiction of the 50 states, it would have read "and subject to **their** jurisdiction" as the Thirteenth Amendment says regarding slavery. The jurisdiction of the United States has been held over and over by the courts to be the District of Columbia, territories, enclaves, any area of land the Federal government "OWNS". The Federal government does not "OWN" the States, it was CREATED by the States. **If you are a regular AMERICAN, born in one of the 50 states, you are a NATURAL BORN CITIZEN, a Citizen of the state you were born in, a national of the United States, one of "We The People".**

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.11.1 Sovereignty

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.11.2 Two Types of Citizens

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

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

A federal citizen, also called: a 14th Amendment citizen, a citizen of the United States, a US citizen, a citizen of the District of Columbia, has civil rights that are almost equal to the natural rights that state Citizens have. I say almost because civil rights are created by Congress and can be taken away by Congress. Federal citizens are subjects of Congress, under their protection as a "resident" of a State, a person enfranchised to the federal government (the incorporated United States defined in Article I, section 8, clause 17 of the Constitution). The individual States may not deny to these persons any federal privileges or immunities that Congress has granted them. This specific class of citizen is a federal citizen under admiralty law (International Law). As such they do not have inalienable common rights recognized, secured and protected in the Constitutions of the States, or of the Constitution for the United States of America, such as "alodial" (absolute) rights to property, the rights to inheritance, the rights to work and contract, and the right to travel among others.

Another important element of citizenship is that artificial entities like federal corporations cannot be citizens.

"A corporation is not a citizen within the meaning of that provision of the Constitution, which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States." Paul v. Virginia, 8 Wall (U.S.) 168; 19 L.Ed 357 (1868)

4.11.3 Federal (U.S.) citizens

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

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

Remember the Supreme Court's definition of the term "United States" in Hooven and Allison v. Evatt, 324 U.S. 652 (1945) which we talked about earlier in section 4.5? The key to understanding the meaning of the 14th Amendment shown above are the words "United States", which in this case means the federal United States**, and "the jurisdiction", which means the jurisdiction of the federal government and not of the several states. If they had meant the jurisdiction of the several states they would have used the phrase "their jurisdiction" in referring to the 50 states rather than "the jurisdiction". The words you use mean everything in the world! The Thirteenth Amendment makes this point very clear:

Thirteenth Amendment-Slavery and Involuntary Servitude

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Notice the use of the phrase "their jurisdiction" instead of "the jurisdiction" in the Fourteenth Amendment, which means the sovereign 50 states rather than the federal United States**. That means that the Thirteenth Amendment doesn't prohibit slavery inside the federal zone, only in the 50 states! Now do you understand? Can you also understand then why your government would want you to be a "U.S. citizen" who lives in the federal zone from a legal perspective? They can legally

make you into a slave with no rights who is completely subject to their jurisdiction! Tricky, huh? The Supreme Court confirmed these conclusions in **Downes v. Bidwell**, 182 U.S. 244 (1901), when it said in pertinent part:

"The 13th Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude 'within the United States, or in any place subject to their jurisdiction,' is also significant as showing that there may be places within the jurisdiction of the United States that are no part of the Union. To say that the phraseology of this amendment was due to the fact that it was intended to prohibit slavery in the seceded states, under a possible interpretation that those states were no longer a part of the Union, is to confess the very point in issue, since it involves an admission that, if these states were not a part of the Union, they were still subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Upon the other hand, the 14th Amendment, upon the subject of citizenship, declares only that 'all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside.' Here there is a limitation to persons born or naturalized in the United States, which is not extended to persons born in any place 'subject to their jurisdiction.'

The legal encyclopedia, American Jurisprudence, further clarifies the distinction between Aliens and Citizens as follows:

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

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

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

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

An interesting and important outcome of the above analysis regarding the Fourteenth Amendment is the following conclusion:

*If you claim to be a "U.S. citizen" and yet do not live in the federal United States**/federal zone, the only way you can be subject to the jurisdiction of the United States is to yourself be property of the United States (a slave)! The only thing subject to the jurisdiction of the United States is its territory, and if you aren't on federal property then YOU are federal territory!*

