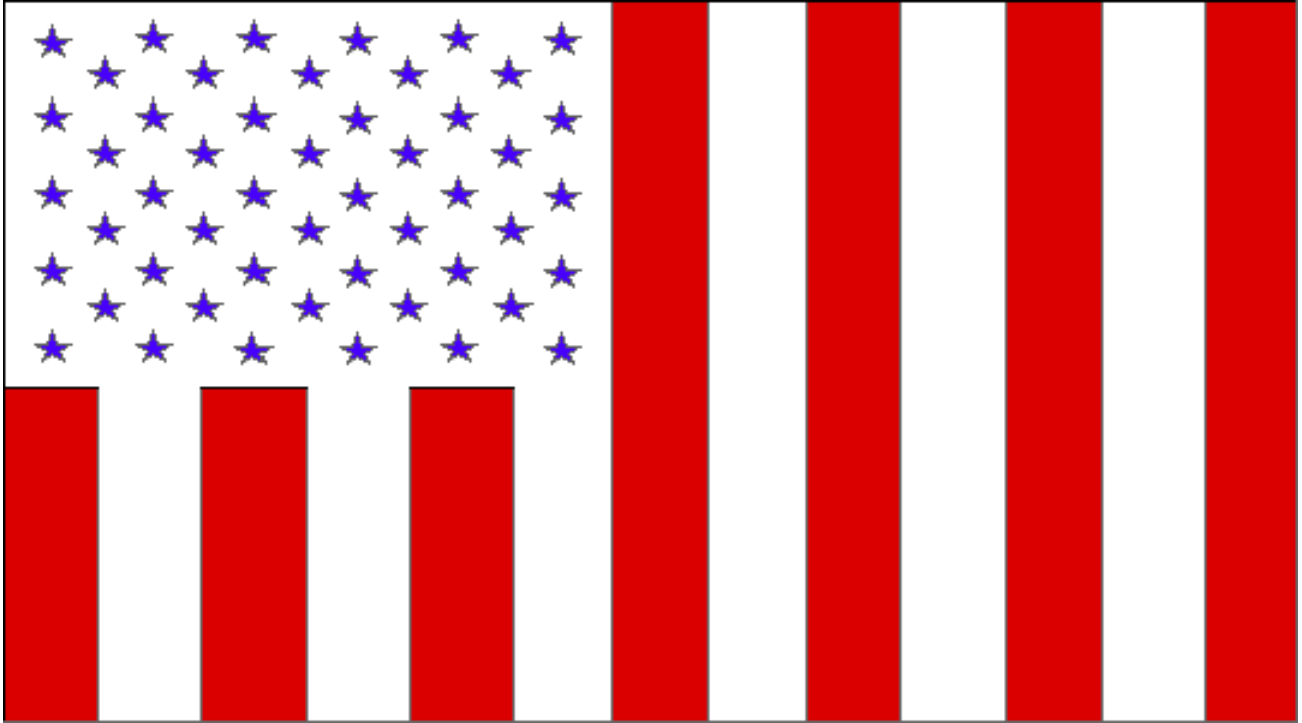


Sovereignty Federation Government (SFG)

Articles of Confederation



(Civil flag of the United States:
Symbol of the common law and self-government)

March 11, 2008
Version 1.00

DEDICATION

*"You [Jesus] are worthy to take the scroll,
And to open its seals;
For You were slain,
And have redeemed us to God by Your blood
Out of every tribe and tongue and people and nation,
And have made us kings and priests to our God;
And we shall reign on the earth."*
[Rev. 5:8-10, Bible, NKJV]

"Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord and He will lift you up [above your government]."
[James 4:10, Bible, NKJV]

"We of this mighty western Republic have to grapple with the dangers that spring from popular self-government tried on a scale incomparably vaster than ever before in the history of mankind, and from an abounding material prosperity greater also than anything which the world has hitherto seen.

As regards the first set of dangers, it behooves us to remember that men can never escape being governed. Either they must govern themselves or they must submit to being governed by others. If from lawlessness or fickleness, from folly or self-indulgence, they refuse to govern themselves then most assuredly in the end they will have to be governed from the outside. They can prevent the need of government from without only by showing they possess the power of government from within. A sovereign cannot make excuses for his failures; a sovereign must accept the responsibility for the exercise of power that inheres in him; and where, as is true in our Republic, the people are sovereign, then the people must show a sober understanding and a sane and steadfast purpose if they are to preserve that orderly liberty upon which as a foundation every republic must rest."
[President Theodore Roosevelt; Opening of the Jamestown Exposition; Norfolk, VA, April 26, 1907]

"In United States, sovereignty resides in people... the Congress cannot invoke the sovereign power of the People to override their will as thus declared."
[Perry v. U.S., 294 U.S. 330 (1935)]

"Since in common usage the term 'person' does not include the sovereign, statutes employing that term are ordinarily construed to exclude it."
[U.S. v. Cooper, 312 U.S. 600, 604, 61 S.Ct. 742 (1941)]

