



# Selective Service & the Draft - How **NOT** to Volunteer

by **Sovereignty International** (a trust)

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<https://sovereigntyinternational.wordpress.com>

# War is a Scam

- All wars are a giant commercial transaction
- ISIS is a creation of the CIA
- The War on Terror is a war on you (watch my video!)
- False Flag operations are everywhere
- WWII is being orchestrated as part of the orchestrated sub-prime crisis (watch Bankster Thieves 1, 2, & 3)
- All wars are a satanic blood sacrifice

# Preliminary

- There is no law that says that anybody has to Register for Selective Service
- PIG is an acronym = Persons In Government who intends to perjure their oath
- There will be no law that says that anybody has to be drafted
- This procedure takes away their plausible deniability
- If you do NOT assert your rights, you lose them!
- **If you do NOT want to partipate, you do NOT have to leave the country!**

# We will Cover

- The Selective Service is for US Citizens or registered aliens
- The Draft will ONLY be for US citizens or registered aliens
- If you want to know what a US citizen is, watch my video playlist “**Do you Know who you are?**”
- If you are forced to register because of a driver’s license, or student loan, there are still alternatives
- If a foreign enemy ever comes to our shores, I will be the first in line for enlistment, but we have no duty to go to a foreign country to participate in a satanic blood sacrifice

# Selective Service & Draft

- If you want to join the military and want to go to war, then knock yourself out.
- I wish you the best of luck.
- Good luck with that!
- This video is directed at those who are getting railroaded into it and do NOT want to participate
- PTSD is NOT necessary
- Getting your hands, arms or legs amputated is NOT necessary
- People that join the military **“volunteered”**

## Need More Information?

Selective Service System has two booklets available for additional information. The "Information for Registrants" booklet explains the induction, claims, and appeals process that would be in effect if inductions were authorized in the future. The "Selective Service and You" booklet provides information about Selective Service and your registration responsibilities. These publications are available on the SSS web site ([www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov)).

## Privacy Act Statement

The Military Selective Service Act, Selective Service regulations, and the President's Proclamation on Registration require that you provide the indicated information, including your Social Security Account Number. The principal purpose of the required information is to establish or verify your registration with the Selective Service System. This information may be furnished to other government agencies for the stated purposes on a selective basis.

■ Bureau of Census – for the purposes of planning or carrying out a census or survey or related activity pursuant to the provisions of Title 13.

■ Department of Justice – for review and processing of suspected violations of the Military Selective Service Act, for perjury, and for defense of a civil action arising from administrative processing under such Act.

■ Department of State & U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service – for collection and evaluation of data to determine a person's eligibility for entry/re-entry into the United States and for U.S. Citizenship.

■ Department of Defense & Coast Guard – to exchange data concerning registration, classification, induction, and examination of registrants and for identification of prospects for recruiting.

■ Department of Labor – to assist veterans in need of data concerning re-employment rights, and determining eligibility for benefits under the Workforce Investment Act.

■ Department of Education – to determine eligibility for student financial assistance.

■ Office of Personnel Management & U.S. Postal Service – to determine eligibility for employment.

■ Department of Health and Human Services – for determine a person's proper Social Security Account Number and for locating parents pursuant to the Child Support Enforcement Act.

■ State and Local Governments – to provide data which may constitute evidence and facilitate the enforcement of state or local law.

■ Alternative Service Employers – to exchange information with employers regarding a registrant who is a conscientious objector for the purpose of placement and supervision of performance of alternative service in lieu of induction into military service.

■ General Public – Registrant's name, Selective Service Number, Date of Birth and Classification, (Military Selective Service Act, Section 6, 50 U.S.C. App. 456h).

Failure to provide the required information may violate the Military Selective Service Act. Conviction for such a violation may result in imprisonment for up to five years and/or a fine of not more than \$250,000.