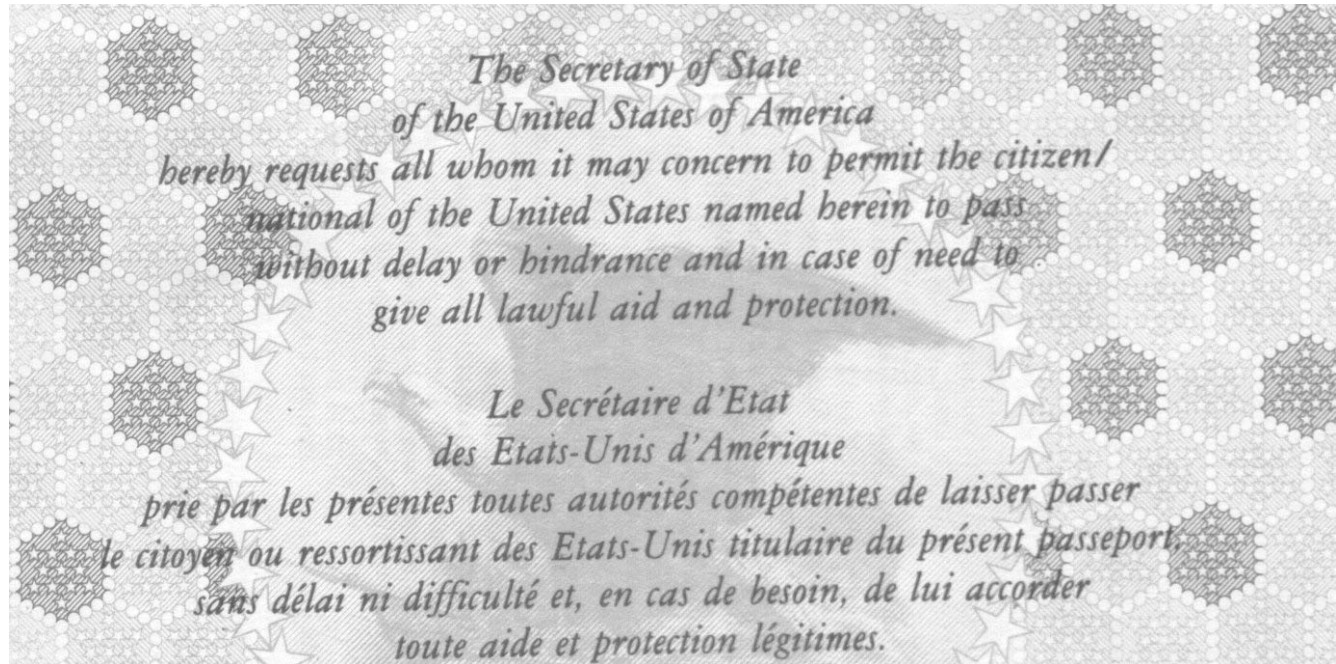
Persons born in the sovereign 50 states outside of the "federal zone" are technically not "U.S. citizens", but "U.S. nationals" as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1408 and 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) through (a)(22). As "U.S. nationals", they are classified as "nonresident aliens" within the Internal Revenue Code:

26 U.S.C. §7701 Definitions

(B) Nonresident alien

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

One of our readers took this section a step further and actually examined her passport. Below is a snapshot of what the cover of the U.S. passport says, which confirms the fact that U.S. passports recognize two classes of citizenship: “U.S. citizens” and “U.S. nationals”:



We can now apply what we have just learned above to the federal government’s definition of “U.S. citizen” and explain 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” found anywhere in the I.R.C. or 26 CFR:

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

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

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

The Fourteenth Amendment has two requirements in order to be a “U.S. citizen”:

1. Born in the federal United States **AND**
2. “subject to the jurisdiction” of the federal government.

We must therefore think very clearly about what it means to be “subject to the jurisdiction” as the Fourteenth Amendment requires. 40 U.S.C. §255 and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution remind us that we can only be “subject to the jurisdiction” of the federal government if we reside inside the federal zone. If we reside in the 50 states outside of the federal zone, then we technically aren’t “subject to the jurisdiction” of the federal government, but instead are “subject to their jurisdiction”, like that of the Thirteenth Amendment. We cover this topic more thoroughly later in section 5.2.5, which is entitled “Most ‘Persons’ Don’t Live in the ‘United States’ according to the tax code”. Furthermore, even if we were born in the federal United States as the Fourteenth Amendment requires, if we later moved out of the federal zone to occupy the sovereign 50 states, then we can no longer legally describe ourselves as a “U.S. citizen” because we are no longer “subject to the jurisdiction” of the federal government. What our sneaky federal government won’t tell us

is that in this condition, we can “volunteer” or “elect” to be treated as though we are “subject to the jurisdiction” of the federal government by filling out an IRS form 1040, which creates a prima facie presumption that we occupy the federal zone as a “U.S. individual”. In effect, they trick us by abusing language into admitting that we occupy the federal zone so they can make us into financial slaves, and it’s perfectly legal because the Thirteenth Amendment doesn’t apply inside the federal zone!

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

“Do you want to volunteer to give up all of your rights and become a slave to state and federal income taxes who is devoid of Constitutional rights?”

If you answer yes, that’s exactly what you have done, in effect, and there is absolutely no advantage whatsoever to doing 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 without you knowing which said “HIT ME!”, and the only people who can see the sign or understand what it means are those who work for the government and the IRS and the legal profession! Your own legal ignorance is the only reason that you don’t know that you have this sign on your back.

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

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

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

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

The Pennsylvania Commonwealth, for instance, is one of the "several states" described in the Constitution. The "several states" were severed from each other. The law treats the several states as independent countries. 28 U.S.C. §297 makes this very clear, as we talk about later in section 5.2.11. The Buck Act in 1940 created federal areas inside the 50 states. If you live in a federal area, you are subject to federal territorial laws and the municipal laws of the District of Columbia. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is internal to the District of Columbia. The Pennsylvania Commonwealth is not part of the District of Columbia, but the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is. PA is the name that the post office recognizes for mail sent into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which is a federal area. Pa., Penna., and Pennsylvania are the names that the post office uses for mail sent into the Pennsylvania Commonwealth, which 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 situation exists in the other states.

Your ZIP Code determines which ZIP Code region you live in. ZIP Code regions are federal areas. The IRS has adopted the 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 to the IRS and all other municipal laws of the District of Columbia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Did the Courts really say that someone could be a Citizen of a State without being a citizen of the United States? Yes, they 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 a more recent decision, so they are valid. A more recent case is *Crosse v. Bd. of Supervisors*, 221 A.2d 431 (1966) which says:

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

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

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

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

*In laying taxes, the Federal Government is less narrowly restricted by the Fifth Amendment than are the States by the Fourteenth. **The Federal Government may tax property belonging to its citizens, even if such property is never situated within the jurisdiction of the United States.***⁴⁸ and it may tax the income of a citizen resident abroad, which is derived from property located at his residence.⁴⁹ The difference is explained by the fact that protection of the Federal Government follows the citizen wherever he goes, whereas the benefits of state government accrue only to persons and property within the State's borders.

