



Martial Law = Democracy

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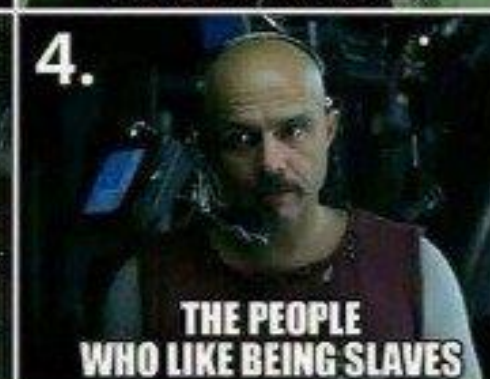
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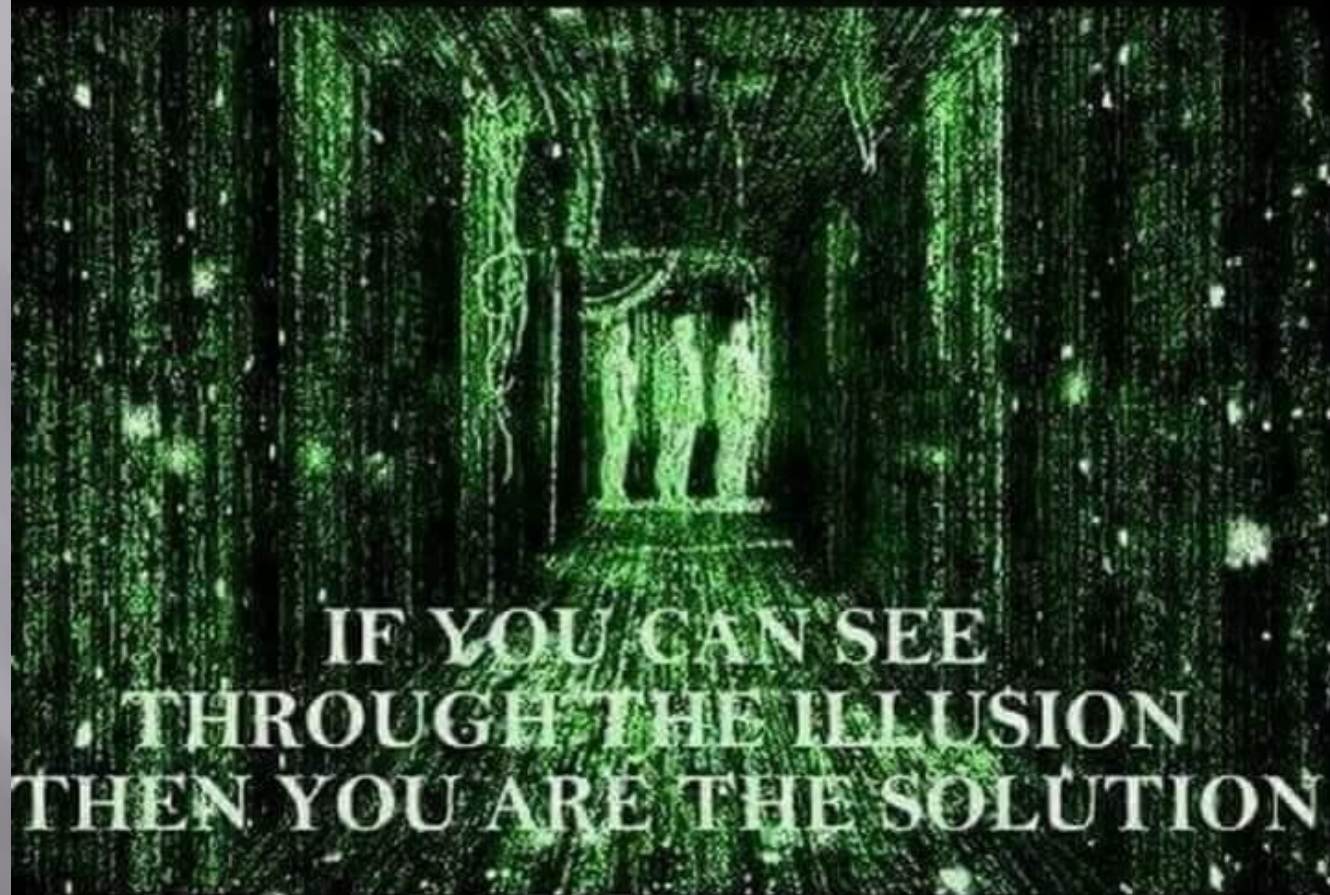
Disclaimers

- ▣ I am NOT a liar (lawyer)
- ▣ You should NEVER take my word for anything
- ▣ You should always do your own research
- ▣ I have provided references to aid you in your research
- ▣ I don't know everything and am open to any ideas

THERE ARE 4 TYPES OF PEOPLE YOU WILL MEET IN YOUR LIFE



Which one are you?
Do you really know for sure?
Are you who you think you are?
Get red pill here: @NoThanksIRS



IF YOU CAN SEE
THROUGH THE ILLUSION
THEN YOU ARE THE SOLUTION

**IF THE PEOPLE DO NOT KNOW THEIR BASIC RIGHTS
AND FREEDOMS,**



**HOW CAN THEY KNOW WHEN OR IF THEIR RIGHTS
AND FREEDOMS ARE BEING INFRINGED?**

**NEVER FORGET THE MEN WHO STARTED THIS
COUNTRY WERE**

FirearmsUnknown.com

**MARIJUANA GROWING, WHISKEY DRINKING,
TAX EVADING REBELS WHO LEFT THEIR BEDS
LATE AT NIGHT TO SHOOT AT COPS**

TRUE freedom
≠
government politics

"Society in every state is a blessing, but government even in its best state is but a necessary evil."

—Thomas Paine

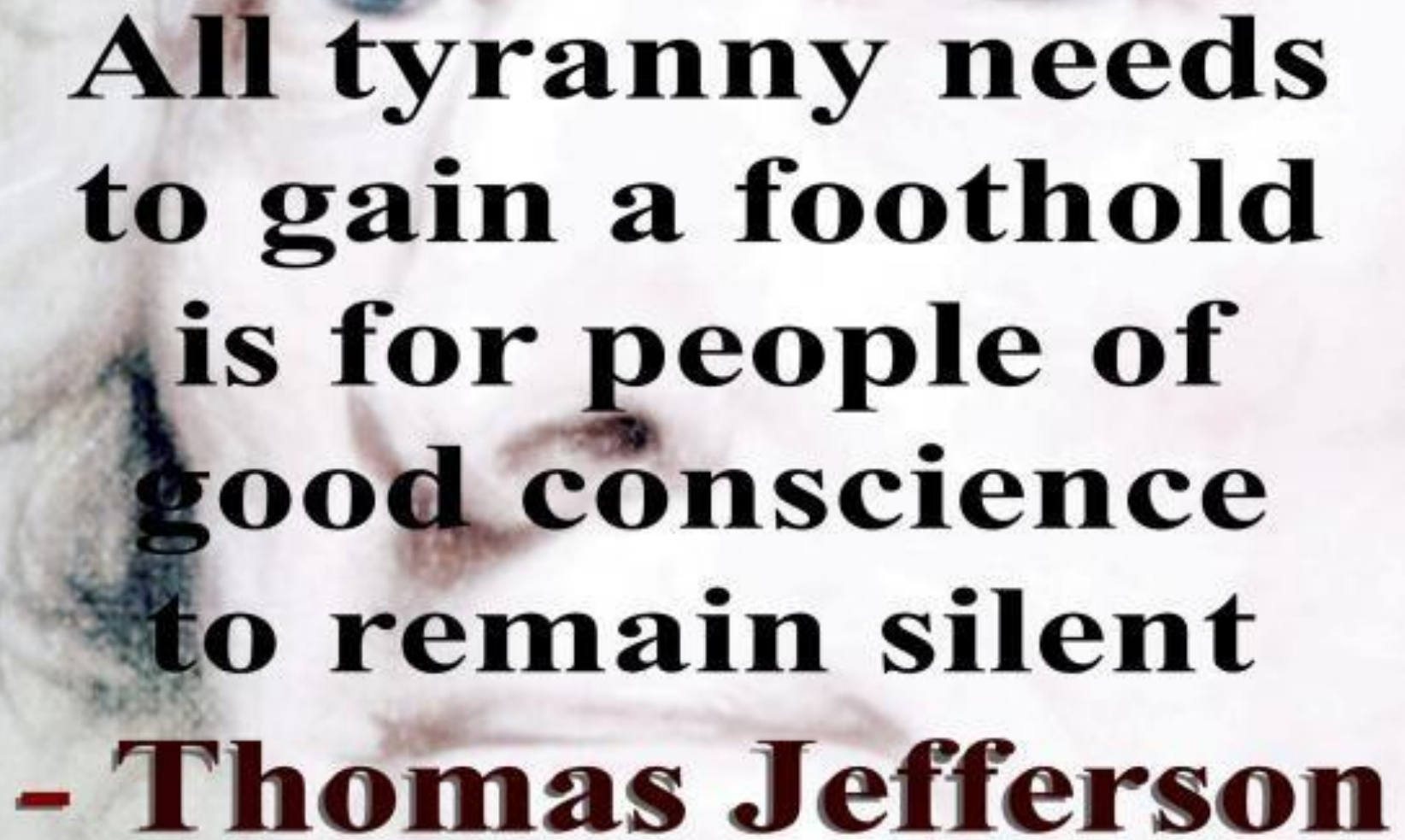




**Truth is treason in
the empire of lies.**

Ron Paul

“ quote fancy



**All tyranny needs
to gain a foothold
is for people of
good conscience
to remain silent
- Thomas Jefferson**

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

Martial Law is Here!



Benjamin Franklin

Outside Independence Hall when the Constitutional Convention of 1787 ended, Mrs. Powel of Philadelphia asked Benjamin Franklin, "Well, Doctor, what have we got, a republic or a monarchy?" With no hesitation whatsoever, Franklin responded, "A republic, if you can keep it."

AZ QUOTES

Martial Law is Here!

- ▣ “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),

Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges?

- ▣ Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 1901.
Dissenting opinion of Justice Marshall Harlan.
“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”
- ▣ I believe that the Constitution was inspired by God, but I hold no allegiance to some Roman Cult corporation run by Congress

Martial Law is Here!

- ▣ We have Military government
 - See the Texas (and other American States) are under a Military Occupation video
 - See the Alberta (and other Canadian States) are under a Military Occupation video
 - See the Martial Law is Here! Video
 - See the Dictatorship is Here! video
- ▣ Martial Law works on Presumption

Martial Law Is Here!

▣ 12 U.S. Op Atty Gen.
182, 12 June 1867

12 U.S. Op Atty Gen. 182, 12 June 1867

[Cite as 12 U.S. Op Atty. Gen. 182]

United States Attorney General

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

June 12, 1867.

I

*182 1. The powers and duties of the military commanders in the districts constituted by the act of March 2, 1867, 'to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' considered and determined.

2. The jurisdiction of military commissions under that act defined.

3. Summary of the points considered and determined in the former opinion of the Attorney General on this subject.

The PRESIDENT.

SIR

On the 24th ultimo, I had the honor to transmit for your consideration my opinion upon some of the questions arising under the reconstruction acts therein referred to. I now proceed to give my opinion on the remaining *183 questions upon which the military commanders require instructions.

1. As to the powers and duties of these commanders.

The original act recites in its preamble, that 'no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property exist' in those ten States, and that 'it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced' in those States 'until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established.'

The 1st and 2d sections divide these States into five military districts, subject to the military authority of the United States, as thereafter prescribed, and make it the duty of the President to assign from the officers of the army a general officer to the command of each district, and to furnish him with a military force to perform his duties and enforce his authority within his district.

The 3d section declares, 'that it shall be the duty of each officer, assigned as aforesaid, to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be null and void.'

The 4th section provides, 'That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or

12 U.S. Op Atty Gen. 182, 12 June 1867

- ▣ Military arrest
- ▣ Offenders = Martial Law
- ▣ Offense = Martial Law
- ▣ Martial Law = democracy

12 U.S. Op Atty Gen. 182, 12 June 1867

tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed, until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions: Provided, That no sentence of death *184 under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.'