Selective Service System

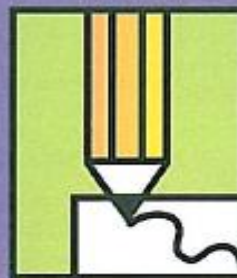
# MEN

# 18-25 YEARS

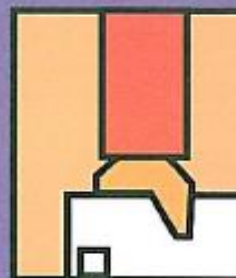
## DO THE RIGHT THING



### READ IT.



### FILL IT.



### MAIL IT.

## REGISTER

It's quick. It's easy. It's the law.



Selective Service System

# MEN AGE 18 THROUGH 25

## must register with the Selective Service System



### Know the Facts

#### What is Selective Service Registration?

Registration is the process by which the U.S. government collects names and addresses of men age 18 through 25 to use in case a national emergency requires rapid expansion of the Armed Forces. Men should register within 30 days of their 18th birthday. Men who are 26 years old and older are too old to register.

#### Will I Be Drafted?

Registering with Selective Service does not mean you are joining the military. (See the chart for "Who Must Register")

The fact that a man is required to register does not mean that he will be drafted. No one has been drafted since 1973. No one can be drafted into the military unless ordered by Congress and the President. A draft would most likely occur only in the event of war or national emergency.

#### What Happens If I Don't Register?

Not registering is a felony. Young men convicted of failure to register may be fined up to \$250,000, imprisoned for up to five years, or both. In addition to being subject to prosecution, failure to register may cause you to permanently forfeit eligibility for certain benefits.

#### What Are The Benefits?

Federal and many state laws require registration-age men to be registered with Selective Service to remain eligible for applying for the following benefits: student financial aid, government employment, employment with the U.S. Postal Service, job training, and U.S. citizenship for male immigrants.



### How You Register

#### Save a Stamp, Save Time, Register On-Line

A quicker way to register is on-line through the Internet at our web site ([www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov)). If you cannot register on-line, then

follow the instructions listed below and fill out and mail the attached card.

Complete the Registration Card to the right, printing your information in **BLACK INK** and **CAPITAL LETTERS ONLY**.

**Block 1:** Print your date of birth. Use a two-number designation for the month and day and use a four number designation for the year.

**Block 2:** Place an "X" in the correct box.

**Block 3:** If you have a Social Security Account Number, it is mandatory that you include this information. If you don't have one, leave this block blank.

**Block 4:** Print your full legal name as outlined on the card. Include any suffix (such as Jr., or II), in the designated box, if applicable.

**Block 5:** Print your current mailing address as outlined on the card. Use the two-letter State abbreviation and enter your ZIP Code.

**Block 6:** Enter today's date. Use a two number designation for the month and day and use a four-number designation for the year.

**Block 7:** Sign your name in this box.

Then, tear off card, add postage, and mail.

If you're concerned about privacy of personal data, you may mail this card to Selective Service in an envelope. Please apply proper first class postage.

### Who Must Register

With few exceptions, all male U.S. citizens and male immigrant aliens residing in the U.S. and its territories must register if they are 18 through 25. Refer to the chart below for specifics:

Category	yes	no
All male U.S. citizens born after December 31, 1959, who are 18 but not yet 26 years old, except as noted below:	•	
Military-related		
Members of the Armed Forces on active duty (active duty for training does not constitute "active duty" for registration purposes)		•*
Cadets and Midshipmen at Service Academies or Coast Guard Academy		•*
Cadets at the Merchant Marine Academy	•	
Students in Officer Procurement Programs at The Citadel, North Georgia College and State University, Norwich University, Virginia Military Institute, Texas A&M University, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.		•*
National Guardsmen and Reservists not on active duty	•	
Delayed Entry Program enlistees	•	
ROTC students	•	
Separates from Active Military Service, separated for any reason before age 26	•*	
Men rejected for enlistment for any reason before age 26	•	
Civil Air Patrol members	•	
Aliens**		•
Lawful nonimmigrants on visas (e.g., diplomatic and consular personnel and families, foreign students, tourists with unexpired Forms I-94, I-95A, or Border Crossing Documents I-185, I-186, I-586, or I-444)		•
Permanent resident aliens	•	
Special (seasonal) agricultural workers (I-688)	•	
Special agricultural workers (I-688A)		•
Refugee, parolee, and asylee aliens	•	
Undocumented (illegal) aliens	•	
Dual national U.S. citizens	•	
Confined		
Incarcerated, or hospitalized or institutionalized for medical reasons		•*
Handicapped physically or mentally		
Able to function in public with or without assistance	•	
Continually confined to a residence, hospital, or institution		•

\* Must register within 30 days of release unless already age 26, or already registered when released, or unless exempt during entire period age 18 through 25.