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

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

Therefore, all U.S. citizens [i.e. citizens of the District of Columbia] residing in one of the states of the Union, are classified as property and franchisees of the federal government, and as an "individual entity!" See *Wheeling Steel Corp. 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 government has created a "Federal area" within the boundaries of the several states. This area is similar to any territory that the federal government acquires through purchase, conquest or treaty, thereby imposing federal territorial law upon the people in this "Federal area." Federal territorial law is evidenced by the Executive Branch's Admiralty flag (a federal flag with a gold or yellow fringe on it) flying in schools, offices and courtrooms.

If you want to know who the Social Security Administration thinks is a "U.S. citizen", refer to the link below, which is a section from the SSA's Program Operation Manual System (POMS). Note that all the references in the POMS manual we are about to cite below use the term "State" and "United States" as meaning federal States and the federal United States** only. The link below from POMS is entitled "Who is a U.S. citizen":

<http://policy.ssa.gov/poms.nsf/lnx/0200303120-A>

Another useful link in the SSA's POMS manual is the section entitled "Developing Evidence of U.S. citizenship":

<http://policy.ssa.gov/poms.nsf/lnx/0300204015>

And finally, another useful section from the POMS manual on the SSA website is entitled "GN 00303.300 Establishing U.S. Citizenship for All SSA Programs" at:

⁴⁸ United States v. Bennett, [232 U.S. 299, 307](#) (1914).

⁴⁹ Cook v. Tait, [265 U.S. 47](#) (1924).

<http://policy.ssa.gov/poms.nsf/36f3b2ee954f0075852568c100630558/9dfd4c7264a3070f85256a4e004e2c7d?OpenDocument>

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

WARNING: The feds apparently are so sure that you will be angry and violent after finding out the devious scam they played with U.S. citizenship that they made it illegal to be a gun dealer if you were once a U.S. citizen and renounced your U.S. citizenship to become a U.S. national! Take a look at [18 U.S.C. §922\(g\)\(7\)](#) to see for yourself at:

<http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/922.html>

Note that because Constitutional rights only apply in the sovereign 50 states, this statute can only apply inside the federal zone.

For further detailed information on federal citizenship, we refer you to section 3.10.10 on the Fourteenth Amendment.

4.11.4 State Citizens

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

Both state Citizens and federal citizens are Americans. U.S. citizens are "domiciled" or resident in the District of Columbia and are privileged alien to the state wherein they reside and state Citizens are domiciled in their state and not aliens in their state. They also do not reside in their state; they are Citizens of the state. The distinction may seem insignificant to you but 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 courthouse in any state and become a Citizen of that state.

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 Constitution, then the statute is of a National character, as it applies to both state Citizens and aliens.

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

Whenever we describe ourselves as "citizens of a State" because "citizen" has an entirely different meaning from "Citizen", we are claiming to be "federal citizens" or "citizens of the United States" under the 14th Amendment. That puts us in 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 NEVER say "I am a citizen of the State of ____" or "I am a citizen of this State." Why? Well, because, for instance, the California Revenue and Taxation Code §6017 defines the term "State" as follows:

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

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

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 Citizen of the California Republic”. The word “Citizen” should always be capitalized to emphasize that we are a “Sovereign natural born person.”

4.11.5 Natural Born Citizens (no federal citizenship)

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

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

The point of reference in the example given below is the California Republic (notice we didn’t say “State of California”, because that term means federal areas inside California!). The situation may be different for other states. If you live in a state other than California, you will need to check the laws of your specific home state in order to determine whether the prohibition against voting applies to nonresident aliens in your state.

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

“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.—

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

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

“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

4.11.5.1 Legal Foundations of Natural Born state Citizenship

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

1. There are 2 classes of citizenship under American Law
 - 1.1. State Citizenship
 - 1.1.1. Found in the U.S. Constitution prior to the Civil War
 - 1.1.1.1. e.g. see qualifications for Representative, Senator, and President
 - 1.1.2. This is a sovereign class created and endowed by the Creator
 - 1.2. Federal citizenship
 - 1.2.1. 14th Amendment attempted to formalize a second class of citizen first defined in 1866 Civil Rights Act
 - 1.2.2. This is a statutory creation, a subject class, created and endowed by the Congress, not by the Creator
2. 2 recent decisions of Utah Supreme Court struck down the 14th Amendment.
 - 2.1.1. Congress and the President forced Southern States to vote for it "at the point of a bayonet", using the duress and undue influence of martial law.
 - 2.1.2. The Civil War was over and Southern States had already been counted upon to ratify the 13th Amendment, banning slavery.
3. The consequences of the failed ratification are many and far-reaching:
 - 3.1. Federal citizenship is not defined in the supreme Law (i.e. the U.S. Constitution)
 - 3.1.1.1. It is, at best, the creation of federal statute
 - 3.1.1.2. As such, it can be taxed, regulated, and even revoked, just like a corporation
 - 3.2. In contrast, Natural Born state Citizenship is an unalienable Right which Congress cannot tax, regulate, or revoke
 - 3.2.1. Congress cannot amend the Constitution
 - 3.2.1.1. Congress derives its power solely from the Constitution
 - 3.2.1.2. Congress can lawfully exercise its powers only within the limitations of constitution
 - 3.2.2. Qualifications for Representative, Senator, and President have never been amended by the States
 - 3.2.3. The term "United States" in these provisions means "States United" (see *People vs De La Guerra* and *Ex parte Knowles*, Calif. Supreme Court)
 - 3.3. Since the Constitution as lawfully amended is perpetual, then so is the Natural Born Sovereign state Citizenship which it has recognized from the beginning (1787)
4. The term "United States" has 3 separate and distinct meanings in American Law (see *Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt*, 324 U.S. 652, (1945)):
 - 4.1. The name of the sovereign nation, occupying the position of other sovereigns in the family of nations
 - 4.2. The federal government and the limited territory over which it exercises exclusive sovereign authority
 - 4.2.1. To be a federal citizen is to be a "citizen of the United States" in this second sense of the term
 - 4.3. The collective name for the States united by and under the Constitution for the United States of America
 - 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 term (i.e. a "Citizen of one of the States United")
5. One can be a State Citizen without also being a federal citizen
 - 5.1. See *Crosse* case from Maryland Supreme Court:

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

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

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

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

"We have in our political system a Government of the United States and a government of each of the several States. Each of these governments is distinct from the others, and each has citizens of its own who owe it allegiance, and whose rights, within its

jurisdiction, it must protect. The same person may be at the same time a citizen of the United States and a citizen of a State, but his rights of citizenship under one of these governments will be different from those he has under the other. *Slaughter- House Cases*, 16 Wall. 74." [*United States v. Cruikshank*, 92 U.S. 542 (1875)]

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

4.11.5.2 Some Natural Born state Citizens Can't Vote in Federal elections

1. There are 2 classes of citizenship under current American Law, not just 1 class.
 - 1.1. State Citizenship (upper-case "C")
 - 1.1.1. a/k/a California Citizen, Nevada Citizen, etc.
 - 1.1.2. a/k/a "Citizen of one of the States United"
 - 1.2. Federal citizenship (lower-case "c")
 - 1.2.1. a/k/a "citizen of the United States"
 - 1.2.2. a/k/a "U.S. citizen"
2. Some states require that an elector be a "citizen of the United States"
 - 2.1. See voter registration form, available at Post Office
 - 2.2. This qualification was predicated on a ratified 14th Amendment
 - 2.2.1. The ambiguities in Section 1 of the 14th amendment confuse many into thinking there is but one class of citizenship throughout America
 - 2.2.2. State legislators were likewise confused by these ambiguities, and by the deception surrounding the passage of this amendment
 - 2.3. This qualification prohibits Natural Born state Citizens who wish to maintain their status from registering to vote, and from voting
 - 2.3.1. Voter registration form exhibits a formal affidavit, signed under penalties of perjury, that voter is a federal citizen (see sample form)
 - 2.3.1.1. Such an affidavit is admissible evidence in any State or federal court
 - 2.3.1.2. Federal courts use this affidavit to establish income tax liabilities
 - 2.3.2. Perjury is punishable by 2 or 3 years in State prison (see warnings on registration form)
 - 2.3.3. Warnings are in CONSPICUOUS text, which prevents signer from saying he didn't see it
 - 2.4. To avoid establishing a presumption that they are "citizens of the United States", Natural Born state Citizens must clarify the status of their citizenship on their voter registration in order to perfect and maintain their sovereign status.
 - 2.4.1. Most registration forms were signed in ignorance of the 2 classes of citizenship in America
 - 2.4.2. We must claim to be a "national of the United States of 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) and 8 U.S.C. §1408).
 - 2.4.3. With this knowledge, State Citizens elect "to be treated" as federal citizens by ignorantly and incorrectly claiming their citizenship. To avoid this trap, they should clarify their citizenship on their voter registration as outlined in section 15.5.6 entitled "Voter Registration Affidavit Attachment".
3. Registering to vote produces material evidence that one is a federal citizen who is, by definition, liable for federal income taxes, whereas State Citizens are not.
 - 3.1. State Citizens are protected by constitutional limits against direct taxation
 - 3.1.1. Direct taxes must be apportioned per Article 1, Section 9, Clause 4 and Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3
 - 3.2. Federal citizens are not protected by these same constitutional limits

4. Natural Born state Citizens living in states that don't allow them to vote without claiming to be "citizens of the United States" and do not allow them to correct their status to be "nationals of the United States" jeopardize their Natural Born state Citizenship status and must:
 - 4.1. Cancel their voter registration to perfect and maintain their sovereign status under the Law.
 - 4.2. Litigate to regain our voting rights, because this is clear discrimination.

4.11.5.3 Some Natural Born state Citizens Can't Serve on Jury Duty

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

4.11.5.4 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.11.7 How Do We Lose Our Sovereignty and Become Federal Citizens?

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

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

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 citizen of the District of Columbia? There has been a series of steps that Congress has made to convert the state Citizens into federal citizens. Over the years, our laws have been deliberately made unreadable by the average intelligent person in order to put most Americans at the mercy of the legal profession. The 14th Amendment was illegally passed in 1868 creating a federal citizen who can not question the federal debt.⁵⁰ The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 turned over our money to a private banking cartel. Social Security created Social Security Districts (or territories) in which people with SSN's lived. The Buck Act created federal areas inside the states. Then the states rewrote their income tax laws to pretend like everyone was a "U.S. citizen" who lived in these federal areas. They could legal impose direct taxes in these areas because residents of the federal zone have no Constitutional rights!