"... The governments are but trustees acting under derived authority and have no power to delegate what is not delegated to them. But the people, as the original fountain might take away what they have delegated and intrust to whom they please. ...The sovereignty in every state resides in the people of the state and they may alter and change their form of government at their own pleasure."
[Luther v. Borden, 48 U.S. 1, 12 L.Ed. 581 (1841)]

"The Government of the United States is one of delegated powers alone. Its authority is defined and limited by the Constitution. All powers not granted to it by that instrument are reserved to the States or the people."
[United States v. Cruikshank, [92 U.S. 542](#) (1875)]

*"Quod meum est sine me auferri non potest.
What is mine [sovereignty in this case] cannot be taken away without my consent"*
[Bouvier's Law Dictionary Unabridged, 8th Edition, pg. 2159]

“Derivativa potestas non potest esse major primitiva.

The power [sovereign immunity in this case] which is derived cannot be greater than that from which it is derived.”

[Bouvier’s Law Dictionary Unabridged, 8th Edition, pg. 2131]

“Quod per me non possum, nec per alium..

What I cannot do in person, I cannot do through the agency of another [including a government].”

[Bouvier’s Law Dictionary Unabridged, 8th Edition, pg. 2159]

“Nemo potest facere per obliquum quod non potest facere per directum.

No one can do that indirectly which cannot be done directly.”

[Bouvier’s Law Dictionary Unabridged, 8th Edition, pg. 2147]

“They have corrupted themselves;

They are not His children,

Because of their blemish:

A perverse and crooked generation.”

[Deut. 32:5, Bible, NKJV]

”This I say, therefore, and testify in the Lord, that you should no longer walk as the rest of the Gentiles walk, in the futility of their mind, having their understanding darkened, being alienated from the life of God, because of the ignorance that is in them, because of the blindness of their heart; who, being past feeling, have given themselves over to lewdness, to work all uncleanness with greediness.”

[Eph. 4:17-19, Bible, NKJV]

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1 PURPOSE AND FOUNDATION

1.1 Government name and nature

The government established by this document shall be known as the “Sovereignty Federation Government”, hereinafter called “SFG”. This assembly of sovereigns shall be a charitable trust, a “public trust”, non-profit, non-privileged, non-taxable, non-corporate government operated by the elected officers and employees identified in Chapter 5.

Sovereignty Federal Government shall also hereinafter be known as the “United States of America”. Chapters of SFG within the geographical boundaries of a state of the Union shall also be known collectively as “Republic of _____”, where the blank is the name of the Union state. This state is also described in the de jure United States Constitution.

SFG shall be a “foreign state” in relation to the de facto corporate governments illegally in possession and control of power in these United States of America, but our Constitution, laws and allegiance are directed at the same group of people that the de facto governments is supposed to protect and serve but in fact does not. Any decision to affiliate politically with the state established by this government shall not constitute an intention to abandon nationality within any other state to which Citizens may already have allegiance or membership at the time of their decision to so affiliate.

The measure, the standard, and the absolute, unchanging benchmark by which we fulfill our allegiance to protect the people of the de jure states is the authority ONLY of The Creator’s Law as documented below:

Laws of the Bible, Form #05.028
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

The authority of The Creator’s Law as an absolute measure of how we love our neighbor has already been recognized by the Founding Fathers:

“Good and wise men, in all ages...have supposed, that the deity, from the relations, we stand in, to himself and to each other, has constituted an eternal and immutable law, which is, indispensibly, obligatory upon all mankind, prior to any human institution whatever.

This is what is called the law of nature, 'which, being coequal with mankind, and dictated by God himself, is, of course superior in obligation to any other. It is binding over all the globe, in all countries at all times. No human laws are of any validity, if contrary to this; and such of them as are valid, derive all their authority, mediately or immediately, from this original.' - BLACKSTONE.

Upon this law, depend the natural rights of mankind, the supreme being gave existence to man, together with the means of preserving and beautifying that existence. He endowed him with rational faculties, by the help of which, to discern and pursue such things, as were consistent with his duty and interest, and invested him with an inviolable right to personal liberty and personal safety.

*Hence, in a state of nature, no man has any **moral** power to deprive another of his life, limbs, property, or liberty; nor the least authority to command, or exact obedience from him; except that which arose from the ties of consanguinity.*

*Hence also, the origin of all civil government, justly established, must be a voluntary compact, between the rulers and the ruled; and must be liable to such limitations, as are necessary for the security of the **absolute rights** of the latter; for what original title can any man or set of men have, to govern others, except their own consent? To usurp dominion over a people, in their own despite, or o grasp at more extensive power than they are willing to entrust, is to violate that law of nature, which gives every man the right to his personal liberty; and can, therefore, confer no obligation to obedience.”*
[Alexander Hamilton, 23 Feb. 1775]

1.2 Why This Government Was Re-Established

The Declaration Of Independence declares that all just powers of governments derive from the consent of the governed. The Declaration asserts that when a government becomes unjust, such as when they rule by force or fraud rather than by

consent, it is not only the right, but the duty of every Citizen to abandon that government and create their own better government.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed."