The 5th section declares the qualification of voters in all elections, as well to frame the new constitution for each State, as in the elections to be held under the provisional government, until the new State constitution is ratified by Congress, and also fixes the qualifications of the delegates to frame the new constitution.

The 6th section provides, 'That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the 5th section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.'

The duties devolved upon the commanding general by the supplementary act relate altogether to the registration of voters, and the elections to be held under the provisions of that act. And as to these duties, they are plainly enough expressed in the act, and it is not understood that any question, not heretofore considered in the opinion referred to, has arisen, or is likely to arise, in respect to them.

My attention, therefore, is directed to the powers and duties of the military commanders under the original act.

We see clearly enough that this act contemplates two distinct governments in each of these ten States: the one military, the other civil. The civil government is recognized as existing at the date of the act. The military government is created by the act.

Both are provisional, and both are to continue until the new State constitution is framed and the State is admitted *185 to representation in Congress. When that event takes place, both these provisional governments are to cease. In contemplation of this act, this military authority and this civil authority are to be carried on together. The people in these States are made subject to both, and must obey both, in their respective jurisdictions.

There is, then, an imperative necessity to define as clearly as possible the line which separates the two jurisdictions, and the exact scope of the authority of each.

Now, as to the civil authority recognized by the act as the provisional civil government, it covered every department of civil jurisdiction in each of these States.

It had all the characteristics and powers of a State government--legislative, judicial, and executive--and was in the full and lawful exercise of all these powers, except only that it was not entitled to representation as a State of the Union.

This existing government is not set aside; it is recognized more than once by the

March 2, 1867. CHAP. CLII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Construction of a Jail in and for the District of Columbia," approved June [July] twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.*
Acts, p. 231.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a jail in and for the District of Columbia," approved June [July] twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as specifies the amounts to be raised and paid into the treasury of the United States by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, respectively, before the completion of said jail, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the proper authorities of the city of Washington, and they are hereby required, to raise, by tax or otherwise, and pay into the treasury of the United States, at or before the time of the completion of said jail, the sum of seventy-eight thousand dollars; and it shall be the like duty of the proper authorities of the city of Georgetown, and they are hereby required, to raise, by tax or otherwise, and pay into the treasury of the United States, at or before the time of the completion of said jail, the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 2, 1867.

March 2, 1867. CHAP. CLIII. — *An Act to provide for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States.*

Preamble. WHEREAS no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama, and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of brigadier-general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid, to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the govern-

Certain rebel States to be divided into military districts and subjected to military authority.
 First District.
 Second District.
 Third District.
 Fourth District.
 Fifth District.
 President to assign army officer to command each district.
 Military force to be detailed.
 Commanders of districts, their powers and duties.
 Local civil tribunals.
 Military tribunals.
 State interference declared null.
 Persons under military arrest to be speedily tried.
 Punishment.
 Sentences of military tribunals.

14 Stat. 428

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Preamble.

See Vol. xv.
pp. 2, 14, 29, 30.

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14 Stat. 428

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS. Sess. II. CH. 153. 1867.

429

ment of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions: *Provided*, That no sentence of death under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State: *Provided*, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote, under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
March 2, 1867. }

The President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

EDWD. MCPHERSON,
Clerk of H. R. U. S.

Sentences of death.

Conditions upon which such States shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress.

Delegates to convene to form constitution, by whom elected.

Provisions of constitutions as to the elective franchise.

Constitutions to be ratified by popular vote, to be approved by Congress.

The States to adopt the amendment to the Constitution, date, p. 366.

Senators and representatives to be admitted upon taking the oath, and this act becomes inoperative.

Proviso. Certain persons not eligible as members of the constitutional convention.

The civil government of such States to be provisional only until they are admitted to representation.

Who may vote in elections to office under provisional governments, and who are eligible to office.

Vol. xv. p. 4.

14 Stat. 428

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State: *Provided*, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

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Ante, p. 358.

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Vol. xv. p. 4.

12 U.S. Op Atty Gen. 182, 12 June 1867

- ▣ Registration of Voters = Martial law
- ▣ Registration of Voters = democracy
- ▣ Voters = US citizen / cestui que trust

US Citizen = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- ❖ “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

US Citizen = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- “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 Law = Roman Cult

- ❖ “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 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.”

US Citizen = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- ▣ 15 USC § 44 Definitions; “Corporation” “shall be deemed to include any company, trust, so-called Massachusetts trust, or association, incorporated or unincorporated, which is organized to carry on business for its own profit or that of its members, and has shares of capital or capital stock or certificates of interest, and any company, trust, so-called Massachusetts trust, or association, incorporated or unincorporated, without shares of capital or capital stock or certificates of interest, except partnerships, which is organized to carry on business for its own profit or that of its members.”

Cestui Que use = Roman Cult

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Cestui Que Vie Act 1666. (See end of Document for details)



I Cestui Que Vie Act 1666

1666 CHAPTER 11 18 and 19 Cha 2

An Act for Redresse of Inconveniencies by want of Proofoe of the Deceases of Persons beyond the Seas or absenting themselves, upon whose Lives Estates doe depend.

^{XI}Recital that Cestui que vies have gone bevond Sea. and that Reversioners cannot find out whether they are alive or dead.

Whereas diverse Lords of Mannours and others have granted Estates by Lease for one or more life or lives, or else for yeares determinable upon one or more life or lives And it hath often

Cestui Que use = Roman Cult

2

Cestui Que Vie Act 1666 (c. 11)

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Cestui Que Vie Act 1666. (See end of Document for details)

[I.] Cestui que vie remaining beyond Sea for Seven Years together and no Proof of their Lives, Judge in Action to direct a Verdict as though Cestui que vie were dead.

If such person or persons for whose life or lives such Estates have beene or shall be granted as aforesaid shall remaine beyond the Seas or elsewhere absent themselves in this Realme by the space of seaven yeares together and noe sufficient and evident prooffe be made of the lives of such person or persons respectively in any Action commenced for recovery of such Tenements by the Lessors or Reversioners in every such case the person or persons upon whose life or lives such Estate depended shall be accounted as naturally dead, And in every Action brought for the recovery of the said Tenements by the Lessors or Reversioners their Heires or Assignes, the Judges before whom such Action shall be brought shall direct the Jury to give their Verdict as if the person soe remaining beyond the Seas or otherwise absenting himselfe were dead.

Cestui Que use = 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

Intermediate Summary

- ▣ All “persons” are aliens and cestui que trusts
- ▣ All statutes are for regulating aliens
- ▣ All statutes are international law
- ▣ All courts are dealing with International Law
- ▣ All Judges fall under the United Nations and United Nations treaties
- ▣ Martial Law is coming from the United Nations

12 U.S. Op Atty Gen. 182, 12 June 1867

act. It is not in any one of its departments, or as to any one of its functions, repealed or modified by this act. save only in the qualifications of voters, the qualifications of persons eligible to office, the manner of holding elections, and the mode of framing the constitution of the State. The act does not in any other respect change the provisional government, nor does the act authorize the military authority to change it.

The power of further changing it is reserved, not granted, and it is reserved to Congress, not delegated to the military commander.

Congress was not satisfied with the organic law or constitution under which this civil government was established. That constitution was to be changed in only one particular to make it acceptable to Congress, and that was in the matter of the elective franchise. The purpose, the sole object of this act, is to effect that change, and to effect it by the agency of the people of the State, or such of them as are made voters by means of elections provided for in the act, and in the meantime to preserve order and to *186 punish offenders, if found necessary, by military commissions.

We are, therefore, not at a loss to know what powers were possessed by the existing civil authority.

The only question is upon the powers conferred on the military authority.

Whatever power is not given to the military remains with the civil government.

We see, first of all, that each of these States is 'made subject to the military authority of the United States'--not to the military authority altogether, but with this express limitation--'as hereinafter prescribed.'

We must, then, examine what is thereafter provided, to find the extent and nature of the power granted.

This, then, is what is granted to the military commander: 'to protect all persons in their rights of person and property; to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals;' and he may do this by the agency of the criminal courts of the State, or, if necessary, he may have resort to military tribunals.

This comprises all the powers given to the military commander.

Here is a general clause, making it the duty of the military commander to give protection to all persons in their rights of person and property. Considered by itself, and without reference to the context and to other provisions of the act, it is liable, from its generality, to be misunderstood.

What sort of protection is here meant? What violations of the rights of person or of property are here intended? In what manner is this protection to be given? These questions arise at once.

It appears that some of the military commanders have understood this grant of power as all comprehensive, conferring on them the power to remove the executive and judicial officers of the State, and to appoint other officers in their places; to suspend the legislative power of the *187 State; to take under their control, by officers appointed by themselves, the collection and disbursement of the revenues of the State; to prohibit the execution of the laws of the State by the agency of its appointed officers and agents; to change the existing laws in matters affecting

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- ▣ The existing government is not set aside: it is recognized more than once by the act. It is not in any one of its departments or as to any one of its functions repealed or modified by this act, save only in the qualification of voters, the qualifications of persons eligible to office, the manner of holding elections, and the mode of framing the constitution of the state.
- ▣ Congress was not satisfied with the organic law or constitution under which this government was established.
- ▣ That constitution was to be changed in only one particular to make it acceptable to congress and that was in the manner of the elective franchise

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- ▣ The purpose, the sole object of this act to effect that change and to effect it by the agency of the people of the State or such of them as are made voters by means of elections provided for in the act...

Republic or Democracy

- ▣ Prior to the civil war, property owners were the electors
- ▣ Registration was not required
- ▣ Simply being a land owner was all that was required to vote

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purely civil and private rights; to suspend or enjoin the execution of the judgments and decrees of the established State courts; to interfere in the ordinary administration of justice in the State courts, by prescribing new qualifications for jurors, and to change, upon the ground of expediency, the existing relations of the parties to contracts, giving protection to one party by violating the rights of the other party.

I feel confident that these military officers, in all they have done, have supposed that they had full warrant for their action. Their education and training have not been of the kind to fit them for the delicate and difficult task of giving construction to such a statute as that now under consideration. They require instruction, and nearly all of them have asked for instruction, to solve their own doubts, and to furnish to them a safe ground for the performance of their duties.

There can be no doubt as to the rule of construction according to which we must interpret this grant of power. **It is a grant of power to military authority, over civil rights and citizens, in time of peace. It is a new jurisdiction, never granted before, by which, in certain particulars and for certain purposes, the established principle that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority is reversed.**

The rule of construction to be applied to such a grant of power is thus stated in Dwarries on Statutes, p. 652: **'A statute creating a new jurisdiction ought to be construed strictly.'**

Guided by this rule, and in the light of other rules of construction familiar to every lawyer, especially of those which teach us that, in giving construction to single clauses, we must look to the context and to the whole ***188** law, that general clauses are to be controlled by particular clauses, and such construction is to be put on a special clause as to make it harmonize with the other parts of the statute so as to avoid repugnancy, I proceed to the construction of this part of the act.

To consider, then, in the first place, the terms of the grant. **It is of a power to protect all persons in their rights of person and property. It is not a power to create new rights, but only to protect those which exist and are established by the laws under which these people live. It is a power to preserve, not to abrogate; to sustain the existing frame of social order and civil rule, and not a power to introduce military rule in its place; in effect, it is police power; and the protection here intended is protection of persons and property against violence, unlawful force, and criminal infraction.** It is given to meet the contingency recited in the preamble, of a want of 'adequate protection for life and property' and the necessity also recited, 'that peace and good order should be enforced.'

This construction is made more apparent when we look at the immediate context, and see in what mode and by what **agency** this protection is to be secured. This duty or power of protection is to be performed by the suppression of insurrection, disorder, and violence, and by the punishment, either **by the agency of the State courts**, or by military commissions, when necessary, **of all disturbers of the public peace and criminals**; and it is declared, **that all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of this military authority, shall be null and void.**

The next succeeding clause provides for a **speedy trial of the offender**, forbids the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment, and **requires that sentences of these military courts, which involve the liberty or life of the accused, shall have the approval of the commanding general**, and, as to a sentence of death, the approval of the President, before execution.