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

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

After the 14th Amendment was passed, the U.S. government changed the immigration and naturalization laws. When it naturalized people to become Americans, it naturally made them "U.S. citizens" because it wanted all of the immigrants to unwittingly be "taxpayers" who were the subject of the tax imposed in 26 U.S.C. §1 and completely subject to the jurisdiction of the federal government in a way that they wouldn't be if they were only U.S. nationals. Most naturalized 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"

⁵⁰ 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."

and not “U.S. citizens” and that they would need to expatriate their federal citizenship to escape the jurisdiction of the U.S. government and regain their sovereign status.

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

3A Am Jur 1420, Aliens and Citizens

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

If we are outside the federal zone (for instance, on nonfederal land within the 50 states), then we are not completely subject to the jurisdiction of the United States** at the time of birth and therefore are technically NOT federal or U.S.** citizens, but natural born sovereigns and “U.S. nationals” as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1408. However, our parents can still create a false presumption to the contrary by telling the federal government we were “U.S. citizens” in the process of writing us off 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 children unless they are U.S.** citizens. You can also create a false presumption that you are a U.S. citizen simply by 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 wrong, because that is how they create taxpayers! Here is a U.S. supreme Court opinion that clarifies some of the arguments above:

“The persons declared to be citizens are ALL PERSONS BORN OR NATURALIZED IN THE UNITED STATES AND SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION THEREOF. The evident meaning of these last words is, not merely subject in some respect or degree to the jurisdiction of the United States, but COMPLETELY SUBJECT to their political jurisdiction, and owing them direct and immediate allegiance. And the words relate to the time of birth in the one case, as they do to the time of naturalization in the other. Persons not thus subject to the jurisdiction of the United States at the time of birth cannot become so afterwards, except by being naturalized, either individually, as by proceedings under the naturalization acts; or collectively, as by the force of a treaty by which foreign territory is acquired. Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States, members of, and owing immediate allegiance to, one of the Indiana tribes, (an alien though dependent power,) although in a geographical sense born in the United States, are no more 'born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof,' within the meaning of the first section of the fourteenth amendment, than the children of subjects of any foreign government born within the domain of that government, or the children born within the United States, of ambassadors or other public ministers of foreign nations. .” Elk v. Wilkins, 112 U.S. 94 (1884)

The above case was about an Indian who was born on a reservation and left the reservation and lived in the surrounding community to try to become a citizen of the United States. He was deprived of the right to vote right after the passage of 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 in all other respects met the criteria for being a state citizen and admitted he was subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. government in all respects. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Indian reservations are considered foreign territories not part of the United States and akin to foreign governments, and Indians born on these reservations are not “citizens of the United States” at birth. The court said that Indians can only become citizens by naturalization and with the consent of the federal government. In the case of the plaintiff/appellant, an Indian who never explicitly naturalized, the court ruled that he 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 vote is was covered by the 15th Amendment, which depended on 14th Amendment citizenship. This ruling completely contradicts the Declaration of Independence, when you think about it:

"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.—

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

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

"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

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 natural rights endowed by God to this man and made a God-given right into a government privilege! This is one of many examples of how corruption within our system and violation of the original intent of the founding fathers (by inadequate "judicial notice of history") has turned God given natural rights into government-endowed privileges that we have to pay taxes to the government to even have! This is despicable.

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

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

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

CHAPTER 4 - THE STATES

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

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

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

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

(a) No person shall be relieved from the liability for payment of, collection of, or accounting for any sales or use tax levied by any State, or any duly constituted taxing

authority therein, having jurisdiction to levy such tax, on the ground that the sales or use, with respect to which such tax is levied, occurred in whole or in part within a Federal area; and such State or taxing authority shall have full jurisdiction to levy such a tax, by reason of his residing within a Federal area or receiving income from transactions occurring or services performed in such area; and such State or taxing authority shall have full jurisdiction and power to levy and collect such tax in any Federal area within such a State to the same extent and with the same effect as though such area was not a Federal area.

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 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 SW 2d. 926, cert. den. 409 U.S. 967, 34 L.Ed. 2d 234, 93 S.Ct. 293.

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

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

Therefore, all U.S. citizens [i.e. citizens of the District of Columbia] residing in one of the states of the Union, are classified as property and franchisees of the federal government, and as an "individual entity." See *Wheeling Steel Corp. 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 government has created a "Federal area" within the boundaries of the several states. This area is similar to any territory that the federal government acquires through purchase, conquest or treaty, thereby imposing federal territorial law upon the people in this "Federal area." Federal territorial law is evidenced by the Executive Branch's Admiralty flag (a federal flag with a gold or yellow fringe on it) flying in schools, offices and courtrooms.

To enjoy the freedoms secured by the federal and state constitutions, you must live on the land in one of the states of the Union of several states, not in any "Federal area." Nor can you be involved in any activity that makes you subject to "federal laws." You cannot have a valid Social Security Number, a "resident" State driver's license, a motor vehicle registered in your name, a bank account in a federally insured bank, or any other known "contract implied in fact" that would place you in this "Federal area" and thus within the territorial jurisdiction of the municipal laws of Congress. Remember, all acts of Congress are territorial in nature and can only apply within the territorial jurisdiction of Congress. 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. 3, 70 S.Ct. 402 (1925). The only exception to this general rule is those persons living abroad who continue to claim they are "citizens of the United States", in which case they can be taxed for their earnings because the benefits of citizenship existing with them no matter where they live.

