The Uniform Commercial Code is For Slaves

by Sovereignty International (a trust)

C/O 6340 Lake Worth Blvd., #437

Fort Worth, Texas

ZIP CODE EXEMPT

engineerwin@yahoo.com

Administrating-Your-Public-Servants@GoogleGroups.com

Administrating-Your-Public-Servants@YahooGroups.com

www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi

https://sovereigntyinternational.wordpress.com

The Uniform Commercial Code = Slavery

- I keep getting people contacting me about;
 - Accessing their treasury account
 - Becoming a "secured party creditor"
 - Filing documents under the Uniform Commercial
 Code
- Many people like to use terminologies that are found in the Uniform Commercial Code like "Secured Party Creditor" or "Creditor" or any other terminology in the UCC

Contact Information

- My Blog is; http://sovereigntyinternational.wordpress.com
- Website www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi
- Email engineerwin@yahoo.com
- Youtube profile sovereignliving
- Facebook Community Page Deleted
 - Private Group Sovereignty International Being deleted
- Yahoo Private Group Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
- Google Private Group Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
- Follow me on twitter @engineerwin
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Commercial Law = Roman Law

- "commercial law. 1. The substantive law dealing with the sale and distribution of goods, the financing of credit transactions on the security of the goods sold, and negotiable instruments... Most American commercial law is governed by the **Uniform Commercial Code.** — Also termed mercantile law." Black's Law Dictionary 8th Edition page 810
- NOT ALL commercial law is governed by the UCC
- If military script / commercial paper / Federal
 Reserve Notes / Bank of Canada Notes (etc) is used,
 then it is governed by the UCC

Clearfield Doctrine

 "Governments [any sovereign] descend to the level of a mere private corporation, and take on the characteristics of a mere private citizen...where private corporate commercial paper [Federal Reserve Notes] and securities [checks] is concerned For purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as entities entirely separate from government." Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States 318 U.S. 363 (1943)

Perpetual Warfare

- "Under International Law of Warfare, all parties to a cause must appear by nom de guerre, because an "alien enemy cannot maintain an action during the war in his own name". Merriam-Webster Dictionary, pg. 1534
- "A mixed war is one which is made on one side by public authority, and the other by mere <u>private</u>
 persons." Black's Law Dictionary 5th Ed., page 1420

Subscription Channels

- Vid.me shut down on 15 December & youtube channel called Sovereignty International is terminated
- I made the exclusive content available on my website but you will need a google account set up
- 2 subscription levels, and I accept crypto currencies
- \$2.99/month or \$19.99/year for the videos only
- \$4.99/month or \$39.99/year for videos plus unlimited consultations – I am NOT a liar (Attorney) but I can tell you what I would do and where to find forms
- ❖ The ONLY power that the N.W.O. satanists have over us is through fraud and deception, and my agenda is to expose it for all our benefit − I cannot fight all of the battles
- Currently publishing 1-video a week

Advertisement Exclusive Content

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

Upcoming Exclusive Content

- Revocation of Signature training
- Third Party Witness Training
- Federal Habeas Corpus Training
- Revocation of Voter Registration
- Criminal Complaint Training
- Lawsuit Training
- Other Training (requests?)
- All forms, files and other instructions are available for free on my 2 private groups at YahooGroups and GoogleGroups
- All exclusive content will be on my website and you can buy a subscription there 2017

- UNIDROIT stands for the unification of private law (law merchant) and the website says that 63 countries have adopted it, and it is designed to be automatically implemented
- Canada and United States have been signatories of the UNIDROIT treaty for over 30 years
- UNIDROIT website says nothing about Texas, or Arizona, or any of the American States, or the Canadian provinces, therefore the UNIDROIT application in the American States, and the Canadian Provinces, is ONLY in federal areas ONLY.