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- ▣ It is a police power.

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All these special provisions have reference to the preservation^{*189} of order and protection against violence and crime. They touch no other department or function of the civil administration, save only its criminal jurisdiction, and even as to that the clear meaning of this act is, that it is not to be interfered with by the military authority, unless when a necessity for such interference may happen to arise.

I see no authority, nor any shadow of authority, for interference with any other courts, or any other jurisdiction, than criminal courts, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction.

The existing civil authority, in all its other departments--legislative, executive, and judicial--is left untouched.

There is no provision, even under the plea of necessity, to establish, by military authority, courts or tribunals for the trial of civil cases, or for the protection of such civil rights of person or property as come within the cognizance of civil courts, as contradistinguished from criminal courts.

In point of fact, there was no foundation for such a grant of power; for the civil rights act, and the freedmen's bureau act, neither of which is superseded by this act, made ample provision for the protection of all merely civil rights, where the laws or courts of these States might fail to give full, impartial protection.

I find no authority anywhere in this act for the removal by the military commander of the proper officers of a State, either executive or judicial, or the appointment of persons in their places.

Nothing short of an express grant of power would justify the removal or the appointment of such an officer. There is no such grant expressed or even implied. On the contrary, the act clearly enough forbids it. The regular State officials, duly elected and qualified, are entitled to hold their offices. They, too, have rights which the military commander is bound to protect, not authorized to destroy.

We find in the concluding clause of the 6th section of the act that these officials are recognized, and express provision is made to perpetuate them. It is enacted that, 'in all elections to any office under such provisional governments, ^{*190} all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the 5th section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of this act.'

This provision not only recognizes all the officers of the provisional governments, but, in case of vacancies, very clearly points out how they are to be filled; and that happens to be in the usual way, by the people, and not by any other agency or any other power, either State or federal, civil or military.

I find it impossible, under the provisions of this act, to comprehend such an official as a governor of one of these States appointed to office by one of these military commanders.

Certainly he is not the governor recognized by the laws of the State, elected by the people in the State, and clothed as such with the chief executive power. Nor is he appointed as a military governor for a State, which has no lawful governor, under the pressure of an existing necessity, to exercise powers at large.

The intention, no doubt, was to appoint him to fill a vacancy occasioned by a

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- ▣ I see no authority, nor any shadow of authority for interference with any other courts or any other jurisdiction than the criminal courts in the exercise of the criminal jurisdiction.
- ▣ The existing civil authority with all its other departments, - - - legislative, executive, and judicial, - - is left untouched.
- ▣ There is no provision, even under the plea of necessity to establish by military authority, courts or tribunals for the trial of civil cases or for the protection of such civil rights of person or property, as come within the cognizance of civil courts as contradistinguished with criminal courts.

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military order, and to put him in the place of the removed governor, to execute the functions of the office, as provided by law.

The law takes no cognizance of such an official, and he is clothed with no authority or color of authority.

What is true as to the governor is equally true as to all the other legislative, executive, and judicial officers of the State. If the military commander can oust one from his office, he can oust them all. If he can fill one vacancy, he can fill all vacancies, and thus usurp all civil jurisdiction into his own hands, or the hands of those who hold their appointments from him and subject to his power of removal, and thus frustrate the very right secured to the people by this act. Certainly this act is rigorous enough in the power which it gives. With all its severity, the *191 right of electing their own officers is still left with the people, and it must be preserved.

I must not be understood as fixing limits to the power of the military commander in case of an actual insurrection or riot. It may happen that an insurrection in one of these States may be so general and formidable as to require the temporary suspension of all civil government, and the establishment of martial law in its place. And the same thing may be true as to local disorder or riot, in reference to the civil government of the city or place where it breaks out. Whatever power is necessary to meet such emergencies the military commander may properly exercise.

I confine myself to the proper authority of the military commander where peace and order prevail. When peace and order do prevail, it is not allowable to displace the civil officers, and appoint others in their places, under any idea that the military commander can better perform his duties, and carry out the general purposes of the act by the agency of civil officers of his own choice rather than by the lawful incumbents. The act gives him no right to resort to such agency, but does give him the right to have 'a sufficient military force' to enable him 'to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.'

In the suppression of insurrection and riot the military commander is wholly independent of civil authority.

So, too, in the trial and punishment of criminals and offenders, he may supersede the civil jurisdiction.

His power is to be exercised in the special emergencies, and the means are put into his hands by which it is to be exercised, that is to say, 'a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority,' and military tribunals of his own appointment to try and punish offenders. These are strictly military powers, to be executed by military authority, not by the civil authority, or by civil officers appointed by him to perform ordinary civil duties.

*192 If these emergencies do not happen, if civil order is preserved, and criminals are duly prosecuted by the regular criminal courts, the military power, though present, must remain passive.

Its proper function is to preserve the peace, to act promptly when the peace is broken, and restore order.

When that is done, and the civil authority may again safely resume its functions, the military power again becomes passive, but on guard and watchful.

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This, in my judgment, is the whole scope of the military power conferred by this act; and, in arriving at this construction of the act, I have not found it necessary to resort to the strict construction which is allowable.

What has been said indicates my opinion as to any supposed power of the military commander to change or modify the laws in force.

The military commander is made a conservator of the peace, not legislator. His duties are military duties, executive duties; not legislative duties. He has no authority to enact or declare a **new code of laws** for the people within his district, under any idea that he can make a better code than the people have made for themselves.

The **public policy** is not committed to his discretion. The Congress which passed this act undertook, in certain grave particulars, to change these laws; and, these changes being made, the Congress saw no further necessity of change, but were content to leave all the other laws in full force, **but subject to this emphatic declaration: that, as to these laws, and such future changes as might be expedient, the question of expediency, and the power to alter, amend, or abolish, was reserved for 'the paramount authority of the United States, at any time, to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same.'** Where, then, does a military commander find his authority 'to abolish, modify, control, or supersede' any one of these laws?

The enumeration of the extraordinary powers exercised by the military commanders in some of the districts would extend this opinion to an unreasonable length.

*193 A few instances must suffice.

In one of these districts, the governor of a State has been deposed under a threat of military force, and another person, called a governor, has been appointed by the military commander to fill his place. Thus presenting the strange spectacle of an official intrusted with the chief power to execute the laws of the State, whose authority is not recognized by the laws he is called upon to execute.

In the same district, the judge of one of the criminal courts of the State has been summarily dealt with.

The act of Congress **does** give authority to the military commander, in cases of necessity, **to transfer the jurisdiction of a criminal court to a military tribunal; that being the specific authority over the criminal courts given by the act, no other authority over them can be lawfully exercised by the military commander.**

But, in this instance, the judge has, by military order, been ejected from his office, and **a private citizen has been appointed judge in his place by military authority, and is now in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction 'over all crimes, misdemeanors, and offences' committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.**

This military appointee is certainly not authorized to try any one for any offence as a member of a military tribunal, and **he has just as little authority to try and punish any offender as a judge of a criminal court of the State.**

It happens that this private citizen, thus placed on the bench, is to sit as the sole judge in a criminal court whose jurisdiction extends to cases involving the life of the accused.

If he has any judicial power in any case, he has the same power to take

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cognizance of capital cases, and to sentence the accused to death, and order his execution. A strange spectacle, where the judge and the criminal may very well 'change places;' for if the criminal has unlawfully taken life, so too does the judge. This is the inevitable result, for the only tribunal, the only judges, if they can be called judges, which a military commander *194 can constitute and appoint under this act, to inflict the death penalty, is a military court composed of a board, and called in the act a 'military commission.'

I see no relief for the condemned against the sentence of this agent of the military commander. It is not the sort of court whose sentence of death must be first approved by the commander and finally by the President, for that is allowed only where the sentence is pronounced by a 'military commission.' Nor is it a sentence pronounced by the rightful court of a State, but by a court and by a judge not clothed with authority under the laws of the State, but constituted by the military authority. As the representative of this military authority, this act forbids interference, 'under color of State authority,' with the exercise of his functions.

In another one of these districts a military order commands the governor of the State to forbid the reassembling of the legislature, and thus suspends the proper legislative power of the State. In the same district an order has been issued 'to relieve the treasurer of the State from the duties, bonds, books, papers, &c., appertaining to his office,' and to put an 'assistant quartermaster of United States volunteers' in place of the removed treasurer; the duties of which quartermaster-treasurer are thus summed up: He is to make to the headquarters of the district 'the same reports and returns required from the treasurer, and a monthly statement of receipts and expenditures; he will pay all warrants for salaries which may be or become due, and legitimate expenditures for the support of the penitentiary, State asylum, and the support of the provisional State government; but no scrip or warrants for outstanding debts of other kind than those specified will be paid without special authority from these headquarters. He will deposit funds in the same manner as though they were those of the United States.'

In another of these districts a body of military edicts, issued in general and specials orders regularly numbered, and in occasional circulars, have been promulgated, which *195 already begin to assume the dimensions of a code. These military orders modify the existing law in the remedies for the collection of debts, the enforcement of judgments and decrees for the payment of money, staying proceedings instituted, prohibiting in certain cases the right to bring suit, enjoining proceedings on execution for the term of twelve months, giving new liens in certain cases, establishing homestead exemptions, declaring what shall be a legal tender, abolishing in certain cases the remedy by foreign attachment, abolishing bail, 'as heretofore authorized,' in cases ex contractu, but not in 'other cases known as actions ex delicto,' and changing in several particulars the existing laws as to the punishment of crimes, and directing that the crimes referred to 'shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than two years, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof.' One of these general orders, being No. 10 of the series, contains no less than seventeen sections, embodying the various changes and modifications which have been recited.

The question at once arises in the mind of every lawyer, what power or discretion belongs to the court, having jurisdiction of any of these offences, to sentence a criminal to any other or different punishment than that provided by the law which vests him with jurisdiction.

The concluding paragraph of this order, No. 10, is in these words: 'Any law or ordinance heretofore in force in North Carolina or South Carolina, inconsistent

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with the provisions of this general order, are hereby suspended and declared inoperative.' Thus announcing, not only a power to suspend the laws, but to declare them generally inoperative, and assuming full powers of legislation by the military authority.

The ground upon which these extraordinary powers are based is thus set forth in military order, No. 1, issued in this district: 'The civil government now existing in North Carolina and South Carolina is provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United *196 States, at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same.' Thus far the provisions of the act of Congress are well recited. What follows is in these words: 'Local laws and municipal regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the proclamations of the President, or with such regulations as are or may be prescribed in the orders of the commanding general, are hereby declared to be in force; and, in conformity therewith, civil officers are hereby authorized to continue the exercise of their proper functions, and will be respected and obeyed by the inhabitants.'

This construction of his powers, under the act of Congress, places the military commander on the same footing as the Congress of the United States. It assumes that 'the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede,' is vested in him as fully as it is reserved to Congress. He deems himself a representative of that paramount authority. He puts himself upon an equality with the law-making power of the Union; the only paramount authority in our government, so far, at least, as the enactment of laws is concerned.

He places himself on higher ground than the President, who is simply an executive officer. He assumes, directly or indirectly, all the authority of the State, legislative, executive, and judicial, and in effect declares, 'I am the State.'

I regret that I find it necessary to speak so plainly of this assumption of authority.

I repeat what I have heretofore said, that I do not doubt that all these orders have been issued under an honest belief that they were necessary or expedient, and fully warranted by the act of Congress.

There may be evils and mischiefs in the laws which these people have made for themselves, through their own legislative bodies, which require change; but none of these can be so intolerable as the evils and mischiefs which must ensue from the sort of remedy applied.

*197 One can plainly see what will be the inevitable confusion and disorder which such disturbances of the whole civil policy of the State must produce. If these military edicts are allowed to remain, even during the brief time in which this provisional military government may be in power, the seeds will be sown for such a future harvest of litigation as has never been inflicted upon any other people.