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

There has been created a fictional federal "State (of) within a state." See *Howard v. Sinking Fund of Louisville*, 344 U.S. 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. 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

identified by the use of two-letter abbreviations like "PA", "NJ", "AZ", and "DE", etc., as distinguished from the authorized abbreviations for the sovereign States: "Pa.", "N.J.", "Ariz.", and "Del." The fictional States also use ZIP Codes that are within the municipal, exclusive legislative jurisdiction of Congress. The Pennsylvania Commonwealth is one of the several States. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, also known as PA, is a subdivision of the District of Columbia. If you accept 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 resident. Use of the Zip Code is voluntary. See Domestic Mail Service Regulations, Section 122.32. The Postal service cannot discriminate against the non-use of the ZIP Code. See Postal Reorganization Act, Section 403, (Public Law 91-375). The IRS has adopted the ZIP Code areas as Internal Revenue Districts. See the Federal Register, Volume 51, Number 53, Wednesday March 19, 1986. The acceptance of mail with a ZIP Code is one of the requirements for the IRS to have jurisdiction to send you notices.

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

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

Once a child is registered, a constructive trust is formed. The parent(s) usually become the trustee (the person managing the assets of the trust), the child becomes an asset of the trust, and the state becomes the principal beneficiary of the trust. See The Uniform Trustees' Powers Act (ORS 128.005(1)). If the beneficiary does not believe the trustee is managing the assets of the trust optimally, the beneficiary can go through an administrative procedure to change trustees. This is the way that bureaucrats can take children away from their parents if the bureaucrat does not like the way the child is cared for. You may say that there is nothing wrong with this. If a parent is neglecting a child, then the state should remove the child from the parents custody. Under common law a child can still be removed from the parent but it takes twelve jurors from that county to do so. Theoretically, a bureaucrat could remove your children from you, if you disagree with some unrelated administrative procedure, such as home schooling the child. This is another way the government can intimidate citizens who question its authority. With all this in mind, the statement that the President says every few months: "Our children are our most valuable asset." takes on a different meaning. That is - your children are their assets.

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

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

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

Table 4-5 : 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 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.</u>
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	
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
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	possessions for a continuous period of one year at any time prior to the birth of such person; (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.

4.12 Two of You

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 illustrate), was spelled something like this: "Christopher Mark Hansen". Notice how it is spelled in both upper and lower case.

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 Rights from God and as a Sovereign Citizen of the Republic of Illinois, one of the several States of the Union of States (The united States of America).

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

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

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

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

The Secretary of State in each state maintains a listing of business and individual names upon which commercial liens can be registered under the Uniform Commercial Code. If your name is found in the state's UCC database as a person who is either owed money or owes money, then the state is referring to the fictitious you rather than the natural you. This is the corporate you under commercial law. There are rules of precedence under the UCC whereby the first person to register a claim under your name in the UCC database will be reimbursed first. Some people will register a lien on their own name, 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 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 his own name on his own property. This is called "UCC redemption".

Take a look at any paper money you might have, notice at the very top it reads, "Federal Reserve Note". So, what is a 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 currency the government was authorized. It is a debit and the ultimate owner of the note is the holder of the debt. In this case, the holder of the debt is those who own the Federal Reserve, not even the Federal Government, much less you and me.

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

4.13 Contracts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.14 Our Rights

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

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

4.14.1 No forced participation in Labor Unions or Occupational Licenses

"Among these unalienable rights, as proclaimed in that great document, is the right of men to pursue their happiness, by which is meant the right to pursue any lawful business or vocation, in any manner not inconsistent with the equal rights of others, which may increase their prosperity or develop their faculties, so as to give to them their highest enjoyment. The common business and callings of life, the ordinary trades and pursuits,

which are innocuous in themselves, and have been followed in all communities from time immemorial, must therefore be free in this country to all alike upon the same conditions. 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.

4.14.2 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)

4.14.3 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)

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

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

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

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 file an IRS 1040 Tax Return.

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

4.14.4 No Gun Control

Bill of Rights - Article II (Second Amendment)

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

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 Second Amendment is not a Right of the State. It states that this Right is merely "... necessary to the security of a free state, ..."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 17

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United States. When used in the geographical sense, includes the several States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the insular possessions of the United States, the District

of Columbia, and any territory over which the United States exercises any powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction. [underline added]

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

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

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

At this point, you might ask, how is it that the Federal Government can claim jurisdiction over me? With respect to firearms, the process was as simple as writing "Yes" when answering the question "are you a citizen of the United States?" when completing form 4473 (9)(L) (the "yellow sheet") when purchasing a firearm from a Federally licensed dealer. Note however, that it is not required to answer "yes" on the 4473 form. You can answer "no" and still purchase the gun. Read the 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 firearm.

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

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

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

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

Article I, Section 10

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

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

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

BATF Title 27 Part 178 - Commerce in Firearms and Ammunition

Subpart D - Licenses

§178.41 - General.

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

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

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

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

FOR THE RECORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.14.5 Motor Vehicle Driving

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

By
Jack McLamb

(from Aid & Abet Newsletter)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

people in each state have applied for and received licenses, registrations and obtained insurance after erroneously being advised by their government that it was mandatory?