- UNIDROIT covers;
 - Negotiable instruments -Civil procedure
 - Civil Liability
 Secured transactions
 - Legal status of women
 -Maintenance obligations
 - Contracts (in general) -Banking law
 - Transportation -Leasing
 - Franchising-Hotels
 - Insurance, and then they make it mandatory
 - Anythiing related to marriage, divorce, and children
 - Municipal Law
 - Much more (see the website)

- Canada and United States are signatories to the UNIDROIT Statute
- As of this date 63 countries have signed onto the UNIDROIT Statute
- See Corruption in the Courts 3 & 4 for more information

UNIDROIT Statute

- Texas is NOT listed
- Arizona is NOT listed
- No American State is listed
- Alberta is NOT listed
- British Columbia is NOT listed
- Ontario is NOT listed
- No Canadian province is listed
- Therefore, anything involving motor vehicles or the courts, is both commercial and federal, and therefore by consent

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General Assembly Governing Council

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UNIDROIT covers

- Covers mandatory insurance for motor vehicles
- Anything related to marriage, divorce, and children
- ALL categories covered by UNIDROIT are also categories where ONLY commercial paper (Federal Reserve Notes / Bank of Canada Notes / Bank of England Notes / etc) can be used – they do NOT accept anything but commercial paper – if you pay them with anything else, they convert it to commercial paper

Juidroit.org - INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW

- 1955 Benelux Treaty on Compulsory Insurance against Civil Liability in respect of Motor Vehicles (Council of Europe);
- 1956 Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) (UN/ECE);
- 1958 Convention concerning the recognition and enforcement of decisions relating to maintenance obligations towards children (Hague Conference on Private International Law);
- 1959 European Convention on Compulsory Insurance against Civil Liability in respect of Motor Vehicles (Council of Europe);
- 1962 European Convention on the Liability of Hotel-keepers concerning the Property of their Guests (Council of Europe);

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Right to Travel

- "The term "Motor Vehicle" means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power <u>and used for commercial purposes</u> on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo.
- The term "used for commercial purposes" means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit." 18 USC § 31

MEMBERSHIP

Membership of UNDROIT is restricted to States acceding to the UNIDROIT Statute.

UNIDROIT's member States are drawn from the five continents and represent a variety of different legal, economic and political systems as well as different cultural backgrounds.

To find the date when a particular State became a member of UNIDROIT click on the relevant national flag.

The following 63 States are members of UNIDROIT.

	MEMBER STATES	NATIONAL AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR MEMBER STATES' RELATIONS WITH UNIDROIT
	Argentina	Embassy of Argentina in Italy
X	Australia	Attorney-General's Department
	Austria	Federal Ministry of Justice
	Belgium	Federal Public Service Justice
	Bolivia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Brazil	Embassy of Brazil in Italy
	Bulgaria	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
*	Canada	Justice Canada
	Chile	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	China	Ministry of Commerce, Treaty and Law Department

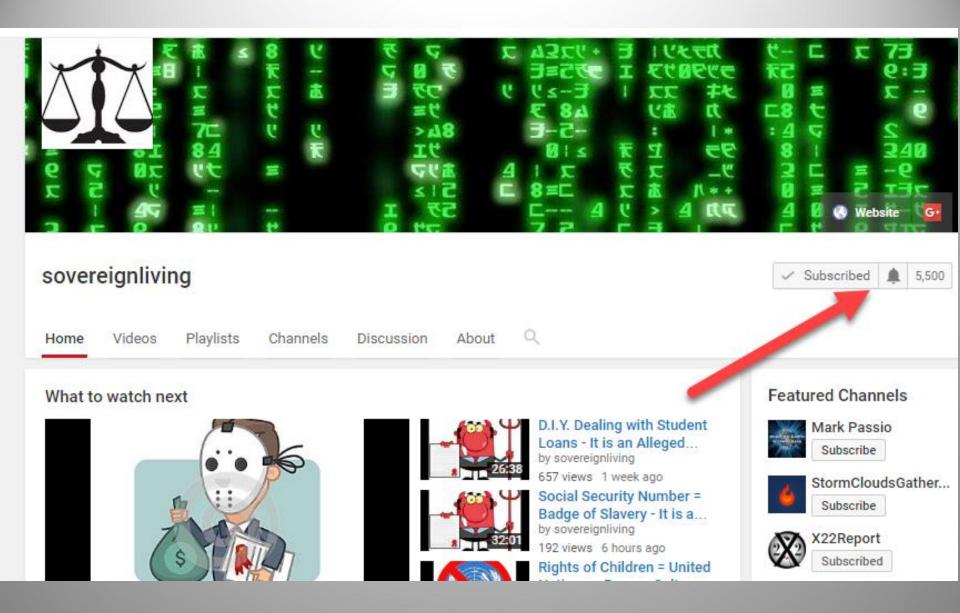
	Romania	Ministry of Justice
	Russian Federation	Ministry for Trade and Economic Development
	San Marino	Secretariat of State
	Saudi Arabia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Slovakia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Slovenia	Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia
	South Africa	South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)
	Spain	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
	Sweden	Ministry of Justice
	Switzerland	Federal Office of Justice
	Tunisia	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
	Turkey	Ministry of Justice General Directorate of International Law and Foreign Relations
*	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
X	United States of America	Department of State
,	Uruguay	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Venezuela	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