\*\* Residents of Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, and Northern Mariana Islands are U.S. citizens. Citizens of American Samoa are nationals and must register when they are habitual residents in the United States. Habitual residence is presumed whenever a national or a citizen of the Republic of the Marshall Islands or the Federated States of Micronesia resides in the United States for more than one year in any status, except as a student or employee of the government of his homeland.

NOTE: Immigrants who did not enter the United States or maintained their lawful non-immigrant status by continually remaining on a valid visa until after they were 26 years old were never required to register. Also, immigrants born before 1960 who did not enter the United States or maintained their lawful non-immigrant status by continually remaining on a valid visa until after March 29, 1975 were never required to register.



Place the proper postage on the Registration Card and mail back to the Selective Service System.

### After You Register...

#### Watch Your Mail!

Within 90 days after registering, you should receive in the mail a Registration Acknowledgment Card from Selective Service which will provide you with a copy of your registration record. Safeguard that document since it will serve as official proof of your registration. If you do not receive a Registration Acknowledgment Card within 90 days after registering, it is very important that you verify that your registration has been received. Verify or check your registration on-line (<http://www.sss.gov>), call 1-888-655-1825, or write to: Selective Service System, Registration Information Office, P.O. Box 94638, Palatine, IL 60094-4638.

#### Keep Us Informed of Changes

Once you register, the law also requires you to keep Selective Service informed of your address changes within 10 days so you can be reached without delay. You can inform Selective Service of an address change by going to [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov), writing to the address above, or you may go to any post office for a Change-of-Information Form (SSS Form 2), fill it out and mail to Selective Service.

## Service System



### How You Register

#### Save a Stamp, Save Time, Register On-Line

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5: Print your current mailing address as ed on the card. Use the two-letter State iation and enter your ZIP Code.

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Refer to the chart below for specifics:

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Military-related		
Members of the Armed Forces on active duty (active duty for training does not constitute "active duty" for registration purposes)		•*
Cadets and Midshipmen at Service Academies or Coast Guard Academy		•*
Cadets at the Merchant Marine Academy	•	
Students in Officer Procurement Programs at The Citadel, North Georgia College and State University, Norwich University, Virginia Military Institute, Texas A&M University, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.		•*
National Guardsmen and Reservists not on active duty	•	
Delayed Entry Program enlistees	•	
ROTC students	•	
Separatees from Active Military Service, separated for any reason before age 26	•*	
Men rejected for enlistment for any reason before age 26	•	
Civil Air Patrol members	•	
Aliens**		
Lawful nonimmigrants on visas (e.g., diplomatic and consular personnel and families, foreign students, tourists with unexpired Forms I-94, I-95A, or Border Crossing Documents I-185, I-186, I-586, or I-444)		•
Permanent resident aliens	•	
Special (seasonal) agricultural workers (I-688)	•	
Special agricultural workers (I-688A)		•
Refugee, parolee, and asylee aliens	•	
Undocumented (illegal) aliens	•	
Dual national U.S. citizens	•	
Confined		
Incarcerated, or hospitalized or institutionalized for medical reasons		•*
Handicapped physically or mentally		
Able to function in public with or without assistance	•	
Continually confined to a residence, hospital, or institution		•

\* Must register within 30 days of release unless already age 26, or already registered when released, or unless exempt during entire period age 18 through 25.

\*\* Residents of Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, and Northern Mariana Islands are U.S. citizens. Citizens of American Samoa are nationals and must register when they are habitual residents in the United States. Habitual residence is presumed whenever a national or a citizen of the Republic of the Marshall Islands or the Federated States of Micronesia resides in the United States for more than one year in any status, except as a student or employee of the government of his homeland.