[Declaration of Independence;

SOURCE: http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/declaration_transcript.html]

Basically, the Declaration of Independence makes it our solemn duty to govern ourselves by creating a government that is efficient, responsive, and directly accountable to the People. When the government we have doesn't provide that, it is our right and duty to provide a substitute that we will in fact consent to.

In firing the existing government from our lives and providing an alternate, there are two types of new governments that one may adopt in order to replace the corrupted one:

1. Man-made.
2. Creator made.

If one adopts a man-made substitute that is other than the de jure government, then shifting your allegiance to that government may become an expatriating act pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1481(a)(2). It is therefore important in professing allegiance to or changing our domicile to a new political group that we manifest our intentions regarding any other existing nationality we may have at that time.

[TITLE 8 > CHAPTER 12 > SUBCHAPTER III > Part III > § 1481](#)

[§ 1481. Loss of nationality by native-born or naturalized citizen; voluntary action; burden of proof; presumptions](#)

(a) A person who is a national of the United States whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality by voluntarily performing any of the following acts **with the intention of relinquishing United States nationality**—

(1) obtaining naturalization in a foreign state upon his own application or upon an application filed by a duly authorized agent, after having attained the age of eighteen years; or

(2) taking an oath or making an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state or a political subdivision thereof, after having attained the age of eighteen years; or

However, if that government is a Creator-made government, the First Amendment protects religious exercise and therefore you cannot be punished for your religious exercise of putting allegiance to Creator and His government above allegiance to the state:

Much has been said of the paramount duty to the state, a duty to be recognized, it is urged, even though it conflicts with convictions of duty to God. Undoubtedly that duty to the state exists within the domain of power, for government may enforce obedience to laws regardless of scruples. When one's belief collides with the power of the state, the latter is supreme within its sphere and submission or punishment follows. But, in the forum of conscience, duty to a moral power higher than the state has always been maintained. The reservation of that supreme obligation, as a matter of principle, would unquestionably be made by many of our conscientious and law-abiding citizens. The essence of religion is belief in a relation to God involving duties superior to those [283 U.S. 605, 634] arising from any human relation. As was stated by Mr. Justice Field, in Davis v. Beason, 133 U.S. 333, 342, 10 S. Ct. 299, 300: 'The term 'religion' has reference to one's views of his relations to his Creator, and to the obligations they impose of reverence for his being and character, and of obedience to his will.' One cannot speak of religious liberty, with proper appreciation of its essential and historic significance, without assuming the existence of a belief in supreme allegiance to the will of God. Professor Macintosh, when pressed by the inquiries put to him, stated what is axiomatic in religious doctrine. And, putting aside dogmas with their particular conceptions of deity, freedom of conscience itself implies respect for an innate conviction of paramount duty. The battle for religious liberty has been fought and won with respect to religious beliefs and practices, which are not in conflict with good order, upon the very ground of the supremacy of conscience within its proper field. What that field is, under our system of government, presents in part a question of

constitutional law, and also, in part, one of legislative policy in avoiding unnecessary clashes with the dictates of conscience. There is abundant room for enforcing the requisite authority of law as it is enacted and requires obedience, and for maintaining the conception of the supremacy of law as essential to orderly government, without demanding that either citizens or applicants for citizenship shall assume by oath an obligation to regard allegiance to God as subordinate to allegiance to civil power. The attempt to exact such a promise, and thus to bind one's conscience by the taking of oaths or the submission to tests, has been the cause of many deplorable conflicts. The Congress has sought to avoid such conflicts in this country by respecting our happy tradition. In no sphere of legislation has the intention to prevent such clashes been more conspicuous than in relation to the bearing of arms. It would require strong evidence [283 U.S. 605, 635] that the Congress intended a reversal of its policy in prescribing the general terms of the naturalization oath. I find no such evidence.

[*U.S. v. Macintosh*, 283 U.S. 605 (1931)]

The next consideration is: What are the reasons why the present government where we live is unjust? Are they unjust because they do not obey the organic laws of the land and thereby function as a de facto rather than de jure government?

de facto: In fact, in deed, actually. **This phrase is used to characterize an officer, a government, a past action or a state of affairs which must be accepted for all practical purposes, but is illegal or illegitimate.** Thus, an office, a position or status existing under a claim or color of right such as a de facto corporation. **In this sense it is the contrary of de jure, which means rightful, legitimate, just, or constitutional.** Thus, an officer, king, or government de facto is one who is in actual possession of the office or supreme power, but by usurpation, or without lawful title; while an officer, king, or governor de jure is one who has just claim and rightful title to the office or power, but has never had plenary possession of it, or is not in actual possession. *MacLeod v. United States*, 229 U.S. 416, 33 S.Ct. 955, 57 L.Ed. 1260.. A wife de facto is one whose marriage is voidable by decree, as distinguished from a wife de jure, or lawful wife. But the term is also frequently used independently of any distinction from de jure; thus a blockade de facto is a blockade which is actually maintained, as distinguished from a mere paper blockade. Compare *De jure*. [Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 416]

Notice the following sentence from above, which explains exactly how our de jure government was usurped and replaced with a de facto, private, for profit corporate government:

"Thus, an office, a position or status existing under a claim or color of right such as a de facto corporation."