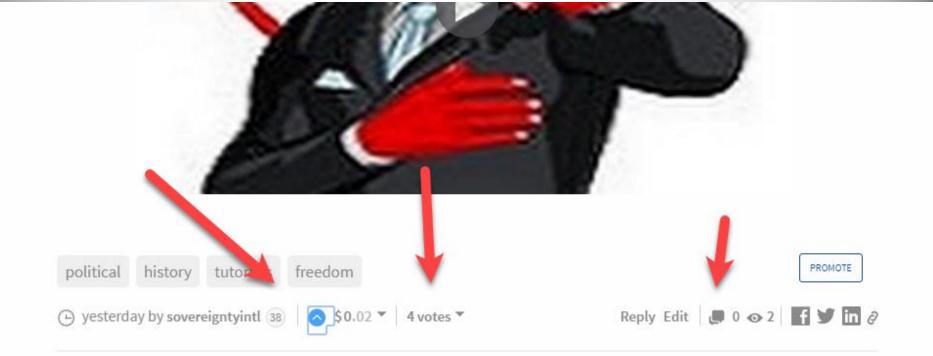
UNIDROIT Statute

Anything in America (Canada or United States)
 & (federal or state) involving motor vehicles,
 or the courts, or the banks, or finance, or
 municipal corporations, is actually federal, and
 falls under UNIDROIT

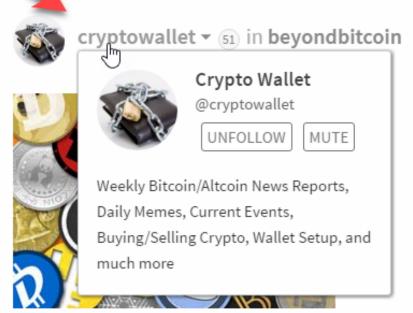
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What Should Your Crypto Coin Portfolio Look Like?



3 hours ago

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

Municipal Corporation

"There has been created a fictional federal State (of) xxxxxx within a State. See Howard v. Sinking Fund of Louisville, 344 U.S. 624, 73 S.Ct. 465, 476, 97 L.Ed. 617 (1953);" Schwarts v. O'Hara TP School District, 100 A 2d. 621, 625, 375, Pa. 440

Municipal corporation

 "Two national governments exist, one to be maintained under the Constitution, with all its restrictions, the other to be maintained by Congress outside and independently of that instrument" Dissenting opinion of Justice Marshall Harlan. Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 1901

Corporations Everywhere!

"A State does not owe its origin to the Government of the United States, in the highest or in any of its branches. It was in existence before it. It derives its authority from the same pure and sacred source as itself: The voluntary and deliberate choice of the people... A State is altogether exempt from the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, or from any other exterior authority, unless in the special instances where the general Government has power derived from the Constitution itself... p. 448 "The question to be determined is, whether this State, so respectable, and whose claim soars so high, is amenable to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States? This question, important in itself, will depend on others, more important still; and may perhaps, be ultimately resolved into one, no less radical than this- "do the people of the United States form a NATION? "By that law the several States and Governments spread over our globe, are considered as forming a society, not a NATION." [caps in the original.] Chisholm. Ex'r v. Georgia, 2 Dall. 419, 1 L.Ed. 440 (1794)