NOTE: Immigrants who did not enter the United States or maintained their lawful non-immigrant status by continually remaining on a valid visa until after they were 26 years old were never required to register. Also, immigrants from before 1960 who did not enter the United States or maintained their lawful non-immigrant status by continually remaining on a valid visa until after March 29, 1975 were never required to register.

## Service System

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Complete the Registration Card to the right,  
tag your information in  
**BLACK INK** and **CAPITAL**  
**LETTERS ONLY.**

1: Print your date of birth. Use a two-  
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Cadets and Midshipmen at Service Academies or Coast Guard Academy		•*
Cadets at the Merchant Marine Academy	•	
Students in Officer Procurement Programs at The Citadel, North Georgia College and State University, Norwich University, Virginia Military Institute, Texas A&M University, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.		•*
National Guardsmen and Reservists not on active duty	•	
Delayed Entry Program enlistees	•	
ROTC students	•	
Separatees from Active Military Service, separated for any reason before age 26	•*	
Men rejected for enlistment for any reason before age 26	•	

3: If you have a Social Security Account Number, it is mandatory that you include this information. If you don't have one, leave this blank.

4: Print your full legal name as outlined on the card. Include any suffix (such as Jr., or the designated box, if applicable.

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6: Enter today's date. Use a two number designation for the month and day and use a four number designation for the year.

7: Sign your name in this box.

Tear off card, add postage, and mail.

If you're concerned about privacy of personal data, you may mail this card to the Privacy Service in an envelope. Please include proper first class postage.

#### Aliens\*\*

Lawful nonimmigrants on visas (e.g., diplomatic and consular personnel and families, foreign students, tourists with unexpired Forms I-94, I-95A, or Border Crossing Documents I-185, I-186, I-586, or I-444)

Permanent resident aliens

Special (seasonal) agricultural workers (I-688)

Special agricultural workers (I-688A)

Refugee, parolee, and asylee aliens

Undocumented (illegal) aliens

Dual national U.S. citizens

Confined

Incarcerated, or hospitalized or institutionalized for medical reasons

Handicapped physically or mentally

Able to function in public with or without assistance

Continually confined to a residence, hospital, or institution

\* Must register within 30 days of release unless already age 26, or already registered when released, or unless exempt during entire period age 18 through 25.

\*\* Residents of Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, and Northern Mariana Islands are U.S. citizens. Citizens of American Samoa are nationals and must register when they are habitual residents in the United States. Habitual residence is presumed whenever a national or a citizen of the Republic of the Marshall Islands or the Federated States of Micronesia resides in the United States for more than one year in any status, except as a student or employee of the government of his homeland.

NOTE: Immigrants who did not enter the United States or maintained their lawful non-immigrant status by continually remaining on a valid visa until after they were 26 years old were never required to register. Also, immigrants born before 1960 who did not enter the United States or maintained their lawful non-immigrant status by continually remaining on a valid visa until after March 29, 1975 were never required to register.

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Dual national U.S. citizens	•	
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# Who must Register

- All US citizens born after December 31, 1959, who are 18 but not yet 26 years old except as noted below
- Cadets at the Merchant Marine Academy
- National Guardsmen and Reservists Not on active duty
- Delayed Entry Program Enlistees
- ROTC Students
- Separatees from Active Military Service separated for any reason before age 26
- Men rejected for enlistment for any reason before age 26
- Civil Air Patrol members

# Who Must Register

- Permanent Resident Aliens
- Special (Seasonal) Agricultural Workers (I-688)
- Refugee, Parolee, and Asylee Aliens
- Undocumented illegal aliens
- Dual national US citizens
- Handicapped physically or mentally (able to function in public with or without assistance)
- \*\* Residents of Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, and Northern Mariana Islands are US citizens.



## You Must Register With Selective Service

## What is Selective Service Registration?

Registration is the process by which the U.S. Government collects names and addresses of men age 18 through 25 to use in case of a national emergency, determined by Congress and the President, which would require rapid expansion of the Armed Forces. Men are required to register within 30 days of their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday. Once men reach their 26<sup>th</sup> birthday, they can no longer register, as stated in the Military Selective Service Act.