The precise mechanisms by which the People's de jure government of the United States of America has been coopted and unlawfully replaced with a private, for profit de facto corporation is proven with credible evidence contained in the following documents:

1. *Corporatization and Privatization of the Government, Form #05.024*
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
2. *Government Conspiracy to Destroy the Separation of Powers, Form #05.023*
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

If the government we form is based on the United States of America's original de jure government and is merely an extension of the original de jure government, that government will be "foreign" in relation to the de facto government we oppose but our allegiance to the 50 several states of the American Union will be unaffected. It will be unaffected because:

1. Our allegiance is to the "state", and in America, the "state" and not the government that serves it is the sovereign. The "state", in turn, consists of all the people within a jurisdiction:

"State. A people permanently occupying a fixed territory bound together by common-law habits and custom into one body politic exercising, through the medium of an organized government, independent sovereignty and control over all persons and things within its boundaries, capable of making war and peace and of entering into international relations with other communities of the globe. *United States v. Kusche*, D.C.Cal., 56 F.Supp. 201 207, 208. The organization of social life which exercises sovereign power in behalf of the people. *Delany v. Moralitis*, C.C.A.Md., 136 F.2d 129, 130. **In its largest sense, a "state" is a body politic or a society of men.** *Beagle v. Motor Vehicle Acc. Indemnification Corp.*, 44 Misc.2d 636, 254 N.Y.S.2d 763, 765. **A body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government.** *State ex re. Maisano v. Mitchell*, 155 Conn. 256, 231 A.2d 539, 542. A territorial unit with a distinct general body of law. *Restatement, Second, Conflicts*, §3. Term may refer either to body politic of a nation (e.g. *United States*) or to an individual government unit of such nation (e.g. *California*).

[...]

The people of a state, in their collective capacity, considered as the party wronged by a criminal deed; the public; as in the title of a cause, "The State vs. A.B."
[Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 1407]

2. Each state of the Union has multiple constitutions.
3. Publication of a new constitution does not repeal the original or de jure constitution, and therefore cannot eliminate the original de jure "state". It is perfectly lawful to invoke the original constitution and the de jure state in any court of the Union, and especially in the context of private law contracts between consenting parties.

We can have allegiance to a "state" while having no allegiance or removing our allegiance to the de facto government that serves the people who make up this sovereign "state". That, in fact, is what the Sovereignty Federation Government (SFG) does: Maintain our allegiance to the following sovereigns, in the order of hierarchy presented, where lower numbered items have higher allegiance:

1. The Creator as described in the Holy Bible.
2. The "state" consisting of all the people within the county where we physically occupy but do not maintain a "domicile" or "residence" within.

When the above approach is taken, it cannot be said from a legal perspective that we have allegiance to a foreign power, foreign government, or foreign "state", and therefore it cannot be said that our change in political association can or does result in an expatriating act as described in [8 U.S.C. §1481](#)(a)(2). This is also true because:

1. We share the same Constitution.
2. We share the same laws for the Union states and are not subject to laws that only apply on federal territory (e.g. "federal zone").
3. Our constitution is a superset of the de jure constitution.
4. Our laws are a superset of the de jure laws.
5. Our organization is identical to that of the de jure government described by the Constitution.

Our government is a de jure government which is "foreign" with respect to the de facto government. It is not our acts, however, that made it foreign, but the acts of the usurpers who lead the present de facto government. They are the foreign government, not us, because their allegiance is to money, power, and corruption, and NOT to the de jure "state" which they were put into power to serve but plunder and enslave.

Our goals are to:

1. Restore the de jure government to its proper place.
2. Reconstitute the Republic bequeathed to us by our Founding Fathers.
3. Provide choice and competition to members of the de jure "state" who want to disassociate with the de facto government and return to the de jure constitutional government identified in the Constitution for the United States of America.
4. To provide a venue to litigate that is free from the corruption found in the legal and judicial professions that serve the de facto government.
5. Restore The Creator to His proper place as our only King, Lawgiver, and Judge and to put every other man, public servant, employee, and ruler BELOW us as our servant.
6. To restore honesty and efficiency to government.