Military Script = Commerce

- "Sec. 15. As used in this Act the term "United States" means the Government of the United States...the term "currency of the United States" means currency which is legal tender in the United States, and includes United States notes,...Federal Reserve Notes..." Gold Reserve Act of 1934, 48 Stat. 337
- "The forced loans of 1862 and 1863, in the form of legal tender notes, were vital forces in the struggle for national supremacy. They formed a part of the public debt of the United States, the validity of which is solemnly established by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution." Julliard v. Greenman, 110 US 432

Commerce = Fraud

- Federal Reserve Notes / Bank of Canada Notes / Bank of England Notes / etc = Commercial paper = private money system
- "There is a distinction between a debt discharged and one paid. When discharged, the debt still exists, though divested of its character as a legal obligation during the operation of the discharge." Stanek v. White (1927), 172 Minn. 390, 215 N.W. 781

Gold or Silver are for Barter

- "At common law only gold and silver were a legal tender. (2 Inst. 577.)" McClarin v. Nesbit, 2 Nott & McC. (11 S.C.L.) 519 (1820)
- Crypto Currencies facilitate barter
- Crypto Currencies are NOT a private money system
- Crypto Currencies are NOT commercial paper
- "Legal Tender" = Something that government considers money

Commerce

- What is "commerce"
 - Commerce has many names
 - A common law contract is NOT commercial
 - Commerce deals ONLY with fictitious entities
- You can make a common law contract without being in "commerce"

Commerce is Known by Many Names

- Martial Law
- Civil Law
- Law Merchant
- Private International Law
- Roman Law
- Municipal Law
- Canon Law

Roman Law

 The root of all of this law is Roman Law and that comes from the Roman Cult

Advertisement - Other Videos

- Bankster Thieves playlist
- Roman Cult playlist
- Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
- BAR Members 1 3
- D.I.Y. How NOT to Volunteer for the Selective Service and the Draft
- Martial Law is here!
- D.I.Y. No Income Tax
- D.I.Y. Free Mail
- D.I.Y. Kangaroo Courts 1 − 15
- Canada Border PIGs playlist

Commercial Law = Admiralty Law

 "There must be uniformity in maritime law; the principles of maritime laws are applicable to commercial law, and therefore, there must be uniformity in the commercial law." Swift v. Tyson, 16 Pet 1, (1842)

Insurance is under Admiralty Law

 "There is no more reason why the admiralty should have cognizance of bottomery instruments, as maritime contracts, than of policies of insurance. Both are executed on land, and both intrinsically respect maritime risks, injuries, and losses." Be Lovio v. Boit et al., 2 Gall 398, Fed Cases 3, 776, p. 444 (1815)

Martial Law is Commercial

"The Fourteenth Amendment is an extension of national military powers presently used in a municipal character and enforced by municipal laws, stretched far beyond their original limitations and enforced in Article I Tribunals." Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court,

Civil Law is Commercial

"...the delegation of cognizance of 'all civil cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction' to the courts of the United States comprehends all maritime contracts, torts and injuries. The later branch is necessarily bounded by the locality; the former extends over all contracts (wheresoever they may be made or executed, or whatsoever may be the form of the stipulations) which relate to the navigation, business or commerce of the sea." De Lovio v. Boit et al., 2 Gall 398, Fed Cases 3,776, p. 444 (1815)

Civil Law is Commercial

 "And the forms and modes of proceedings in causes of equity, and of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction, shall be according to the civil law." Wayman and another v. Southard and another, 10 Wall 1, p. 317.

Civil Law is Commercial

"In the meantime, "Civil Law" was the form of law imposed in the Roman **Empire which was largely (if not** wholly) governed by martial law rule." Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court,

Commercial Law = Roman law

""The Roman law is the body of rules that governed the social relations of many peoples in Europe, Asia, and Africa for some period between the earliest prehistoric times and 1453 A.D... Yet the essential fact is that no present-day community ... consciously applies as binding upon its citizens the rules of Roman law in their unmodified form. That law is an historical fact. It would have only a tepid historical interest ... if it were not for the circumstance that, before it became a purely historical fact, it was worked into the foundation and framework of what is called the civil law" Max Radin, Handbook of Roman Law 1 (1927)." Black's Law Dictionary 8th Edition pg 4141-4142

Commercial Law = Roman law

- Roman Law is voluntary
- Under the UCC, all debt is Roman Law and includes the following
 - Bonds
 - Promissory Notes
 - Mortgages
 - Stock Certificates
 - Negotiable Instruments
 - Bank Notes
 - All Securities
 - etc

References

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

Commercial Law = Roman Law

"BANK NOTE, contracts. A bank note resembles a common promissory note, (q. v.) issued by a bank or corporation authorized to act as a bank. It is in fact a promissory note, but such notes are not, for many purposes, to be considered as mere securities for money; but are treated as money, in the ordinary course and transactions of business, by the general consent of mankind..."

Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

Commercial Law = Roman Law

 "Scrip - Certificates of ownership, either absolute or conditional, of shares in a public company, corporate profits, etc. Pub. St. Mass. 1882, p. 1295. The term has also been applied in the United States to warrants or other like orders drawn on a municipal treasury (Alma v. Guaranty Sav. Bank, 60 Fed. 207, 8 C. C. A. 564,) ... and to the fractional paper currency issued by the United States during the period of the Civil War." Black's Law Dictionary 2nd Edition (1910)

Uniform Commercial Code = Roman Law

- A "Person" is a legal entity
- ""Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity." UCC 1 § 201 (b)(27) [emphasis added]

Uniform Commercial Code = Roman Law

- ""Consumer" means an individual ..." UCC 1 § 201
 (b)(11)
- ""Defendant" includes a person ..." UCC 1 § 201
 (b)(14)
- ""Party", as distinguished from "third party", means a person..." UCC 1 § 201 (b)(26)
- ""Purchaser" means a person ..." UCC 1 § 201
 (b)(30)
- ""Buyer in ordinary course of business" means a person ..." UCC 1 § 201 (b)(9)

Uniform Commercial Code

- ""Representative" means a person empowered to act for another, including an agent, an officer of a corporation or association, and a trustee, executor, or administrator of an estate." UCC 1 § 201 (b)33)
- ""Bank" means <u>a person</u> engaged in the business of banking..." UCC 1 § 201 (b)(4)

Uniform Commercial Code

"Whenever [the Uniform Commercial Code]
 <u>creates a "presumption"</u> with respect to a
 fact, or provides that a fact is "presumed,"
 <u>the trier of fact must find the existence of the</u>
 <u>fact unless and until evidence is introduced</u>
 <u>that supports a finding of its nonexistence</u>."
 UCC § 1-206 Presumptions [emphasis added]

US citizens are Enemies of the State

- "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States..." 14th Amendment Section 1
- See The (so-called) Fourteenth Amendment is Unconstitutional video

US Citizen = Roman Law = Roman Cult

*"A "citizen of the United States" is a civilly dead entity operating as a co-trustee and co-beneficiary of the PCT (Public Charitable Trust), the constructive, cestui que trust of US Inc. under the 14th Amendment, which upholds the debt of the USA and US Inc." Congressional Record, June 13 1967, pp. 15641-15646

US Citizen = Roman Law = Roman Cult

❖"... (E)very taxpayer is a cestui qui trust having sufficient interest in the preventing abuse of the trust to be recognized in the field of this court's prerogative jurisdiction . "In Re Bolens (1912), 135 N.W. 164

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US citizen = Taxpayer = Slave

> "Slater's protestations to the effect that he derives no benefit from the United States government have no bearing on his legal obligation to pay income taxes. Cook v. Tait, 265 U.S. 47, 44 S.Ct. 444, 68 L.Ed. 895 (1924); Benitez Rexach v. United States, 390 F.2d 631, (1st Circ.), cert. denied 393 U.S. 833, 89 S.Ct. 103, 21 L.Ed.2d 103 (1968). Unless the defendant can establish that he is not a citizen of the United States, the IRS possesses authority to attempt to determine his federal tax liability." UNITED STATES of America v. William M. SLATER (1982) (D. Delaware) 545 F.Supp 179, 182. [emphasis added]

US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- ❖ "Chap. 854. An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."
- ❖ "The Legal Estate to be in Cestui Que Use"
 Chapter Fifty-Six in Sec. 1617, at 31 Stat. 1432