## What Happens If I Don't Register?

Not registering is a felony. Young men prosecuted and convicted of failure to register may be fined up to \$250,000, imprisoned for up to five years, or both. Failure to register also may cause men to permanently lose eligibility for student financial aid, government employment, job training, and U.S. citizenship for male immigrants.

## Who Must Register?

Male U.S. citizens and immigrants, documented and undocumented, residing in the U.S. and its territories must register if they are age 18 through 25.

**Fill Out  
This Card**

FOLD HERE!

## What About After I Register?

**5** You should receive a Selective Service Acknowledgment with your Selective Service Number. Keep your acknowledgment in a safe place for future reference. You can also verify your Selective Service Number by going to [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov) to "Check a Registration". If you move, you are required by Federal law to provide address changes to Selective Service, which can be done at [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov) to "Report a Change of Address Online", or by filling out and mailing a SSS Form 2 (Change of Information) at the post office.

Register online ([cityofwww.usa.gov](http://cityofwww.usa.gov))  
or complete this form.  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM REGISTRATION CARD



553 FORM 1M (JAN 07)

CRM APPROPRIAL 32-10-0002

**SIGNATURE**

UPO

TO EXPOSE ADHESIVE, REMOVE LINER

TO EXPOSE ADHESIVE, REMOVE LINER

TO EXPOSE ADHESIVE, REMOVE LINER

REMOVE LINER

TO EXPOSE ADHESIVE, REMOVE LINER

TO EXPOSE ADHESIVE, REMOVE LINER

**Register online (<http://www.sss.gov>)**  
**or complete this form.**  
**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM REGISTRATION FORM**

**PRINT ONLY IN BLACK INK AND IN CAPITAL LETTERS ONLY.**

DATE OF BIRTH (MM DD YYYY)

1

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME & MIDDLE NAME

CURRENT HOME ADDRESS (STREET ADDRESS & APARTMENT NUMBER)

CITY

STATE

ZIP CODE

TODAY'S DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)

2

3

4

5

6

7

SEX (Males with "M", Females with "F")

SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER

SIGNATURE (Sign with "X")

OTHER SUFFIX

NO HOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

I AFFIRM THE FOREGOING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE

**SIGNATURE**

**UPO**

# You Must Register With Selective Service

## What is Selective Service Registration?

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Register online (<http://www.sss.gov>)  
or complete this form.  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM REGISTRATION FORM  
MAIL TO: SELECTIVE SERVICE, 9000 CAMPBELL AVENUE, SUITE 100, DALLAS, TEXAS 75243-5000

## Who Must Register?

**3** Male U.S. citizens and immigrants, documented and undocumented, residing in the U.S. and its territories must register if they are age 18 through 25.

**4**

**How Do I Register?** Please print all the requested information – including your Social Security Account Number if you have one; sign your name; peel the seal strips off, seal the card, put a stamp on the front, and mail the sealed card. Or, register online at [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov).

**Fill Out  
This Card**

*FOLD HERE!*

## What About After I Register?

**5** You should receive a Selective Service Acknowledgment with your Selective Service Number. Keep your acknowledgment in a safe place for future reference. You can also verify your Selective Service Number by going to [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov) to "Check a Registration". If you move, you are required by Federal law to provide address changes to Selective Service, which can be done at [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov) to "Report a Change of Address Online", or by filling out and mailing a SSS Form 2 (Change of Information) at the post office.

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Register online (<http://www.sss.gov>)  
or complete this form.  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM REGISTRATION FORM  
PRINT THIS FORM ON 8 1/2" X 11" UNPAID LETTER SIZE PAPER

## Who Must Register?

3

Male U.S. citizens and immigrants, documented and undocumented, residing in the U.S. and its territories must register if they are age 18 through 25.