The scripture below describes WHY we must provide an alternative de jure government: Because our Creator requires it and we are His fiduciaries, stewards, trustees, and agents as believers so we must do it:

*Alas, sinful nation,
A people laden with iniquity
A brood of evildoers
Children who are corrupters!*

They have forsaken the Lord

*They have provoked to anger
The Holy One of Israel,
They have turned away backward.
Why should you be stricken again?*

You will revolt more and more.
The whole head is sick [they are out of their minds!; insane or STUPID or both].
And the whole heart faints....

Wash yourselves, make yourselves clean;
Put away the evil of your doings from before My eyes.
Cease to do evil,
Learn to do good;
Seek justice,
Rebuke the oppressor [the IRS and the Federal Reserve and a corrupted judicial system];
Defend the fatherless,
Plead for the widow [and the "nontaxpayer"]....

How the faithful city has become a harlot!
It [the Constitutional Republic] was full of justice;
Righteousness lodged in it,
But now murderers [and abortionists, and socialists, a corrupted legal profession, liars, and corrupted judges].
Your silver has become dross,
Your wine mixed with water.
Your princes [President, Congressmen, Judges] are rebellious.
Everyone loves bribes,
And follows after rewards.
They do not defend the fatherless,
nor does the cause of the widow [or the "nontaxpayer"] come before them.

Therefore the Lord says,
The Lord of hosts, the Mighty One of Israel,
"Ah, I will rid Myself of My adversaries,
And take vengeance on My enemies.
I will turn My hand against you,
And thoroughly purge away your dross,
And take away your alloy.
I will restore your judges [eliminate the BAD judges] as at the first,
And your counselors [eliminate the BAD lawyers] as at the beginning.
Afterward you shall be called the city of righteousness, the faithful [de jure] city."
[Isaiah 1:1-26, Bible, NKJV]

In summary, we seek self-government so that the people may govern themselves from within, rather than be governed from without by a de facto government:

"We of this mighty western Republic have to grapple with the dangers that spring from popular self-government tried on a scale incomparably vaster than ever before in the history of mankind, and from an abounding material prosperity greater also than anything which the world has hitherto seen.

As regards the first set of dangers, it behooves us to remember that men can never escape being governed. Either they must govern themselves or they must submit to being governed by others. If from lawlessness or fickleness, from folly or self-indulgence, they refuse to govern themselves then most assuredly in the end they will have to be governed from the outside. They can prevent the need of government from without only by showing they possess the power of government from within. A sovereign cannot make excuses for his failures; a sovereign must accept the responsibility for the exercise of power that inheres in him; and where, as is true in our Republic, the people are sovereign, then the people must show a sober understanding and a sane and steadfast purpose if they are to preserve that orderly liberty upon which as a foundation every republic must rest."
[President Theodore Roosevelt; Opening of the Jamestown Exposition; Norfolk, VA, April 26, 1907]

The Bible asserts that all man-made civil government essentially amounts to a punishment from The Creator because we either cannot or will not live under The Creator's Sovereign Law. We are not allowed to have any King or Ruler OTHER than God The Creator above us. Our religious beliefs are such that we must be served from below, not governed from above:

"Then all the elders of Israel gathered together and came to Samuel at Ramah, and said to him, 'Look, you are old, and your sons do not walk in your ways. Now make us a king to judge us like all the nations [and be OVER them]'. "

"But the thing displeased Samuel when they said, 'Give us a king to judge us.' So Samuel prayed to the Lord. And the Lord said to Samuel, 'Heed the voice of the people in all that they say to you; for they have rejected Me, that I should not reign over them.' According to all the works which they have done since the day that I

brought them up out of Egypt, even to this day—with which they have forsaken Me and served other gods—so they are doing to you also [government becoming idolatry].”
[1 Sam. 8:4-8, Bible, NKJV]

“And when you saw that Nahash king of the Ammonites came against you, you said to me, ‘No, but a king shall reign over us,’ when the Lord your God was your king.”

[. . .]

And all the people said to Samuel, “Pray for your servants to the Lord your God, that we may not die; for we have added to all our sins the evil of asking a king [or ruler] for ourselves.”
[1 Sam. 12:12, 19, Bible, NKJV]

“Now therefore, here is the king whom you have chosen and whom you have desired. And take note, the Lord has set a king over you. If you fear the Lord and serve Him and obey His voice, and do not rebel against the commandment of the Lord, then both you and the king who reigns over you will continue following the Lord your God. However, if you do not obey the voice of the Lord, but rebel against the commandment of the Lord, then the hand of the Lord will be against you, as it was against your fathers.”
[1 Sam. 12:13-15, Bible, NKJV]

But they and our fathers acted proudly,
Hardened their necks,
And did not heed Your commandments.

They refused to obey,
And they were not mindful of Your wonders
That You did among them.
But they hardened their necks,
And in their rebellion
They appointed a leader for a GOVERNMENT]
To return to their bondage.
But You are God,
Ready to pardon,
Gracious and merciful,
Slow to anger,
Abundant in kindness,
And did not forsake them.