US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- *"Chap. 854. An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia." which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at 2, where it says;
- "And be it further enacted, That in the interpretation and construction of said code the following rules shall be observed namely:...
- "Third. The word "person" shall be held to apply to partnerships and corporations, ...", [emphasis added]

US citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- ❖ "Chap. 854. An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia." which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at Chapter One Laws Remaining in Force, Subchapter Three Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in Sec. 117, at 31 Stat. 1208, where it says;
- *"SEC. 117. That in addition to the jurisdiction conferred in the preceding section, plenary jurisdiction is hereby given to the said court holding the said special term to hear and determine all questions..." [emphasis added]

US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- *"Chap. 854. An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia." which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at Chapter three Absence for Seven Years, in Sec. 252, at 31 Stat. 1230, where it says;
- ❖ "SEC. 252. PRESUMPTION OF DEATH. If any person shall leave his domicile without any known intention of changing the same, and shall not return or be heard from for seven years from the time of his so leaving, he shall be presumed to be dead, in any case wherein his death shall come in question, unless proof be made that he was alive within that time."

Cestui que Trust = Roman Cult

"Yet still it was found difficult to set bounds to ecclesiastical ingenuity; for when they were driven out of all their former holds, they devised a new method of conveyance, by which the lands were granted, not to themselves directly, but to nominal feoffees to the use of the religious houses; thus distinguishing between the possession and the use, and receiving the actual profits, while the seisin of the lands remained in the nominal feoffee, who was held by the courts of equity (then under the direction of the clergy) to be bound in conscience to account to his cestui que use for the rents and emoluments of the estate: and it is to these inventions that our practitioners are indebted for the introduction of uses and trusts, the foundation of modern conveyancing." Tomlins Law Dictionary 1835 edition, Volume 2 under the definition of Mortmain

Commerce = UCC = Roman Law

"(h) DEFINITION's. "(3) MOTOR VEHICLE.-The term 'motor vehicle' means a self-propelled vehicle which is registered for highway use under the laws of any State or foreign country. "(4) SECURITY.-The term 'security' means any bond, debenture, note, or certificate or other evidence of indebtedness, issued by a corporation or a government or political subdivision thereof, with interest coupons or in registered form, share of stock, voting trust certificate, or any certificate of interest or participation in, certificate of deposit or receipt for, temporary or interim certificate for, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase any of the foregoing: negotiable instrument: or money." Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966 at Public Law 89-719 at 80 Stat. 1130-1131

Uniform Commercial Code

 "Unless displaced by the particular provisions of [the Uniform Commercial Code], the principles of law and equity, including the law merchant and the law relative to capacity to contract, principal and agent, estoppel, fraud, misrepresentation, duress, coercion, mistake, bankruptcy, and other validating or invalidating cause supplement its provisions." UCC § 1-103(b)

 "... [T]he body of learning we call conflict of laws elsewhere is called private international law because it is applied to adjustment of private interests, while public international law is applicable to the relations between states." Garner v. Teamsters, Chauffeurs & Helpers Local Union, 346 US 485, 495; 98 L Ed 228; 74 S Ct 161

"In the sense of <u>public</u> international law, the several states of the Union are neither foreign to the United States nor are they foreign to each other, but <u>such is not the case in the field of private international law."</u>
 Robinson v. Norato, 71 RI 256, 43 A2d 467, 162 ALR 362.

 The Uniform Commercial Code, by the copyright owner's own admission, is Private International Law.

- "A <u>private law</u> is one which is confined to particular individuals, associations, or <u>corporations</u>": 50 AmJur 12, p.28
- A private law can be enforced by a court of competent jurisdiction when statutes for its enforcement are enacted: 20 AmJur 33, pgs. 58, 59.
- Statutes creating corporations are <u>private acts</u>: 20 AmJur 35, p. 60.
- In this connection, the Federal Reserve Act is <u>private</u> <u>law</u>. Federal Reserve banks derive their existence and corporate power from the Federal Reserve Act:

 Armano v. Federal Reserve Bank 468 F.Supp 674 (1979).