# Who Must Register

- Male U.S. citizens and immigrants documented and undocumented, residing in the U.S. and its territories must register if they are age 18 through 25

# What is a US Citizen?

- **“(2) the term “individual” means a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence;” 5 USC § 552a.(a)(2)**
- **“(13) the term “Federal personnel” means officers and employees of the Government of the United States, members of the uniformed services (including members of the Reserve Components), individuals entitled to receive immediate or deferred retirement benefits under any retirement program of the Government of the United States (including survivor benefits).” 5 USC § 552a.(a)(13)**

# Statute Writing

- **“Include’ or the participial form thereof, is defined ‘to comprise within’; ‘to hold’; ‘to contain’; ‘enclosed’; ‘comprised’; ‘comprehend’; ‘embrace’; ‘involve’.”**

Montello Salt v. Utah 221 US 455

- **“Include 1. To confine within; to hold; to contain; as, the shell of a nut includes the kernel; a pearl is included in a shell. [But in these senses we more commonly use inclose.] 2. To comprise; to comprehend; to contain.”** American Dictionary of The English Language, Noah Webster, 1828
- **“Include. (Lat. Inclaudere, to shut in, keep within.) To confine within, hold as in an inclosure, take in, attain, shut up, contain, inclose, comprise, comprehend, embrace, involve. Premier Products Co. v. Cameron, 240 Or. 123, 400 P.2d 227, 228.”** Black’s Law Dictionary 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, page 763

# Statute Writing

- **“EJUSDEM GENERIS [Latin “of the same kind or class”] A canon of construction that when a general word or phrase follows a list of specifics, the general word or phrase will be interpreted to include only items of the same type as those listed. • For example, in the phrase horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, or any other farm animal, the general language or any other farm animal — despite its seeming breadth — would probably be held to include only four-legged, hooved mammals typically found on farms, and thus would exclude chickens. — Cf. EXPRESSIO UNIUS EST EXCLUSIO ALTERIUS; NOSCITUR A SOCIIS; RULE OF RANK.” Black’s Law Dictionary 8<sup>th</sup> Edition page 1568**

# US Citizen is fiction

- **“the words “person” and “whoever” include corporations, companies, associations, firms, partnerships, societies, and joint stock companies, as well as individuals;” 1 USC § 1**

# What is a US citizen?

- **“(a) When used in this title, where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof—**
- **(1) Person**
- **The term “person” shall be construed to mean and include an individual, a trust, estate, partnership, association, company or corporation.” 26 USC § 7701. Definitions**

# A US citizen is a fiction

- **“By metaphysical refinement in examining the form of our government it might be correctly said that there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States.**

**A citizen of any one of the States of the Union is held to be and called a citizen of the United States, although technically and abstractly there is no such thing.” Ex Parte Frank Knowles, 5 Cal. Rep. 300, [emphasis added]**

# A US citizen is a fiction

- **"Chap. LXXI. - An Act prescribing the form of the enacting and resolving Clauses of Acts and Resolutions of Congress, and Rules of construction therefore."** which was approved on Feb 25, 1871, in Volume 16, Forty-First Congress, Session III, under Sec. 2., at 16 Stat. 431, says;
- **"And be it further enacted that in all Acts hereinafter passed...; and the word "person" may extend and be applied to bodies politic and corporate...", [emphasis added],**

# A Person is....

- "... (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.
- “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

# A Person is.....

- **“a variety of entities other than human beings.”**  
Church of Scientology v U.S. Department of Justice,  
612 F2d 417 (1979) at pg 418
- **”...foreigners, not citizens....”** United States v  
Otherson, 480 F. Supp. 1369 (1979) at pg 1373.
- **“Person: —term** may include labor organizations,  
partnerships, associations, corporations, legal  
representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or  
receivers... Scope and delineation of **term** is necessary  
for determining those to whom Fourteenth Amendment  
of Constitution affords protection since this  
Amendment expressly applies to —**person.**” Black’s  
Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition

# A Person is NOT....

- **" 'in common usage, the term 'person' does not include the sovereign, [and] statutes employing the [word] are normally construed to exclude it.' Wilson v Omaha Tribe, 442 US 653 667, 61 L Ed 2d 153, 99 S Ct 2529 (1979) (quoting United States v Cooper Corp. 312 US 600, 604, 85 L Ed 1071, 61 S Ct 742 (1941). See also United States v Mine Workers, 330 US 258, 275, 91 L Ed 884, 67 S Ct 677 (1947)" Will v Michigan State Police, 491 US 58, 105 L. Ed. 2d 45, 109 S.Ct. 2304**
- **“a sovereign is not a person in a legal sense”** In re Fox, 52 N. Y. 535, 11 Am. Rep. 751; U.S. v. Fox, 94 U.S. 315, 24 L. Ed. 192