There is, in my opinion, an executive duty to be performed here which cannot safely be avoided or delayed.

For, notwithstanding the paramount authority assumed by these commanders, they are not, even as to their proper executive duties, in any sense, clothed with a paramount authority. They are, at least, subordinate executive officers. They are responsible to the President for the proper execution of their duties, and upon him rests the final responsibility. They are his selected agents. His duty is not all performed by selecting such agents as he deems competent, but the duty remains with

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authority for arraigning a citizen before a military commission.

A person charged with crime in any of these military districts has rights to be protected, rights the most sacred and inviolable, and among these the right of trial by jury, according to the laws of the land. When a citizen is arraigned before a military commission on a criminal charge he is no longer under the protection of law, nor surrounded with those safeguards which are provided in the Constitution. This act, passed in a time of peace, when all the courts, State and federal, are in the undisturbed exercise of their jurisdiction, authorizes at the discretion of a military officer, the seizure, trial, and condemnation of the citizen. The accused may be sentenced to death, and the sentence may be executed without a judge. A sentence which forfeits all the property of the accused requires no approval. If it affects the liberty of the accused, it requires the approval of the commanding general; and if it affects his life, it requires the approval of the general and of the President. Military and executive authority rule throughout in the trial, the sentence, and the execution. No habeas corpus from any State court can be invoked; for this law declares, that 'all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be null and void.'

I repeat it, that nothing short of an absolute necessity can give any color of authority to a military commander *200 to call into exercise such a power. It is a power the exercise of which may involve him, and every one concerned, in the greatest responsibilities. The occasion for its exercise should be reported at once to the Executive, for such instructions as may be deemed necessary and proper.

Questions have arisen whether, under this power, these military commissions can take cognizance of offences committed before the passage of the act, and whether they can try and punish for acts not made crimes or offences by federal or State law.

I am clearly of opinion that they have no jurisdiction as to either. They can take cognizance of no offence that has not happened after the law took effect. Inasmuch as the tribunal to punish, and the measure or degree of punishment, are established by this act, we must construe it to be prospective, and not retroactive. Otherwise, it would take the character of an ex post facto law. Therefore, in the absence of any language which gives the act a retrospect, I do not hesitate to say it cannot apply to past offences.

There is no legislative power given under this military bill to establish a new criminal code. The authority given is to try and punish criminals and offenders, and this proceeds upon the idea that crimes and offences have been committed; but no person can be called a criminal or an offender for doing an act which, when done, was not prohibited by law.

But, as to the measure of punishment, I regret to be obliged to say that it is left altogether to the military authorities, with only this limitation: that the punishment to be inflicted shall not be cruel or unusual.

The military commission may try the accused, fix the measure of punishment, even to the penalty of death, and direct the execution of the sentence.

It is only when the sentence affects the 'life or liberty' of the person that it need be approved by the commanding general, and only in cases where it affects the life of the accused that it needs also the approval of the President.

*201 As to crimes or offences against the laws of the United States, the military authority can take no cognizance of them, nor in any way interfere with the regular



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Helping your child understand why he
may pose a threat to National Security

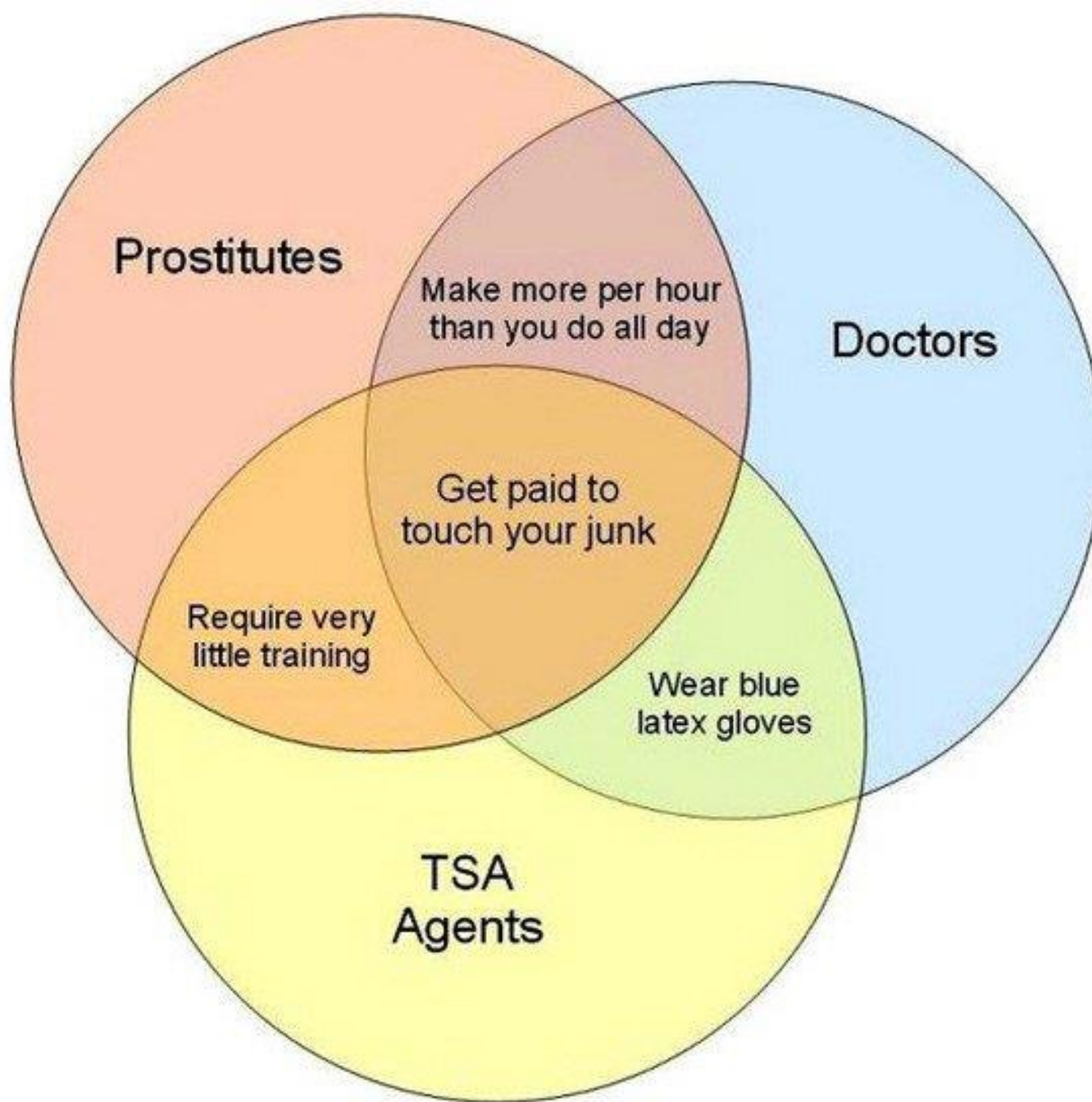


Ages 6
and up



Homeland
Security

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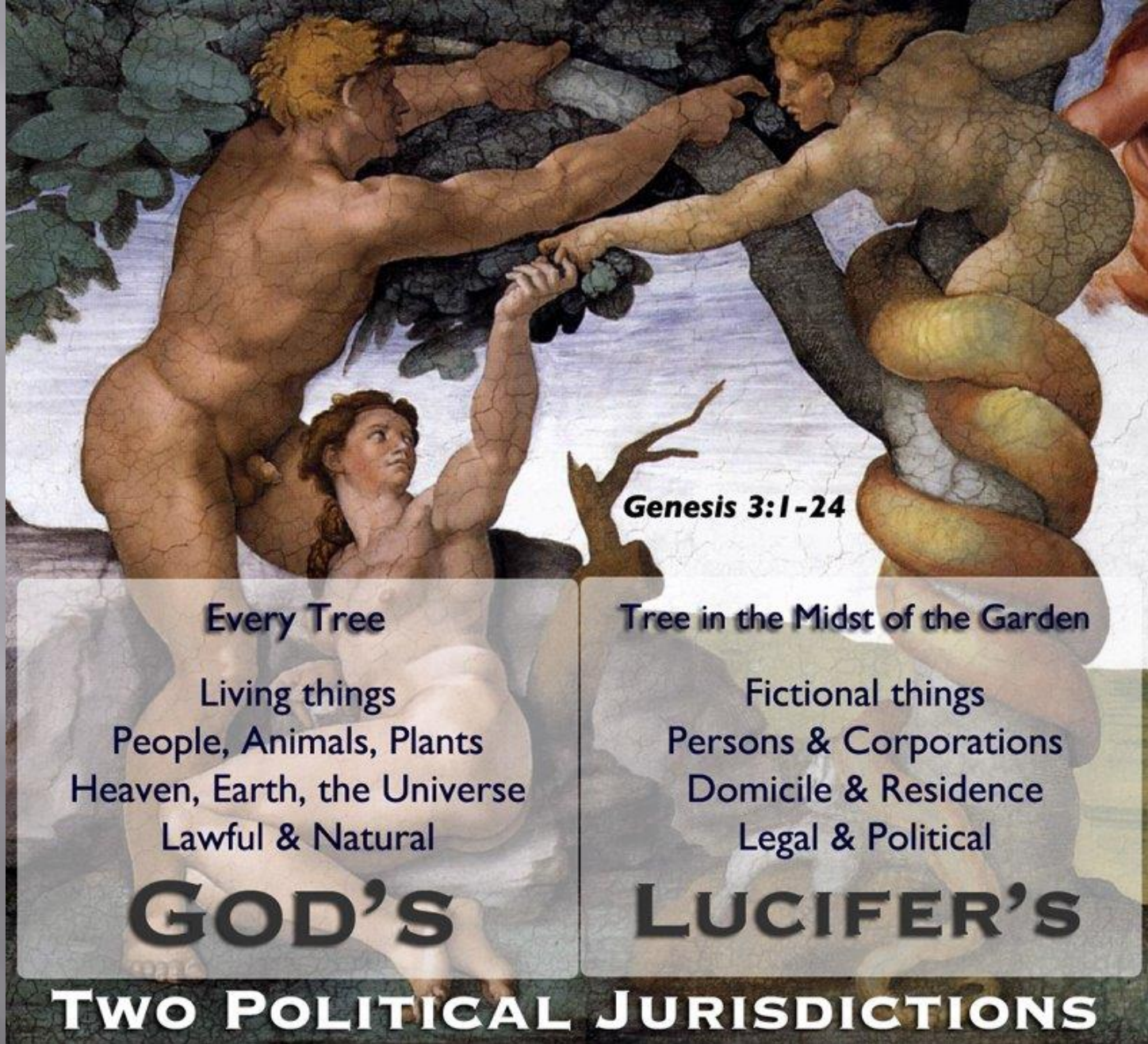




THE REAL

**DOMESTIC
TERRORISTS**





Genesis 3:1-24

Every Tree

Living things

People, Animals, Plants

Heaven, Earth, the Universe

Lawful & Natural

GOD'S

Tree in the Midst of the Garden

Fictional things


Persons & Corporations

Domicile & Residence

Legal & Political

LUCIFER'S

TWO POLITICAL JURISDICTIONS

A woman with short brown hair, wearing a tan jacket over a dark brown top and camouflage pants, holds an AR-15 style rifle. She is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background is dark and out of focus.

**U.S. Citizens
have privileges
but the people
have unalienable
rights, including
the right to
keep and
to bear
arms.**

BEWARE! VIOLENT STREET GANGS:



WE TALKED IT OVER AND....

**AFTER INVESTIGATING IT OURSELVES,
WE'VE DECIDED WE'RE NOT GUILTY.**

Communist Rules for Revolution:

1. **Corrupt the young**; get them away from religion
2. Break down the old moral virtues
3. Encourage civil disorders... and a soft government attitude toward crime
4. **Divide the people** into hostile groups (race, religion, etc.)
5. Get the people's **minds off their government** by focusing their attention on athletics, sex, etc.
6. Get **control of all media**
7. Destroy people's faith in their leaders
8. Cause the **registration of all firearms...** to **eventually confiscate**

SMALL PENIS? LACK CONFIDENCE? BULLIED AT SCHOOL?