[. . .]

Nevertheless they were disobedient
And rebelled against You,
Cast Your law behind their backs
And killed Your prophets, who testified against them
To turn them to Yourself;
And they worked great provocations.

Therefore You delivered them into the hand of their enemies,
Who oppressed them;
And in the time of their trouble,
When they cried to You,
You heard from heaven;
And according to Your abundant mercies
You gave them deliverers who saved them
From the hand of their enemies.

But after they had rest,
They again did evil before You.
Therefore You left them in the hand of their enemies [usurpers and pretenders acting as “the government”].
So that they had dominion over them;
Yet when they returned and cried out to You,
You heard from heaven;
And many times You delivered them according to Your mercies,

1 And testified against them,
2 That You might bring them back to Your law.
3 Yet they acted proudly,
4 And did not heed Your commandments,
5 But sinned against Your judgments,

6 ‘Which if a man does, he shall live by them.’
7 And they shrugged their shoulders,
8 Stiffened their necks,
9 And would not hear.

10 [. . .]

11 Neither our kings nor our princes,
12 Our priests nor our fathers,
13 Have kept Your law,
14 Nor heeded Your commandments and Your testimonies,
15 With which You testified against them.

16 For they have not served You in their kingdom,
17 Or in the many good things that You gave them,
18 Or in the large and rich land which You set before them;
19 Nor did they turn from their wicked works.

20 “Here we are, servants today!
21 And the land that You gave to our fathers,
22 To eat its fruit and its bounty,
23 Here we are, servants in it!

24 And it yields much increase to the kings
25 You have set over us,
26 Because of our sins;
27 Also they have dominion over our bodies and our cattle
28 At their pleasure;
29 And we are in great distress.

30 And because of all this,
31 We make a sure covenant and write it;
32 Our leaders, our Levites, and our priests seal it.”
33 [Nehemiah 8:16-17, 26-29, 34-38, Bible, NKJV]

34 The last portion of the above scripture demonstrates that the remedy for the corruption of the government is to make a
35 covenant. This document is the embodiment of that covenant. The making of this covenant is an act of religion and a
36 religious practice protected by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

37 All good Christians are anarchists, meaning that they can only consent to submit to or be governed by The Creator’s Laws
38 and that no man-made law may act as a substitute or in conflict with the laws contained in the Holy Bible.

39 Corruption within our de facto government overflows. We are compelled to fire and disavow the corrupters who lead the
40 de facto government, and we will do this while using their own constitution and laws. The extent of the corruption is
41 exhaustively documented in the additional references below, should readers desire to prove the corruption with court
42 admissible evidence for themselves:

- 43 1. The Money Scam, Form #05.041
44 <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 45 2. The Money Masters video. Describes corruption of our money system.
46 <http://www.themoneymasters.com/>
- 47 3. Government Conspiracy to Destroy the Separation of Powers, Form #05.023
48 <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 49 4. Great IRS Hoax
50 <http://famguardian.org/Publications/GreatIRSHoax/GreatIRSHoax.htm>
- 51 5. Government Instituted Slavery Using Franchises, Form #05.030
52 <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 53 6. Corporatization and Privatization of the Government, Form #05.024

- 1 <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 2 7. The Government "Benefits" Scam, Form #05.040
- 3 <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 4 8. The Tax Court Scam, Form #05.039
- 5 <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 6 9. Highlights of American Legal and Political History CD
- 7 <http://sedm.org/ItemInfo/Disks/HOALPH/HOALPH.htm>
- 8 10. Social Security: Mark of the Beast. The social security FRAUD.
- 9 <http://famguardian.org/Publications/SocialSecurity/TOC.htm>
- 10 11. Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee, Form #06.002. More on the Social Security FRAUD.
- 11 <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

1.3 Legal Authority for Establishing this Government

Below are the legal authorities justifying why the establishment of this de jure government is lawful, completely consistent with and protected by the Constitution, is consistent with the intent of the founding fathers, is not a denial of a "republican form of government", and is not a threat to any external sovereignty:

1. The Declaration of Independence authorizes the establishment of this government and even makes its establishment our legal DUTY:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed."

[Declaration of Independence;
SOURCE: http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/declaration_transcript.html]

2. Many state constitutions, like the original Declaration of Independence, recognize and reserve to the people the right to abolish or terminate relations with a government which has become destructive of the people's rights and to establish a new and better government for that protection. None of these de jure state constitutions have ever been repealed, not could they lawfully be repealed.
3. The First Amendment prohibits compelled association and protects your right of free association. The formation of a government or the disassociation with an established government are equally protected aspects of the right to associate under the First Amendment.