## 2 Classes of citizens

- **"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 dependent" upon state citizenship." Colgate v Harvey 296 US 404 at p 427**
- **"The amendment (fourteenth) reversed and annulled the original policy of the constitution," United States v. Rhodes, 27 Federal Cases, 785, 794.**

## 2 Classes of Citizens

- **"There is a clear distinction between national citizenship and state citizenship." 256 P. 545, affirmed 278 US 123, Tashiro vs. Jordan**
- **"The privileges and immunities clause of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment protects very few rights because it neither incorporates the Bill of Rights, nor protects all rights of individual citizens. Instead this provision protects only those rights peculiar to being a citizen of the federal government; it does not protect those rights which relate to state citizenship." Jones v. Temmer, 89 F. Supp 1226**

## 2 Classes of Citizens

- **"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,**
- **“A person who is a citizen of the United States\*\* is necessarily a citizen of the particular state in which he resides. But a person may be a citizen of a particular state and not a citizen of the United States\*\*. To hold otherwise would be to deny to the state the highest exercise of its sovereignty, -- the right to declare who are its citizens.” State v. Fowler, 41 La. Ann. 380 6 S. 602 (1889), [emphasis added]**<sup>1</sup>

## 2 Classes of Citizens

- **"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;**
- **Both before and after the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution it has not been necessary for a person to be a citizen of the U.S. in order to be a citizen of his State; Crosse v. Board of Supervisors, Baltimore, Md., 1966, 221 A. 2d 431 citing US Supreme Court Slaughter House Cases and U.S. v. Cruikshank 92 US 542, 549, 23 L. Ed 588 1875:**

# 2 Classes of Citizens

- **"There are two classes of citizens, citizens of the United States and of the State. And one may be a citizen of the former without being a citizen of the latter"** Gardina v. Board of Registers 48 So. 788, 169 Ala. 155 1909
- **"The words "people of the United States" and "citizens" are synonymous terms and mean the same thing. They both describe the political body who, according to our republican institutions form the sovereignty, and who hold the power, and conduct the government through their representatives. They are what we familiarly call the sovereign people, and every citizen of one of this people, and a constituent member of the sovereignty."** Dredd Scott v Sandford 60 U.S. 393

## 2 Classes of Citizens

- **"The people or sovereign are not bound by general word in statutes, restrictive of prerogative right, title or interest, unless expressly named. Acts of limitation do not bind the King or the people. The people have been ceded all the rights of the King, the former sovereign,.."** People v Herkimer, 4 Cowen (NY) 345, 348 (1825)
- **"...at the revolution the Sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country... the citizens of America are equal as fellow citizens, and as joint tenants in the sovereignty."** Chisholm v Georgia, 2 Dall. 440, at pg 471

## 2 Classes of Citizens

- **"People of a state are entitled to all rights, which formerly belong to the King by his prerogative."**  
Lansing v Smith, (1829) 4 Wendell 9,20 (NY).
- **"It will be admitted on all hands that with the exception of the powers granted to the states and the federal government, through the Constitutions, the people of the several states are unconditionally sovereign within their respective states."** Ohio L. Ins. & T. Co. v. Debolt, 16 How. 416, 14 L.Ed. 997

## 2 Classes of 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, [emphasis added]
- **"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.<sup>2d</sup> 944

## 2 Classes of Citizens

- **"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,
- **"Taxpayers are not State Citizens."** Belmont v. Town of Gulfport, 122 So. 10.