Then why not join the
POLICE

You'll get to use phrases such as:

**'I am the law' 'respect my authority'
'tell it to the judge'**

Knowledge of the Law is not needed and actively discouraged. Training includes practice steps in how to manufacture consent to statutory rules, intimidation techniques and legalese speak.

**BELOW AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE AND ABSOLUTE
OBEDIENCE TO AUTHORITY IS MANDATORY**



NSA

**TAKES CARE
OF THE SPYING!**



CIA

**TAKES CARE
OF THE DRUG TRADE!**



FBI

**TAKES CARE
OF THE TERROR ATTACKS
AND FALSE FLAGS!**



**HOMELAND
SECURITY**

**TAKES CARE
OF THE REST!**

**WE ARE THE "CIA"
CRIMINALS**



**WE CREATED EVERY SINGLE
ACT OF TERRORISM WHETHER IT BE
FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC INCLUDING
9/11. WE WILL NEVER BE CONVICTED
AS THE CORRUPT MEDIA PROTECTS US**



**"THE FBI IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MORE
TERRORISM PLOTS IN THE UNITED
STATES THAN ANY OTHER
ORGANIZATION. MORE THAN AL QAEDA,
MORE THAN AL SHABAAB, MORE THAN
THE ISLAMIC STATE,
MORE THAN ALL OF THEM COMBINED."**

- TREVOR AARONSON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE FLORIDA CENTER FOR
INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING

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**MASQUERADING AS
PRIVATE COMPANIES**

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“The CIA owns everyone of any significance in the major media.”

– William Colby, former CIA director

“We’ll know our disinformation program is complete when everything the American public believes is false.”

– William Casey, CIA Director (from first staff meeting, 1981)

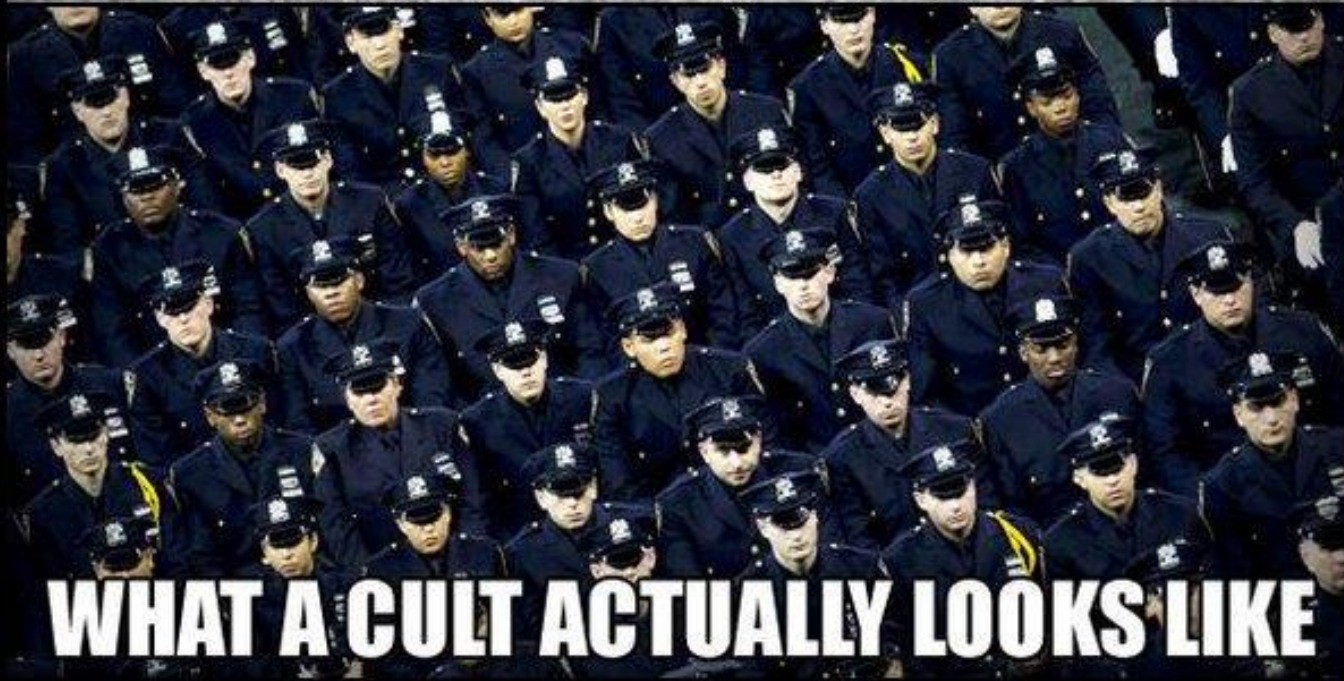
“Deception is a state of mind and the mind of the State.”

– James Angleton, head of CIA counter intelligence from 1954-1974



**ALL EMPIRES ARE
BUILT THE SAME WAY: YOU GET
50% OF THE POOR TO GO TO
WAR WITH AND KILL THE OTHER
50% OF THE POOR, LEAVING
THE RICH TO CHIT CHAT IN
A SENATE WHICH GIVES THE
IMPRESSION THAT THERE IS
REAL DEMOCRACY. YOU ABSORB
THE LAND AND RICHES OF YOUR
ENEMIES AND REPEAT WHENEVER
YOU NEED CASH OR NEW RESOURCES.**

CAESAR



AMERICANS KILLED IN 2015 BY:

CANNABIS	0
EBOLA	1
SNAKE BITES	2
ISIS	3
PLAYING FOOTBALL	12
COW ATTACK	20
BEE STING	100
POLICE	1,100
BIG PHARMA	100,000+

THE NEW WORLD ORDER

**THE BIGGEST AND MOST DANGEROUS
TERRORIST GROUP IN THE WORLD
WANT TO KILL 7.3 BILLION PEOPLE**



**They have stated Their Intentions,
Very Clearly, Carved in Stone,
In 12 Different Languages**

DEAR GOD...



PLEASE KEEP US SAFE IN OUR MRAP AND TACTICAL GEAR AS WE CONDUCT MILITARY ASSAULTS ON PEOPLE FOR MAKING ADULT DECISIONS WITH THEIR OWN BODIES, AND BEAT PROTESTERS WHO DARE QUESTION OUR AUTHORITY THAT'S DERIVED FROM YOUR MIGHTY SERVANT, GOVERNMENT. AMEN.

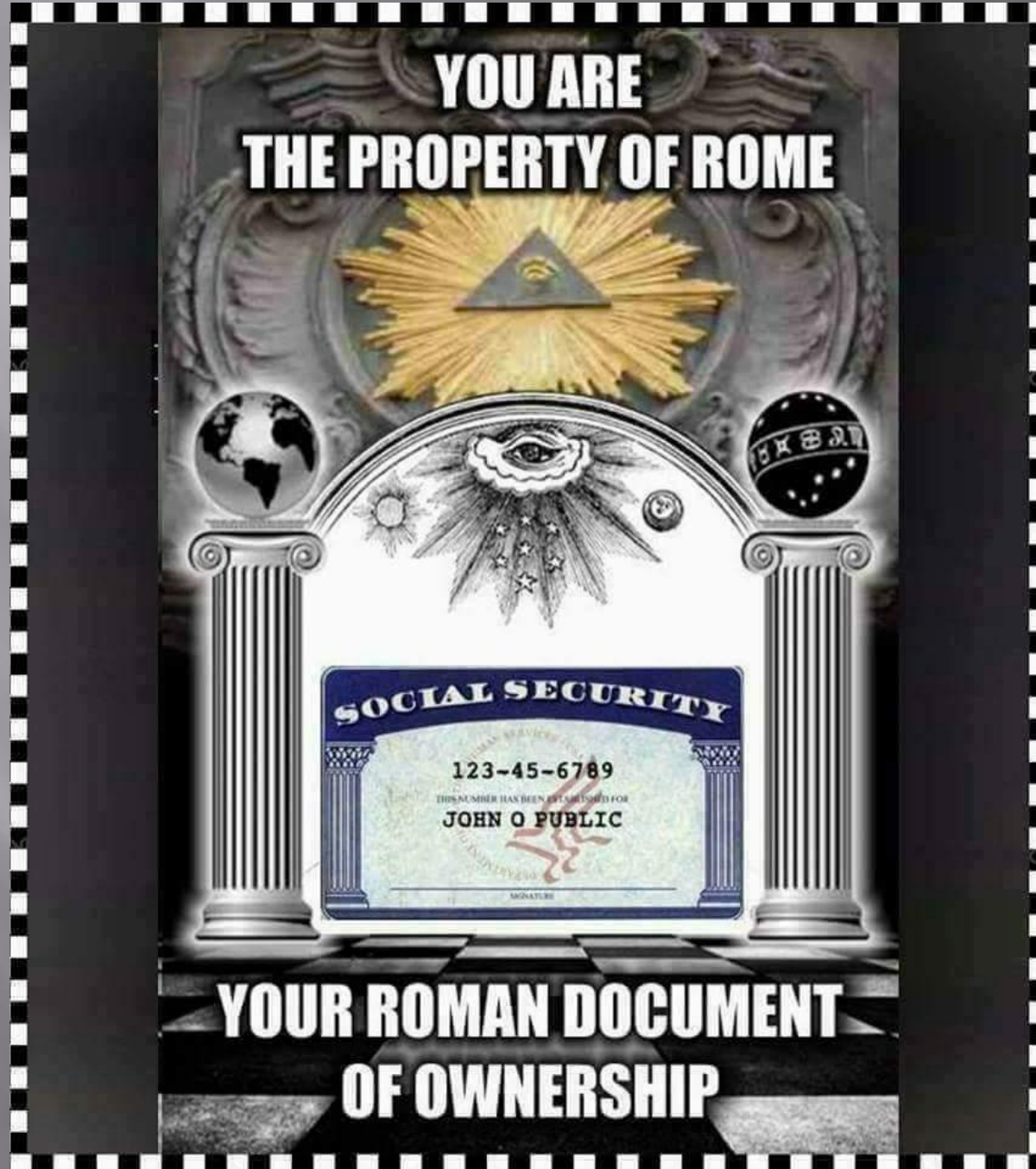
WAR

IS TERRORISM WITH
A BIGGER BUDGET



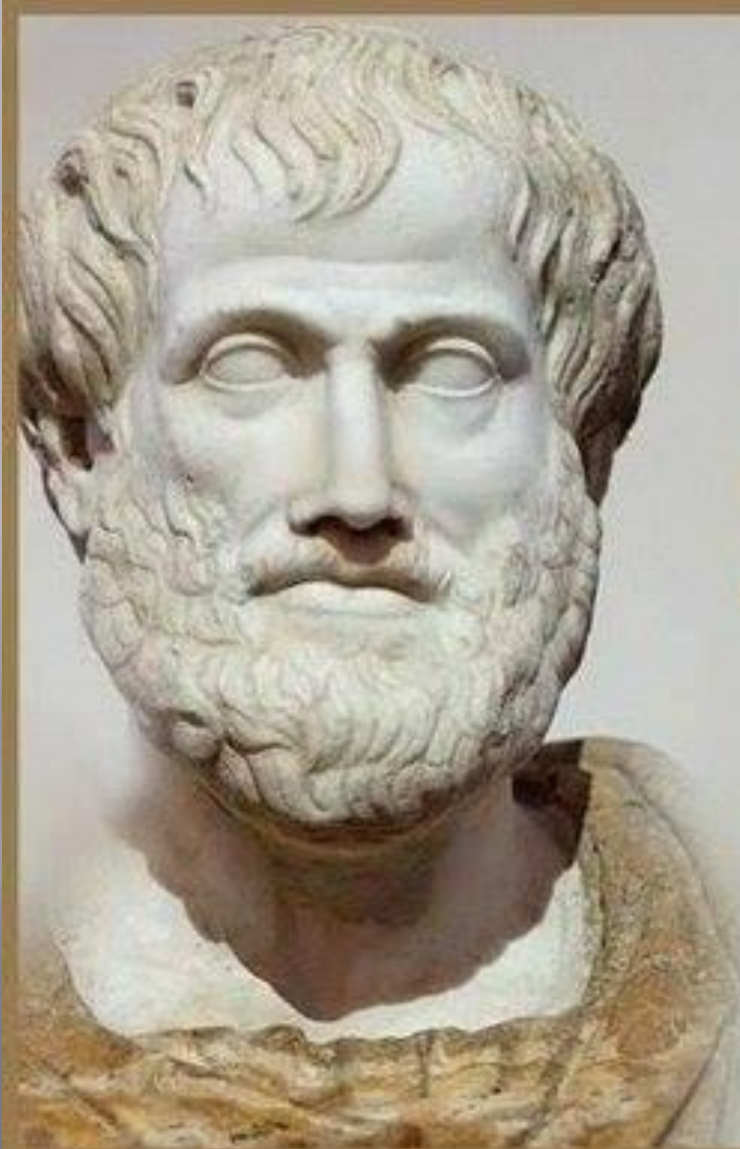
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Excited Domestic Insurrections



The tyrant, who in order to hold his power, suppresses every superiority, does away with good men, forbids education and light, controls every movement of the citizens and, keeping them under a perpetual servitude, wants them to grow accustomed to baseness and cowardice, has his spies everywhere to listen to what is said in the meetings, and spreads dissension and calumny among the citizens and impoverishes them, is obliged to make war in order to keep his subjects occupied and impose on them permanent need of a chief.