- The distinction between <u>public and private acts</u> is not always sharply defined when published statutes are printed in their final form
- It is all private law and International Law (but, may be referred to as Private International Law), and it is owned by the same people that own public law 88-243 (1968). The UCC was written and is owned by UNIDROIT. It is in the Roman Cult (actually, it is only about one hundred yards from the "Holy See").
 : Case v. Kelly 133 U.S. 21 (1890).

- To properly address "public law", one must understand that it is "Private Corporate Charter" that owns the "P.L." and it is all "statutory". Public Law was converted to Public Policy in 1938 (policy = political = police). All private corporations, including governments, are under "public policy" and are to deal only with other corporations, as exemplified herein.
- Private Man is not affected by public law, public policy, private law, or anything else, as long as,
 Private Man does not harm another Private Man.
 He is not "statutory", but Lawful.

- Public means: of, concerning, or affecting the common unity of the people, the Assemblage of Private Man.
- Private means: not available for public use, control, or participation, belonging to a particular person or persons, as opposed to the public or the government (remember, as a corporation, the government becomes no more than any other corporate "person"), not holding an official or public position.
- The entire taxing and monetary systems are, hereby, placed under the U.C.C. The Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966.

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- "If the <u>common law</u> can try the cause, and give full redress, that alone takes away the <u>admiralty</u> jurisdiction." Ramsey v. Allegrie, 12 Wall 611, p. 411.
- "In Kreble's Reports, p. 500, quoted by Brown, it is expressly said, that without a stipulation, the admiralty has no jurisdiction at all over the person." Ramsey v. Allegrie, 12 Wall 611, p. 410.
- "The common law is the standard by which to ascertain what are proper cases for a prohibition to a court of admiralty, and not the civil law:" Bains v.
 The Scooner James and Catherine, Federal Cases 576 p. 56

Capitalization

-"Capitis Diminutio (meaning the diminishing of status through the use of capitalization) In Roman law. A diminishing or abridgment of personality; a loss or curtailment of a man's status or aggregate of legal attributes and qualifications." Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition, 1968

Words used in Commerce

- Resident residence (sovereigns inhabit, a home is an abode)
- Traffic
- Commissioner
- Motor Vehicle (Private Conveyance)
- Drive (people travel with private property)
- Human (living soul, a man)
- Liberty (people have freedom)
- Mail (people use the "post" i.e. postal address)
- Transportation

Words used in Commerce

- Passenger (guest)
- Debtor / Creditor
- Revenue
- Income (compensation for labor)
- Employee (compensation for labor contract)
- Spouse (wife)
- Children (son, daughter)
- Married (joined in holy matrimony)
- Assets (property)
- Tax payer (non tax payer)

Transportation

 "TRANSPORTATION, punishment. In the English law, this punishment is inflicted by virtue of sundry statutes; it was unknown to the common law. 2 H. Bl. 223. It is a part of the judgment or sentence of the court, that the party shall be transported or sent into exile. 1 Ch. Cr. Law, 789 to 796: Princ. of Pen. Law, c. 4 §2." Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

Traffic

 "TRAFFIC. Commerce, trade, sale or exchange of merchandise, bills, money and the like." Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

Liability

 "liability,n.1. The quality or state of being legally obligated or accountable; legal responsibility to another or to society, enforceable by civil remedy or criminal punishment < liability for injuries caused by negligence>. — Also termed legal liability; responsibility; subjection. 2. (often pl.) A financial or pecuniary obligation; DEBT <tax liability> <assets and liabilities>." Black's Law Dictionary 8th Edition p 2910

Roman Law

 in 1666 (notice the date), King Charles the 2nd signed the Cestui Que Vie Trust Act. Thus for the first time we have a Testamentary Trust, a trust for the deceased, into which the estate of the deceased is conveyed. On the same day this Act was signed into Law, the Town of London Burned. (Burning records maybe?) It is under this type of trust that you (if you are a "person") are now classified, you are a Fictional entity, as you legally died at the age of 7, and your property was put into an estate and the Government is the trustee.

Civil Law = Roman Law = Roman Cult

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

What happened?

- This has been going on from the beginning of time.
 - "Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother; usury of money, usury of victuals, usury of anything that is lent upon usury; Unto a stranger thou mayest lend upon usury; but unto thy brother thou mayest not lend upon usury;"

Deuteronomy 23: 19-20