Many of our courts, attorneys and police officials are just becoming informed about this important issue and the difference between privileges and rights. We can assume that the majority of those Americans carrying state licenses and vehicle registrations have no knowledge of the rights they waived in obeying laws such as these that the U.S. Constitution clearly states are unlawful, i.e. laws of no effect - laws that are not laws at all. An area of serious consideration for every police officer is to understand that the most important law in our land which he has taken an oath to protect, defend, and enforce, is not state laws and city or county ordinances, but the law that supersedes all other laws -- the U.S. Constitution. If laws in a particular state or local community conflict with the supreme law of our nation, there is no question that the officer's duty is to uphold the U.S. Constitution. Every police officer should keep the following U.S. court ruling -- discussed earlier -- in mind before issuing citations concerning licensing, registration, and insurance:

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

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

4.14.6 No Marriage Licenses⁵¹

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

The contents of this section are actually an abbreviated version of a much larger 85 page free book on our website entitled Sovereign Christian Marriage, which you can download at:

<http://familyguardian.tzo.com/TaxFreedom/Forms/Marriage/SovChristianMarriage.pdf>

This book is a very detailed and authoritative study into state marriage law and licensing. It documents why God created marriage and what he intended it to be, and then shows how the our government has corrupted and destroyed and perverted its true and noble and Godly purpose.

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

Black's Law Dictionary defines "license" as,

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

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

⁵¹ This section is an excerpt from a book entitled Family Constitution, available for free download from our website at <http://familyguardian.tzo.com/>.

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

Another interesting outcome of divorce is that the anxiety and fear it creates in spouses who have gone through it has the effect of preventing people from ever being willing to marry again in order to avoid a very painful repetition of this kind of insane experience. These divorced spouses who don't remarry then are encouraged to seek means other than marriage to get their sexual and emotional needs met. The only option available to them is then to fornicate and live in sin without a commitment or a marriage license. The media and our worldly culture promotes this stereotypical lifestyle, so they get trapped in it and end up unhappy, feeling guilty, and defensive and combative over their choice of lifestyle. Fornication as a cure for not getting married is worse than the disease (of divorce) from a biblical perspective, especially for any illegitimate children and abortions (murder) that might result from such a choice of sinful lifestyle, because the bible says fornication is a sin.

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

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 that of the person you marry is the most important predictor of whether the two of you will stay married, and that character has to be based on a shared faith and strong and equal commitment to godly principles if your relationship is to survive the test of time!

4.14.6.2 Reason #2: When you marry with a marriage license, you grant the State jurisdiction over your marriage.

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

In 1993, parents were upset here in Wisconsin because a test was being administered to their children in the government schools which was very invasive of the family's privacy. When parents complained, they were shocked by the school bureaucrats who informed them that their children were required to take the test by law and that they would *have* to take the test because they (the government school) had jurisdiction over their children. When parents asked the bureaucrats what

gave them jurisdiction, the bureaucrats answered, "your marriage license and their birth certificates." Judicially, and in increasing fashion, practically, your state marriage license has far-reaching implications.

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

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

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

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

When you read the Bible, you see that God intended for children to have their father's blessing regarding whom they married. Daughters were to be *given* in marriage *by their fathers* (Deut. 22:16; Exodus 22:17; I Cor. 7:38). We have a 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 gives this woman to be married to this man?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.14.6.6 When Does the State Have Jurisdiction Over a Marriage?

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

In either case, divorce or crime, a marriage license is *not* necessary for the courts to determine whether a marriage existed 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 certificate in your family Bible, and the wedding day guest book should be kept.

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

4.14.6.7 History of Marriage Licenses in America

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

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

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

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 after these licenses were issued, some states began requiring *all* people who marry to obtain a marriage license. In 1923, the Federal Government established the Uniform Marriage and Marriage License Act (they later established the Uniform Marriage and Divorce Act). By 1929, every state in the Union had adopted marriage license laws.

4.14.6.8 What Should We Do?

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

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

When I marry a couple, I always buy them a Family Bible which contains birth and death records, and a marriage certificate. We record the marriage in the Family Bible. What's recorded in a Family Bible will stand up as legal evidence

in any court of law in America. Both George Washington and Abraham Lincoln were married without a marriage license. They simply recorded their marriages in their Family Bibles. So should we.

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

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

4.14.7 Church Rights

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

By Art Fisher

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

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

A church that voluntarily initiates an application to the state for corporate status expects "limited liability" and "tax 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 "flock" has been drastically altered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16 Are they not in fact serving two masters?

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

18 **4.15 A Citizens Guide to Jury Duty**

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

23 Fully Informed Jury Association, P.O. Box 59, Helmsville, Montana, 59403, Tel (406) 793-5550
 24

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

29 **4.15.1 Jury Power in the System of Checks and Balances:**

30 *"The law itself is on trial, quite as much as the cause which is to be decided."*
 31 *HARLAN F. STONE, The Common Law in the United States, 50 Harv. L. Rev. 4*
 32 *(1936).*

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

36 In fact, the power of jury nullification predates our Constitution. In November of 1734, a printer named John Peter Zenger
 37 was arrested for seditious libel against his Majesty's government. At that time, a law of the Colony of New York forbid any
 38 publication without prior government approval. Freedom of the press was not enjoyed by the early colonialists! Zenger,

however, defied this censorship and published articles strongly critical of New York colonial rule. When brought to trial in August of 1735, Zenger admitted publishing the offending articles, but argued that the truth of the facts stated justified their publication. The judge instructed the jury that truth is not justification for libel. Rather, truth makes the libel more vicious, for public unrest is more likely to follow true, rather than false claims of bad governance. And since the defendant had admitted to the "fact" of publication, only a question of "law" remained.