## 2 Classes of Citizens

- **"The sovereignty of a state does not reside in the persons who fill the different departments of its government, but in the People, from whom the government emanated; and they may change it at their discretion. Sovereignty, then in this country, abides with the constituency, and not with the agent; and this remark is true, both in reference to the federal and state government."** Spooner v. McConnell, 22 F 939 @ 943
- **"No action can be taken against a sovereign in the non-constitutional courts of either the United States or the state courts & any such action is considered the crime of Barratry. Barratry is an offense at common law."** State vs. Batson, 17 S.E. 2d 511, 512, 513

# US citizen has no rights

- ❖ **"...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**

# 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)
- ❖ **"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)

# US citizens have no rights

- a US citizen is NOT entitled to an Article 3 Court, but instead gets an Article 1 Court with a plenary (military dictatorship) jurisdiction and Art. 1, Section 8, Clause 17 Constitution for the United States of America as defined and reinstated in National Mutual Insurance Company of the District of Columbia v. Tidewater Transfer Company, 337 U.S. 582, 93 L.Ed. 1556 (1948): which further states that **citizens of the District of Columbia are not embraced by the judicial power under Article III** of the Constitution for the United States of America, the same statement is held in Hepburn v. Dundas v. Elizay, 2 Cranch (U.S.) 445, 2 L.Ed. 332.; In 1804, the Supreme Court, through Chief Justice Marshall, held that a citizen of the District of Columbia<sup>41</sup> was not a citizen of a state;

# US citizens have no rights

- "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)

## 2 Classes of Citizens

- For more information, watch my **“Do You Know who you are?”** playlist
- Bottom line – Your citizenship is determined by what YOU tell them, as well as the evidence YOU provide.
- I know people who get called for jury duty and tell them that they are NOT a US citizen and they are out of there very fast.
- There is a Selective Service bureaucrat in every locality. If you serve him with a Notice and Demand that brings up these issues, I bet that you NEVER get selected.

# If you are in a Selected group

- All is NOT lost
- A friend named Bill was in ROTC during Vietnam war
- Military Intelligence



**NEVER GIVE UP**

# Conclusion

- **"It behooves every man who values liberty of conscience for himself, to resist invasions of it in the case of others: or their case may, by change of circumstances, become his own"**  
Thomas Jefferson

# Conclusion

- **"If Ye love wealth better than liberty, the tranquility of servitude, better than the animating contest of freedom, go home from us in peace. We ask not your counsel or arms. Crouch down and lick the hands which feed you. May your chains set lightly upon you, and may our posterity forget that you were ever our countrymen."** Samuel Adams, "the father of the American revolution", member of "The sons of Liberty (the group that did the Boston Tea Party)" Quoted from the debates of 1776

# Conclusion

- **"When shall it be said in any country of the world, my poor are happy, neither ignorance or distress is to be found among them; my jails are empty of prisoners, my streets of beggars; the aged are not in want, the taxes not oppressive; the rational world is my friend because I am friend of its happiness. When these things can be said, then may that country boast of its constitution and government ." - Thomas Paine**

# The Watchman

- **“But if the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned; if the sword come, and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand.”** Ezekiel 33:6
- Either you are part of the problem, or you are part of the solution
- You are now a watchman!
- Please send this to people from 18-26
- Circulate this video far and wide!!

# Other Videos

- Bankster Thieves 1, 2, & 3
- Churchianity series
- D.I.Y Kangaroo Courts 1 & 2
- BAR Members 1, 2, & 3
- UNIDROIT
- Martial Law is here!
- D.I.Y. Traffic Stop
- De Facto Courts
- All Courts are Ecclesiastical Courts
- D.I.Y Toll Roads
- Jurisdiction

# Upcoming Videos

- Estoppel Certificates
- D.I.Y. Habeas Corpus

# Summary

- **Copies of these documents can be found at My private group at Yahoo called Administrating-Your-Public-Servants**
- **I have Youtube videos that are videos of Private Information Shares that show these and other court citations that are available for a donation**
- **Donations to support this work are appreciated. I prefer gold or silver coin, but as an extremely less desireable alternative I can accept IOUs (Federal Reserve Notes, Paypal gifts, checks, money orders, etc) send me an email for particulars**

# Summary

- If you find this useful, then you need to pay it forward
- If you don't know what Pay it Forward means, then watch the movie

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