"The right to associate or not to associate with others solely on the basis of individual choice, [. . .],¹ may conflict with a societal interest in requiring one to associate with others, or to prohibit one from associating with others, in order to accomplish what the state deems to be the common good. The Supreme Court, though rarely called upon to examine this aspect of the right to freedom of association, has nevertheless established certain basic rules which will cover many situations involving forced or prohibited associations. Thus, where a sufficiently compelling state interest, outside the political spectrum, can be accomplished only by requiring individuals to associate together for the common good, then such forced association is constitutional. ² But the Supreme Court has made it clear that compelling an individual to become a member of an organization with political aspects, or compelling an individual to become a member of an organization which financially

¹ § 539.

² Lathrop v. Donohue, 367 U.S. 820, 81 S. Ct. 1826, 6 L.Ed. 2d 1191 (1961), reh'g denied, 368 U.S. 871, 82 S. Ct. 23, 7 L.Ed. 2d 72 (1961) (a state supreme court may order integration of the state bar); Railway Emp. Dept. v. Hanson, 351 U.S. 225, 76 S. Ct. 714, 100 L.Ed. 1112 (1956), motion denied, 351 U.S. 979, 76 S. Ct. 1044, 100 L.Ed. 1494 (1956) and reh'g denied, 352 U.S. 859, 77 S. Ct. 22, 1 L.Ed. 2d 69 (1956) (upholding the validity of the union shop provision of the Railway Labor Act).

The First Amendment right to freedom of association of teachers was not violated by enforcement of a rule that white teachers whose children did not attend public schools would not be rehired. Cook v. Hudson, 511 F.2d 744, 9 Empl. Prac. Dec. (CCH) ¶ 10134 (5th Cir. 1975), reh'g denied, 515 F.2d 762 (5th Cir. 1975) and cert. granted, 424 U.S. 941, 96 S. Ct. 1408, 47 L.Ed. 2d 347 (1976) and cert. dismissed, 429 U.S. 165, 97 S. Ct. 543, 50 L.Ed. 2d 373, 12 Empl. Prac. Dec. (CCH) ¶ 11246 (1976).

Annotation: Supreme Court's views regarding Federal Constitution's First Amendment right of association as applied to elections and other political activities, 116 L.Ed. 2d 997, § 10.

supports, in more than an insignificant way, political personages or goals which the individual does not wish to support, is an infringement of the individual's constitutional right to freedom of association. ³ The First Amendment prevents the government, except in the most compelling circumstances, from wielding its power to interfere with its employees' freedom to believe and associate, or to not believe and not associate; it is not merely a tenure provision that protects public employees from actual or constructive discharge. ⁴ Thus, First Amendment principles prohibit a state from compelling any individual to associate with a political party, as a condition of retaining public employment. ⁵ The First Amendment protects nonpolicymaking public employees from discrimination based on their political beliefs or affiliation. ⁶ But the First Amendment protects the right of political party members to advocate that a specific person be elected or appointed to a particular office and that a specific person be hired to perform a governmental function. ⁷ In the First Amendment context, the political patronage exception to the First Amendment protection for public employees is to be construed broadly, so as presumptively to encompass positions placed by legislature outside of "merit" civil service. Positions specifically named in relevant federal, state, county, or municipal laws to which discretionary authority with respect to enforcement of that law or carrying out of some other policy of political concern is granted, such as a secretary of state given statutory authority over various state corporation law practices, fall within the political patronage exception to First Amendment protection of public employees. ⁸ However, a supposed interest in ensuring effective government and efficient government employees, political affiliation or loyalty, or high salaries paid to the employees in question should not be counted as indicative of positions that require a particular party affiliation. ⁹

[American Jurisprudence 2d, Constitutional law, §546: Forced and Prohibited Associations]

Notice the key conclusion above, which is that no individual may be compelled to subsidize "political personages" he disagrees with. Political rulers are "political personages".

But the Supreme Court has made it clear that compelling an individual to become a member of an organization with political aspects, or compelling an individual to become a member of an organization which financially supports, in more than an insignificant way, political personages or goals which the

³ Rutan v. Republican Party of Illinois, 497 U.S. 62, 110 S. Ct. 2729, 111 L.Ed. 2d 52, 5 I.E.R. Cas. (BNA) 673 (1990), reh'g denied, 497 U.S. 1050, 111 S. Ct. 13, 111 L.Ed. 2d 828 (1990) and reh'g denied, 497 U.S. 1050, 111 S. Ct. 13, 111 L.Ed. 2d 828 (1990) (conditioning public employment hiring decisions on political belief and association violates the First Amendment rights of applicants in the absence of some vital governmental interest).

⁴ Rutan v. Republican Party of Illinois, 497 U.S. 62, 110 S. Ct. 2729, 111 L.Ed. 2d 52, 5 I.E.R. Cas. (BNA) 673 (1990), reh'g denied, 497 U.S. 1050, 111 S. Ct. 13, 111 L.Ed. 2d 828 (1990) and reh'g denied, 497 U.S. 1050, 111 S. Ct. 13, 111 L.Ed. 2d 828 (1990).