Aristotle

THE WAR ON TERROR:



*PUTTING THE HERO BACK IN HEROIN
SINCE 2001*

12 U.S. Op Atty Gen. 182, 12 June 1867

administration of justice by the appropriate federal courts.

In the opinion heretofore given upon other questions arising under these laws, I gave at large, for your consideration, the grounds upon which my conclusions were arrived at, intending thereafter to state these conclusions in a concise and clear summary. I now proceed to execute that purpose, which is made especially necessary from the confusion and doubts which have arisen upon that opinion in the public mind, caused, in part, by the errors of the telegraph and the press in its publication, and in part by the inaptitude of the general reader to follow carefully the successive and dependent steps of a protracted legal opinion.

SUMMARY.

Who are entitled to registration?

1. The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters.

2. The board of registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the person applying for registration than this prescribed oath, nor to administer any oath to any other person, touching the qualifications of the applicant, or the falsity of the oath so taken by him. The act to guard against falsity in the oath provides that, if false, the person taking it shall be tried and punished for perjury.

No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witnesses or any other form of proof.

3. As to citizenship and residence. The applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State and of the United States, and must be a resident of a county included in the election district. He may be registered, if he has been such citizen for a period less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has then extended to the full term of one year. As to such a person, the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election, upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished.

4. An unnaturalized person cannot take this oath, but an alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him.

5. No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then attained that age.

6. No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, or for felony committed against the laws of any State, or of the United States, can safely take this oath.

The actual participation in a rebellion, or the actual commission of felony, does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant, is that which is declared by law, passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the court which tried him for the crime.

No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for

12 U.S. Op Atty Gen. 182, 12 June 1867

participation in rebellion alone. Nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except perhaps Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

7. As to disfranchisement arising from having held office, followed by participation in rebellion. This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. I deem it proper to give the exact words. The applicant must swear or affirm as follows:

'That I have never been a member of any State legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any *203 State, and afterwards engaged in any insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.'

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify a person under these clauses: first, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States; second, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.

A person who has held an office, and taken the oath to support the federal Constitution, and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified.

So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not theretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified.

8. Officers of the United States. As to these, the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held any office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification.

9. Military officers of any State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

10. Municipal officers, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns, and villages, such as mayors, aldermen, town-council, police, and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification.

11. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of Congress of the United States, or members of a State legislature, are subject to disqualification. But those who have been members of conventions framing or amending *204 the constitution of a State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

12. All the executive or judicial officers of any State, who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are subject to disqualification, and in these I include county officers, as to whom I made a reservation in the opinion heretofore given. After full consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion that they are subject to disqualification, if they were required to take, as a part of their official oath, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

13. Persons who exercised mere agencies or employments under State authority are not disqualified, such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, directors of State banks or other State

12 U.S. Op Atty Gen. 182, 12 June 1867

institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds, **and lawyers.**

Engaging in rebellion.

Having specified what offices held by any one prior to the rebellion come within the meaning of the law, it is necessary next to set forth what subsequent conduct fixes upon such person the offence of engaging in rebellion. I repeat, that two things must exist, as to any person, to disqualify him from voting: first, the office held prior to the rebellion; and, afterwards, participation in the rebellion.

14. **An act to fix upon a person the offence of engaging in rebellion under this law must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose.**

A person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under a paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting.

15. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve ***205** the wants of the object of such charity, and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify. But organized contributions of food and clothing, for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify.

Forced contributions to the rebel cause, in the form of taxes or military assessments, which a person may be compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify. But **voluntary contributions** to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to rebel authorities, or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, **will work disqualification.**

16. **All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel conventions, congress, and legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel confederacy, and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified.**

But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong to a state of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opinions, or sympathies would not disqualify; but when a person has, by speech or by writing, incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification.

17. The duties of the board appointed to superintend the elections. This board, having the custody of the list of registered voters in the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found ***206** upon the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the board to receive his vote. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the registration oath,

12 U.S. Op Atty Gen. 182, 12 June 1867

and although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time, in consequence of absence, sickness, or other cause. The board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the list, or as to the qualifications of any person whose name is on the list.

18. The mode of voting is provided in the act to be by ballot. The board will keep a record and poll-book of the election, showing the votes, list of voters, and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the commanding general of the district.

19. The board appointed for registration and for superintending the elections must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress entitled 'An act to prescribe an oath of office,' approved July 2, 1862.

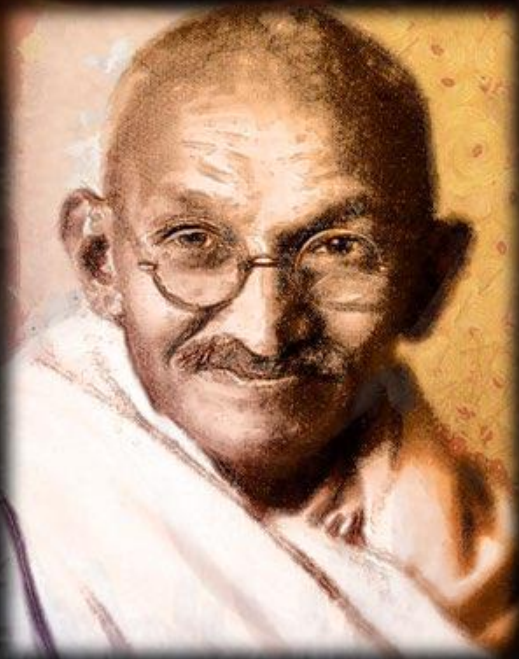
I am sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

HENRY STANBERRY.

12 U.S. Op. Atty. Gen. 182



Order-followers: The Servants Of Evil



“You assist an evil system most effectively by obeying its orders and decrees. An evil system never deserves such allegiance. Allegiance to it means partaking of the evil. A good person will resist an evil system with his or her whole soul.”

– Mahatma Gandhi

**"Order Followers
are the ones that
keep the system of
slavery in place"...**
Mark Passio



**NEVER FORGET THE MEN WHO STARTED THIS
COUNTRY WERE**

FirearmsUnknown.com

**MARIJUANA GROWING, WHISKEY DRINKING,
TAX EVADING REBELS WHO LEFT THEIR BEDS
LATE AT NIGHT TO SHOOT AT COPS**

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Subscription Channels

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 - Does not include baby sitting
 - Does not include preparing documents or reviewing documents
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- ▣ 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

What happened?

- "What is called 'proclaiming martial law' is no law at all; but merely for the sake of public safety, in circumstances of great emergency, setting aside all law, and acting under military power;" 8 Atty. Gen. Op. 365, 367, February 3, 1857

What Happened?

"Corruptissima re publica plurimae leges."
"(The more corrupt the state, the more numerous the laws.)" Cornelius Tacitus (55-117 A.D.)

“Fascism should more properly be called corporatism because it is the merger of state and corporate power.” - Benito Mussolini

Presumptions

- ▣ Under common law you are presumed to have common law rights
- ▣ Under Martial Law you are presumed to be one of the slaves
- ▣ “Whenever [the Uniform Commercial Code] creates a "presumption" with respect to a fact, or provides that a fact is "presumed," the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact unless and until evidence is introduced that supports a finding of its nonexistence.” UCC § 1-206 Presumptions [emphasis added]

Their Presumptions

- ▣ You are a US citizen / slave / cestui que trust
- ▣ You are incompetent – that is why they are “representing” you
- ▣ They assault you with their liars (attorneys) because it admits jurisdiction
- ▣ The Clerk masquerading as a Judge is a liar (attorney)
- ▣ The Prosecutor is a liar (attorney)
- ▣ All officers of the court are BAR members and all BAR members are agents of the United Nations – See the BAR Members 1, 2, & 3 videos

Liars (Attorneys)

- ▣ A friend sent this to me today
- ▣ When an Attorney says “I am here to defend you” he is telling you the truth, but you are not comprehending it. The prefix “de” means not, or un. Defend means not fend! If you stick up for yourself, you are fending for yourself, but if you defend yourself, you allow someone to harm you. The Attorney is saying “I am here to allow someone to harm you”



Georgia Department of Driver Services

2206 East View Parkway, P.O. Box 80447, Conyers Georgia 30013
Phone: (678) 413-8650 FAX: (678) 413-8773

Nathan Deal
Governor

Gregory C. Dozier
Commissioner

September 5, 2012



This letter is in response to your correspondence to Alan Watson dated August 17, 2012 regarding the denial of your application for a Georgia driver's license. As a preliminary matter, please know that the Department of Driver Services (DDS) intends no disrespect by addressing you using the conventions of formal business correspondence, and information provided to the DDS by the United States Postal Service suggests that the addressing of this letter in this fashion will expedite its delivery to you.

With regard to the content of your letter, the DDS agrees that your application for a driver's license creates no contract between you and the State of Georgia. According to O.C.G.A. §13-1-10, "where, in the exercise of the police power, a license is issued, the license is not a contract but only a permission to enjoy the privilege for the time specified, on the terms stated; and it may be abrogated." Unfortunately, the DDS respectfully must disagree with the balance of the contents of your correspondence.

First, various provisions of state and federal law require most drivers to possess a valid driver's license to operate a motor vehicle, particularly O.C.G.A. §40-5-20. The exemptions from the statute are found in O.C.G.A. §40-5-21. None of the documentation provided with your letter suggests that you fall into one of the statutorily recognized exceptions. The DDS is prohibited from issuing a driver's license to anyone whose driver's license or driving privilege in another state is under suspension. O.C.G.A. §40-5-22(c). Operation of a motor vehicle without a valid driver's license could be a violation of O.C.G.A. §§40-5-20 and/or 40-5-121, particularly since the contents of your letter suggest that you have been a resident of the State of Georgia for more than thirty (30) days. The term resident is defined in O.C.G.A. §40-5-1(15) as "a person who has a permanent home or abode in Georgia to which, whenever such person is absent, he or she has the intention of returning."

The statute creates a rebuttable presumption of residency for anyone who meets the following criteria:

- (A) Any person who accepts employment or engages in any trade, profession, or occupation in Georgia or enters his or her children to be educated in the private or public schools of Georgia within ten days after the commencement of such employment or education; or
- (B) Any person who, except for infrequent, brief absences, has been present in the state for 30 or more days; provided, however, that no person shall be considered a resident for purposes of this chapter unless such person is either a United States citizen or an alien with legal authorization from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service." *Id.*

The lease submitted with your driver's license application was executed on September 19, 2011. Anyone who is here legally and becomes a resident must obtain a driver's license in Georgia within thirty (30) days. O.C.G.A. 40-5-20.