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

4.15.2 A Jury's Rights, Powers, and Duties:

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

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

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

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

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

YOU, as a juror armed with the knowledge of the purpose of a jury trial, and the knowledge of what your Rights, powers, and duties really are, can with your single vote of not guilty nullify or invalidate any law involved in that case. Because a jury's guilty decision must be unanimous, it takes only one vote to effectively nullify a bad "act of the legislature". Your 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 unjust or unconstitutional law.

The government cannot deprive anyone of "Liberty", without your consent! If you feel the statute involved in any criminal case being tried before you is unfair, or that it infringes upon the defendant's God-given inalienable or Constitutional rights, 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 obey an unjust command. In other words, if the defendant has disobeyed some man-made criminal statute, and the statute is unjust, the defendant has in substance, committed no crime. Jurors, having ruled then on the justice of the law involved and

finding it opposed in whole or in part to their own natural concept of what is basically right, are bound to hold for the acquittal of said defendant.

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 there as a fool, merely to agree with the majority, but as a qualified judge in your right to see that justice is done. 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 good conscience disagree, you can await the reading of the verdict secure in the knowledge you have voted your conscience and convictions, not those of someone else. So you see, as a juror, you are one of a panel of twelve judges with the responsibility of protecting all innocent Americans from unjust laws.

4.15.3 Jurors Must Know Their Rights:

You must know your rights! Because, once selected for jury duty, nobody will inform you of your power to judge both law and fact. In fact, the judge's instructions to the jury may be to the contrary. Another quote from US vs Dougherty (cited earlier):

The fact that there is widespread existence of the jury's prerogative, and approval of its existence as a necessary counter to case-hardened judges and arbitrary prosecutors, does not establish as an imperative that the jury must be informed by the judge of that power".

Look at that quote again. the court ruled jurors have the right to decide the law, but they don't have to be told about it. It may sound hypocritical, but the Dougherty decision conforms to an 1895 Supreme Court decision that held the same thing. In *Sparf v. US* (156 US 51), the court ruled that although juries have the right to 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 as unfair as it appears on the surface? It may be, but the logic behind such a decision is plain enough.

In our Constitutional Republic (note I didn't say democracy) the people have granted certain limited powers to government, preserving and retaining their God-given inalienable rights. So, if it is indeed the juror's right to decide the law, then the citizens should know what their rights are. They need not be told by the courts. After all, the Constitution makes us the masters of the public servants. Should a servant have to tell a master what his rights are? Of course not, it's our responsibility to know what our rights are! The idea that juries are to judge only the "facts" is absurd and contrary to historical fact and law. Are juries present only as mere pawns to rubber stamp tyrannical acts of the government? We The People wrote the supreme law of the land, the Constitution, to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Who better to decide the fairness of the laws, or whether the laws conform to the Constitution?

4.15.4 Our Defense - Jury Power:

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

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

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

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

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

4.16.1 The united States of America

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

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

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

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

Now, the government knows it cannot tax those Citizens who live and work outside the territorial jurisdiction of Article I, 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 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 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. section 111, and the rest of the taxing law is in Title 26, The Internal Revenue Code. The Social Security Board had already created an overlay of a "Federal Area."

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 4 - THE STATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

4.16.2 The "SHADOW" States of the Buck Act

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

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 you be involved in any activity that would make you subject to "federal laws". You cannot have a valid **Social Security Number**, a "resident" driver's license, or a motor vehicle registered in your name. You cannot have a "federal" bank account, a Federal Register Account Number relating to Individual persons [SSN], (see **Executive Order Number 9397**, November 1943), or any other known "contract implied in fact" that would place you within any "Federal area" and thus within the territorial jurisdiction of the municipal laws of Congress. Remember, all **Acts** of Congress are territorial in nature and only apply within the territorial jurisdiction of Congress. (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. 3, 70 S.Ct. 10 (1949); **New York Central R.R. Co. v. Chisholm**, 268 U.S. 29, 31-32, 69 L.Ed. 828, 45 S.Ct. 402 (1925).)

There has been created a fictional "*Federal State within a state*". See *Howard v. Sinking Fund of Louisville*, 344 U.S. 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. (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 identified by the use of two-letter abbreviations like "*CA*", "*AZ*" and "*TX*", as distinguished from the authorized abbreviations like "*Calif.*", "*Ariz.*" and "*Tex.*", etc. This fictional State also uses **ZIP Codes** which are within the municipal, exclusive legislative jurisdiction of Congress.

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 4 - THE STATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.17 The Solution

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Uniform Commercial Code, Section 1-207

Performance or Acceptance Under Reservation of Rights

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

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

Bill of Rights - Article VII (Seventh Amendment)

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

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

By the way, a true sovereign Citizen of any one of the several States is actually a non-resident alien to the United States. Guess who isn't required to file an IRS 1040 Income Tax Returns? You guessed it, non-resident aliens. Why? Because, we

are foreign to the United States. We were not born in the District of Columbia and we are not residents of the District of Columbia.

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

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

However, there are certain conditions and circumstances whereupon a non-resident alien might be required to file a 1040-NR tax return. Generally, compensation for one's labor, which is not INCOME, is simply a fair trade for his Life. It is 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 Constitutional Protection. Rather, income is profit or gain of principle, as in an investment, where one would be required to pay capital gains taxes.

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

It is absolutely crucial to know and understand that one must rescind and revoke **ALL** signatures and powers of attorney that one might have **EVER** committed to with the Federal Government in their **LIFE TIME**. For example, if the first IRS 1040 tax return you ever filed was in 1960, then you must notify the IRS that you are revoking your signature on **ALL** 1040 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 you've signed since 1968.

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