While the United States Supreme Court has recognized a fundamental right to interstate travel, this right has never included a fundamental right to drive. *Miller v. Reed*, 176 F.3d 1202, 1206 (9th Cir. 1999); *Dixon v. Love*, 431 U.S. 105, 112-116 (1977). Similarly, the Georgia Supreme Court has held that "the right to operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state is not a vested right, but is merely a qualified right which can be exercised by obtaining a license from the state." *Johnston v. State*, 236 Ga. 370 (1976). "[I]n Georgia, a driver's license is not an absolute right but rather is a privilege that may be revoked for cause. The right to continue the operation and to keep the license to drive is dependent upon the manner in which the licensee exercises this right. The right is not absolute, but is a privilege. While it cannot be suspended or revoked without reason, it can be constitutionally revoked or suspended for any cause having to do with public safety." *Nolen v. State*, 218 Ga. App. 819, 820 (1995). Moreover, the Georgia Supreme Court explicitly rejected the argument that the driver's license requirement established in O.C.G.A. §40-5-20 was not unconstitutional when applied to "a common law freeman exercising his right to travel on public ways." *Lebrun v. State*, 255 Ga. 406 (1986).

With regard to your concerns about the requirement for collecting your social security number, the DDS has not compelled you to obtain a social security number in violation of your religious beliefs. Rather, you presented your card voluntarily in conjunction with your application for a Georgia driver's license. This requirement is based upon federal laws enacted by Congress to facilitate the collection of child support payments from non-custodial parents and in the interest of homeland security. 42 U.S.C. §666(a)(13)(A); 49 U.S.C. §30301 note; 6 C.F.R. §37.01, *et seq.*



Federal law now requires all states to collect social security numbers when issuing such credentials. *Id.* The only exception to the requirement is for individuals who are not eligible for issuance of a social security number because they are aliens not authorized to work in the United States. O.C.G.A. §19-11-9.1(a.1)(1); 6 C.F.R. §37.11(e)(3).

We hope that this information is responsive to your inquiry, and we look forward to serving your licensing needs once the issue in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is resolved. Please note that you are eligible for issuance of a Georgia identification card under O.C.G.A. §40-5-100, *et seq.*, if you need state-issued documentation of your identity in the meantime. I can be reached at (678) 413-8765 if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Ammons', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Jennifer Ammons
General Counsel

Right to Travel

- “The statute creates a rebuttable presumption of residency for anyone who meets the following criteria: however no such person shall be considered a resident for purposes of this chapter unless such person is either a United States citizen or an alien with legal authorization from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.”
Jennifer Ammons, General Counsel,
Georgia Department of Driver Services

Uniform Commercial Code = UNIDROIT = Roman Cult Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges?

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

Uniform Commercial Code = UNIDROIT = Roman Cult

- ▣ “(a) In an action with respect to an instrument, the authenticity of, and authority to make, each signature on the instrument are admitted unless specifically denied in the pleadings. If the validity of a signature is denied in the pleadings, the burden of establishing validity is on the person claiming validity, but the signature is presumed to be authentic and authorized unless the action is to enforce the liability of the purported signer and the signer is dead or incompetent at the time of trial of the issue of validity of the signature.” Uniform Commercial Code § 3.308 Proof of Signatures and Status as Holder in Due Course [emphasis added]

Uniform Commercial Code = UNIDROIT = Roman Cult

- ▣ “The following rules apply in an action on a certificated security against the issuer:
- ▣ (1) Unless specifically denied in the pleadings, each signature on a security certificate or in a necessary indorsement is admitted.
- ▣ (2) If the effectiveness of a signature is put in issue, the burden of establishing effectiveness is on the party claiming under the signature, but the signature is presumed to be genuine or authorized.” Uniform Commercial Code § 8.114
Evidentiary Rules Concerning Certificated Securities
[emphasis added]

Martial Law = United Nations

- ▣ “A place, district, or country occupied by an enemy stands, in consequence of the occupation, under the Martial Law of the invading or occupying army, whether any proclamation declaring Martial Law, or any public warning to the inhabitants, has been issued or not. Martial Law is the immediate and direct effect and consequence of occupation or conquest. The presence of a hostile army proclaims its Martial Law.”
Article 1, Lieber Code [emphasis added]

Martial Law = United Nations

- ▣ “Martial Law does not cease during the hostile occupation, except by special proclamation, ordered by the commander in chief; or by special mention in the treaty of peace concluding the war, when the occupation of a place or territory continues beyond the conclusion of peace as one of the conditions of the same.” Article 2, Lieber Code [emphasis added]

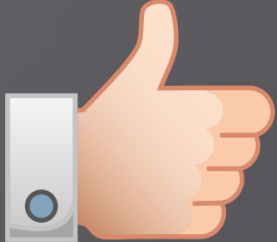
Martial Law = United Nations

- ▣ “Territory is considered occupied when it is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army.
- ▣ The occupation extends only to the territory where such authority has been established and can be exercised.” Law and Customs of War on Land (Hague IV), Article 42

Martial Law = United Nations

- ▣ “NOTE: Under the Law-Martial, only the criminal jurisdiction of a *Military Court* is the recognized law. But as Article Three says, *"the civil courts can continue wholly or in part as long as the civil jurisdiction does not violate the Military orders laid down by the Commander in Chief or one of his Commanders."* By this means; a military venue, jurisdiction, and authority are imposed upon the occupied populace under disguise of the ordinary civil courts and officers of the occupied district or region, because the so-called civil authorities in an occupied district, or region, only act at the pleasure of a military authority.
- ▣ It should also be noted here that the several State Legislatures, County Boards of Commissioners, and City Councils, are constantly legislating to please the edicts of the federal government (*the occupying force*) and that their legislation, in this sense, is not an exercise of State sovereignty, but instead, a compliance with edicts of the military force which occupies the several States and consequently are edicts of *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 [emphasis added]

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US Citizen = Roman Cult

- “INTERNATIONAL LAW RULE: Adopted for areas under Federal legislative jurisdiction...Federalizes State civil law, including common law.--The rule serves to federalize not only the statutory but the common law of a State. ... STATE AND FEDERAL VENUE DISCUSSED: The civil laws effective in an area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction are Federal law, notwithstanding their derivation from State laws, and a cause arising under such laws may be brought in or removed to a Federal district court under ... (now sections 1331 and 1441 of title 28, United States Code), giving jurisdiction to such courts of civil actions arising under the “* * *laws * * * of the United States”” Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States – Report of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States, Part II, A Text of the Law of Legislative Jurisdiction Submitted to the Attorney General and Transmitted to the President June 1957, page 158-165

US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- "We therefore decline to overrule the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall: We hold that the District of Columbia is not a state within Article 3 of the Constitution. In other words cases between citizens of the District and those of the states were not included of the catalogue of controversies over which the Congress could give jurisdiction to the federal courts by virtue of Article 3. In other words Congress has exclusive legislative jurisdiction over citizens of Washington District of Columbia and through their plenary power nationally covers those citizens even when in one of the several states as though the district expands for the purpose of regulating its citizens wherever they go throughout the states in union" National Mutual Insurance Company of the District of Columbia v. Tidewater Transfer Company, 337 U.S. 582, 93 L.Ed. 1556 (1948);

No Common Law Crimes in United States (D.C. & Territories)

- ▣ There are no common law offenses against the United States. Only those acts which Congress has forbidden, with penalties for disobedience of its command, are crimes. *United States v. Hudson & Goodwin*, 11 U.S. (7th Cr.) 32 (1812); *United States v. Coolidge*, 14 U.S. (1 Wheat.) 415 (1816); *United States v. Britton*, 108 U.S. 199, 206 (1883); *United States v. Eaton*, 144 U.S. 677, 687 (1892).

No Common Law Crimes in Texas

- ▣ Under Texas law, no act or omission is a crime unless made so by statute. Dawson v. Vance, 329 F.Supp. 1320, (D.C.Tex. 1971). The Legislature may create an offense and in same enactment, provide exceptions to its application. Williams v. State, 176 SW2d 177, Tex.Cr.App., 1943.

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- ▣ Roman Cult Slave Scam series
- ▣ Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
- ▣ BAR Members 1 - 4
- ▣ 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. No Sales Tax
- ▣ D.I.Y. Traffic Stop 1 - 4
- ▣ D.I.Y. Free Mail 1
- ▣ D.I.Y. Kangaroo Courts 1 - 15

No Common Law Crimes

- ▣ Everything is in Admiralty
- ▣ “A writ of error doth not lie upon a sentence in the admiralty, but an appeal. *4 Inst. 135. 339.*” Tomlins Law Dictionary 1835 Edition under the definition of Admiralty
- ▣ Appeals are in Admiralty
- ▣ It is called a Court of Appeals
- ▣ It is the same thing that precipitated the War of Independence

Martial Law = Satanism

- ▣ “...statutes have been passed extending the courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty far beyond their ancient limits for depriving us the accustomed and inestimable privilege of trial by jury, in cases affecting both life and property.....to supersede the course of common law and instead thereof to publish and order the use and exercise of the law martial..... and for altering fundamentally the form of government established by charter.
- ▣ We saw the misery to which such despotism would reduce us.” Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms (1775)

Martial Law = Satanism

“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. "Equity" has always been understood to follow the law; to have "superior equity," is to turn things on their head. This is exactly what happens when martial law is imposed. If "equity" is the law, then it follows its own course rather than following the common law, thereby destroying the common law and leaving what is called "equity" in its place.” 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,


Contact Information

- ▣ My Blog is; <http://sovereigntyinternational.wordpress.com>
- ▣ Website - www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi
- ▣ Email - engineerwin@yahoo.com
- ▣ Youtube profiles – sovereigntyliving
- ▣ Facebook
 - Community Page – Deleted due to Censorship
 - 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

"If **wars** can be started
By **LIES**,
Peace can
be started by
TRUTH. "

Julian
Assange.



A sepia-toned portrait of Gustave de Molinari, a man with a mustache wearing a dark suit and bow tie. The portrait is on the left side of the image, with a dark, textured background.

**“Anarchy is no guarantee that
some people won’t kill, injure,
kidnap, defraud or steal from
others. Government is a
guarantee that some will.”**

~Gustave de Molinari

Liberty.me

**2 WINGS
1 TYRANNICAL BIRD
LEFT VS RIGHT IS A FALSE PARADIGM
CHOOSE LIBERTY**



**PEOPLE DON'T REALIZE HOW HARD
IT IS TO SPEAK THE TRUTH**



**TO A WORLD FULL OF PEOPLE
THAT DON'T REALIZE THEY'RE LIVING A LIE**

The Free Thought
Project.com

ifunny.com





"The Government will one day be corrupt and filled with liars, and the people will flock to the one that tells the truth."- Thomas Jefferson

**“RELIGIOUS WARS
ARE BASICALLY
PEOPLE KILLING
EACH OTHER
OVER WHO
HAS THE BETTER
IMAGINARY
FRIEND.”**

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

THEFREETHOUGHTPROJECT.COM



CONTRACT

Do you feel like
you have no Constitutional
rights when it
comes to income tax?
It's because you DON'T!!

The Constitution
does not apply
where two parties
have a contractual
relationship!!



Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges?

- ▣ Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 1901.
Dissenting opinion of Justice Marshall Harlan.
“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”
- ▣ I believe that the Constitution was inspired by God, but I hold no allegiance to some Roman Cult corporation run by Congress

Contracts

- ▣ “The power that which is derived cannot be greater than that from which it is derived” – *Derativa potestas non potest esse major primitiva* – Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition
- ▣ That is why they have to criminally convert citizenship into the opposite of what the founders intended
- ▣ That is why they have to establish the Roman Cult’s cestui que trust

Roman Cult = Slavery

- ▣ “He [the prisoner] has as a consequence of his crime, not only forfeited his liberty but all his personal rights except those which the law in its humanity affords him. He is for the time being a slave of the state.” 62 Va. (21 Gratt.) 790, 796 (1871)
- ▣ “If a man be found stealing any of his brethren of the children of Israel, and maketh merchandise of him, or selleth him ; then that thief shall die; and thou shalt put evil away from among you.”
Deuteronomy 24:7

Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult

- ▣ A “penal action” is an action on a penal statute; an action for recovery of penalty given by statute. NcNeely v. City of Natchez, 114 So. 484, 487; 148 Miss. 268.
- ▣ Where an action is founded entirely upon a statute, and the only object of it is to recover a penalty or forfeiture, such action is a “penal action.” Gawthrop v. Fairmont Coal Co., 81 S.E. 560, 561; 74 S.Va. 39.

Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult

- ▣ The words “penal” and “penalty” in their strict and primary sense denote a punishment, whether corporal or pecuniary, imposed and enforced by the state for a crime or offense against its laws. **The noun penalty is defined forfeiture or to be forfeited for noncompliance with an agreement.** The words forfeit and penalty are substantially synonymous. Missouri, K. & T. Ry. Co. v. Dewey Portland Cement Co., 242 P. 257, 259, 113 Okla. 142.

Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult

- ▣ A “penal action” is one founded entirely on statute, and the only object is to recover a penalty or a forfeiture imposed as a punishment for a certain specific offense, while a “remedial action: is one which is brought to obtain compensation or indemnity.
Cummings v. Board of Education of Okla. City, 125 P2d 989, 994, 190 Okl. 533

- ▣ A “penal action” is a civil suit brought for the recovery of a statutory forfeiture when inflicted as punishment for an offense against the public. Such actions are “civil actions, “ on the one hand closely related to criminal prosecutions and on the other to actions for private injuries in which the party aggrieved may, by statute, recover punitive damages.
State ex rel. McNamee v. Stobie, 92 SW 191, 212, 194

Mo. 14

Martial Law is Here!

- ▣ "In doing this, I shall have occasion incidentally to evince, how true it is that States and Governments were made for man, and, at the same time, how true it is that his creatures and servants have first deceived, next vilified, and, at last oppressed their master and maker." Chisholm v Georgia, 2 Dal. 419 at p 455
- ▣ "A state like a merchant makes a contract. A dishonest state, like a dishonest merchant willfully refuses to discharge it." Chisholm v Georgia, 2 Dal. 419 at p 456

Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult

Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges?

- ▣ "But individuals, when acting as representatives of a collective group, cannot be said to be exercising their personal rights and duties, nor be entitled to their purely personal privileges. Rather they assume the rights, duties and privileges of the artificial entity or association of which they are agents or officers and they are bound by its obligations." Brasswell v. United States 487 U.S. 99 (1988) quoting, United States v. White 322 U.S. 694 (1944),

Martial Law is Here!

- ▣ “Assumpsit -In its origin an action of tort, [assumpsit] was soon transformed into an action of contract, becoming afterwards a remedy where there was neither tort nor contract. Based at first only upon an express promise, it was afterwards supported upon an implied promise, and even upon a fictitious promise. Introduced as a special manifestation of the action on the case, it soon acquired the dignity of a distinct form of action, which superseded Debt, became concurrent with Account, with Case upon a bailment, a warranty, and bills of exchange, and competed with Equity in the case of the essentially equitable quasi-contracts growing out of the principle of unjust enrichment. Surely, it would be hard to find a better illustration of the flexibility and power of self-development of the Common Law.” James Barr Ames, “The History of Assumpsit,” in 3 Select Essays in Anglo-American Legal History 298 (1909).” Black’s Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, page 379 [emphasis added]

Martial Law = Roman Cult = Cestui que trust

- ▣ "Constructive/quasi contracts are based solely upon a legal fiction or fiction of law." Hill v. Waxberg, 237 F.2d 936
- ▣ They MUST fabricate evidence of their Roman Cult cestui que trust BEFORE they can assault you with their so-called contract

Martial Law is Here!

- ▣ "Voluntary acceptance of benefit of transaction is equivalent to consent to all obligations arising from it, so far as facts are known, or ought to be known, to person accepting." Northern Assurance Co. v. Stout (1911), 16 C.A. 548, 117 P. 617
- ▣ "A quasi contractual action presupposes acceptance and retention of a benefit by one party with full appreciation of the facts, under circumstances making it inequitable for him to retain the benefit without payment of its reasonable value." Major-Blakeney Co. v. Jenkins (1953), 121 C.A.2d 325, 263 P.2d 655, hear den.; Townsend Pierson, Inc. v. Holly-Coleman Co. (1960), 178 C.A.2d 373, 2 Cal. Rptr. 812. [emphasis added]

Martial Law is Here!

- ▣ "In doing this, I shall have occasion incidentally to evince, how true it is that States and Governments were made for man, and, at the same time, how true it is that his creatures and servants have first deceived, next vilified, and, at last oppressed their master and maker." *Chisholm v Georgia*, 2 Dal. 419 at p 455
- ▣ "A state like a merchant makes a contract. A dishonest state, like a dishonest merchant willfully refuses to discharge it." *Chisholm v Georgia*, 2 Dal. 419 at p 456

Criminally Converted Citizenship

- ❖ “And while the Fourteenth Amendment does not create a national citizenship, it has the effect of making that citizenship "paramount and dominant", instead of "derivative and dependant" upon state citizenship.” Colgate v Harvey, 296 U.S. 404, on page 427
- ❖ See The (so-called) Fourteenth Amendment is Unconstitutional video – it is a revision

Citizen - Subject

- ❖ “Citizenship is a political status, and may be defined and privilege limited by Congress.”
Ex Parte (NG) Fung Sing, Federal Reporter, 2nd Series, Vol. 6, Page 670 (1925)

Citizen - Subject

- ❖ "The term resident and citizen of the United States is distinguished from a Citizen of one of the several states, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress."
U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. 829 (1873)

Citizenship Classes

- ❖ “All citizens of the United States shall have the same right, in every State and Territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property.” 42 USC § 1982

Citizenship Classes

- ❖ "there is in our Political System, a government of each of the several states and a government of the United States Each is distinct from the other and has citizens of its own." . US vs. Cruikshank, 92 US 542,
- ❖ "One may be a citizen of a State and yet not a citizen of the United States. Thomasson v State, 15 Ind. 449; Cory v Carter, 48 Ind. 327 (17 Am. R. 738); McCarthy v. Froelke, 63 Ind. 507; In Re Wehlitz, 16 Wis. 443." Mc Donel v State, 90 Ind. Rep. 320 at pg 323;
- ❖ "There is a clear distinction between national citizenship and state citizenship." 256 P. 545, affirmed 278 US 123, Tashiro vs. Jordan

Citizenship Classes

- ❖ “Instead this provision protects only those rights peculiar to being a citizen of the federal government; it does not protect those rights which relate to state citizenship.” *Jones v. Temmer*, 89 F. Supp 1226 (1993)
- ❖ “Citizenship of the United States does not entitle citizens to privileges and immunities of Citizens of the State, since privileges of one are not the same as the other” *Tashiro v. Jordan* May 20, 1927, 255 P. 545 Cal. Supreme Court

Citizenship Classes

- ❖ "...the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States do not necessarily include all the rights protected by the first eight amendments to the Federal constitution against the powers of the Federal government." *Maxwell v Dow*, 20 S.C.R. 448, at pg 455;
- ❖ "The only absolute and unqualified right of a United States citizen is to residence within the territorial boundaries of the United States," *US vs. Valentine* 288 F. Supp. 957

State Citizens

- ❖ "The state citizen is immune from any and all government attacks and procedure, absent contract." see, Dred Scott vs. Sanford, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 or as the Supreme Court has stated clearly, "...every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowmen without his consent."
CRUDEN vs. NEALE, 2 N.C. 338 2 S.E. 70

Tax Payers

- ❖ "Taxpayers are not [de jure] State Citizens."
Belmont v. Town of Gulfport, 122 So. 10.

Either King or Slave

- ▣ "State citizens are the only ones living under free government, whose rights are incapable of impairment by legislation or judicial decision." *Twining v. New Jersey*, 211 U.S. 97, 1908
- ▣ "State Citizenship is a vested substantial property right, and the State has no power to divest or impair these rights." *Favot v. Kingsbury*, (1929) 98 Cal. App. 284, 276 P. 1083

State Citizens

- ❖ “The rights of the individuals are restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government.” *City of Dallas v Mitchell*, 245 S.W. 944

Citizenship

- ❖ "State Citizenship is a vested substantial property right, and the State has no power to divest or impair these rights." *Favot v. Kingsbury*, (1929) 98 Cal. App. 284, 276 P. 1083.

I, Wayne Howard Stump, do Solemnly state that this is an exact and true copy of a letter that I wrote on Dec. 10, 1985 while serving in the State Senate of Arizona.

Signed *Wayne Howard Stump* 14 Day of January 2004.

WAYNE STUMP
STATE SENATOR
THIRTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE
DISTRICT 16
STATE CAPITOL - SENATE WING
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007
PHONE: (602) 255-5261



COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION
VICE CHAIRMAN
GOVERNMENT
HEALTH & WELFARE

Arizona State Senate Phoenix, Arizona

December 10, 1985

Ralph Milstead
Director
Department of Public Safety
State of Arizona
2310 North 20th Avenue
P.O. Box 6638
Phoenix, Arizona 85005

Dear Director Milstead:

It has come to my attention that numerous individuals in our state have rescinded all of their contracts with the United States federal government, the State of Arizona, and each of its political subdivisions, establishing themselves as freemen under the organic national Constitution of the Republic of the United States of America. Consequently, they may be driving without auto registration, driver's license, or any other evidence of contract.

Because many law enforcement personnel may be unaware of the contractual nature of auto registration and driver's licenses, it is conceivable that this situation may lead to confrontation between these individuals and law enforcement personnel.

I urge you to inform yourself and your personnel about this matter as soon as possible. If you would like to be briefed by someone knowledgeable on this subject, please contact me.

In the meantime, inasmuch as this procedure is entirely appropriate when properly carried out, I would like to be personally notified of every such instance of confrontation in order that the persons involved and the public officials involved may be apprised of the correct procedure and the appropriateness of their actions on the part of each concerned.

My office phone is 255-5261 and I am requesting to be notified of the names and incidents along with addresses and phone numbers of participants of any such confrontations arising from the exercise of a person's freeman status in order to evaluate the outcome of properly rescinded contracts.

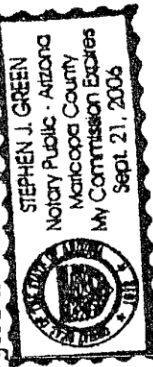
Sincerely,

Wayne Stump
Wayne Stump
State Senator

WS:pg

Howard Stump, do Solemnly state that this is an exact and true copy of.
ote on Dec. 10, 1985 while serving in the State Senate of Arizona.

Signed in my presence this 14 Day of January



Ralph Milstead
Director
Department of Public Safety
State of Arizona
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Sincerely,

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- ▣ "A state like a merchant makes a contract. A dishonest state, like a dishonest merchant willfully refuses to discharge it." Chisholm v Georgia, 2 Dal. 419 at p 456



**“Change will not come
if we wait for some
other person or some
other time. We are the
ones we’ve been
waiting for. We are the
change that we seek.”**

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/>

- ▣ video
- ▣ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8S96iQYL0bw&feature=youtu.be>
- ▣ Channel
- ▣ <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCWwfaPb0DP3VGbCPP3sWLqg>

Thank you for contacting us ➤ Inbox x



Abbeville Institute brionmcclanahan@gmail.com [via](#) mail.wpengine.com
to me ▾

Thu, Sep 20, 11:34 AM (2 days ago) ☆ ↶ ⋮

Hi Glenn Fearn.
Thanks for your email.
We'll get back to you as soon as possible!
Here's a summary of your message:

First Name

Glenn

Last Name

Fearn

Email Address

winfearn@gmail.com

Comments / Questions

I really like your Youtube video about The Real Reason the South Seceded.

I have a Youtube channel called sovereignliving and would like to incorporate it into one of my videos. I am prepared to provide a link to your website and a link to your video on youtube and your Youtube channel, all in my video, and I would also have your complete video at the end of my comments. Please advise as to whether this is acceptable to you.