Annotation: Public employee's right of free speech under Federal Constitution's First Amendment—Supreme Court cases, 97 L.Ed. 2d 903.

First Amendment protection for law enforcement employees subjected to discharge, transfer, or discipline because of speech, 109 A.L.R. Fed. 9.

First Amendment protection for judges or government attorneys subjected to discharge, transfer, or discipline because of speech, 108 A.L.R. Fed. 117.

First Amendment protection for public hospital or health employees subjected to discharge, transfer, or discipline because of speech, 107 A.L.R. Fed. 21.

First Amendment protection for publicly employed firefighters subjected to discharge, transfer, or discipline because of speech, 106 A.L.R. Fed. 396.

⁵ Abood v. Detroit Bd. of Ed., 431 U.S. 209, 97 S. Ct. 1782, 52 L.Ed. 2d 261, 95 L.R.R.M. (BNA) 2411, 81 Lab. Cas. (CCH) ¶ 55041 (1977), reh'g denied, 433 U.S. 915, 97 S. Ct. 2989, 53 L.Ed. 2d 1102 (1977); Parrish v. Nikolits, 86 F.3d 1088 (11th Cir. 1996), cert. denied, 117 S. Ct. 1818, 137 L.Ed. 2d 1027 (U.S. 1997).

⁶ LaRou v. Ridlon, 98 F.3d 659 (1st Cir. 1996); Parrish v. Nikolits, 86 F.3d 1088 (11th Cir. 1996), cert. denied, 117 S. Ct. 1818, 137 L.Ed. 2d 1027 (U.S. 1997).

⁷ Vickery v. Jones, 100 F.3d 1334 (7th Cir. 1996), cert. denied, 117 S. Ct. 1553, 137 L.Ed. 2d 701 (U.S. 1997).

Responsibilities of the position of director of a municipality's office of federal programs resembled those of a policymaker, privy to confidential information, a communicator, or some other office holder whose function was such that party affiliation was an equally important requirement for continued tenure. Ortiz-Pinero v. Rivera-Arroyo, 84 F.3d 7 (1st Cir. 1996).

⁸ McCloud v. Testa, 97 F.3d 1536, 12 I.E.R. Cas. (BNA) 1833, 1996 FED App. 335P (6th Cir. 1996), reh'g and suggestion for reh'g en banc denied, (Feb. 13, 1997).

Law Reviews: Stokes, When Freedoms Conflict: Party Discipline and the First Amendment. 11 JL & Pol 751, Fall, 1995.

Pave, Public Employees and the First Amendment Petition Clause: Protecting the Rights of Citizen-Employees Who File Legitimate Grievances and Lawsuits Against Their Government Employers. 90 NW U LR 304, Fall, 1995.

Singer, Conduct and Belief: Public Employees' First Amendment Rights to Free Expression and Political Affiliation. 59 U Chi LR 897, Spring, 1992.

As to political patronage jobs, see § 472.

⁹ Parrish v. Nikolits, 86 F.3d 1088 (11th Cir. 1996), cert. denied, 117 S. Ct. 1818, 137 L.Ed. 2d 1027 (U.S. 1997).

individual does not wish to support, is an infringement of the individual's constitutional right to freedom of association.¹⁰

In our case, we are changing our political association by forming a new government that has political figures and moral scruples we are willing to subsidize and who do in fact provide the protection we seek from a lawful government. We are then changing our domicile and citizenship to this new political unit and redirecting our tax money to those who provide better protection of our inalienable rights.

4. In the Atlantic Charter, the United States recognized by treaty the right of all people to choose and determine their own form of government. This treaty has never been repealed.

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Winston S. Churchill

Source: Samuel Rosenman, ed., Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt, vol.10 (1938-1950), 314.

[The Atlantic Charter, 1941; SOURCE: <http://usinfo.state.gov/usa/infousa/facts/democrac/53.htm>]

5. In *Carter v. Carter Coal Company*, the U.S. Supreme Court admitted that the fundamental if not the paramount purpose of the United States Constitution was to preserve to the people the right of self-government.

The determination of the Framers Convention and the ratifying conventions to preserve complete and unimpaired state self-government in all matters not committed to the general government is one of the plainest facts which emerges from the history of their deliberations. And adherence to that determination is incumbent equally upon the federal government and the states. **State powers can neither be appropriated on**

¹⁰ *Rutan v. Republican Party of Illinois*, 497 U.S. 62, 110 S. Ct. 2729, 111 L.Ed. 2d 52, 5 I.E.R. Cas. (BNA) 673 (1990), reh'g denied, 497 U.S. 1050, 111 S. Ct. 13, 111 L.Ed. 2d 828 (1990) and reh'g denied, 497 U.S. 1050, 111 S. Ct. 13, 111 L.Ed. 2d 828 (1990) (conditioning public employment hiring decisions on political belief and association violates the First Amendment rights of applicants in the absence of some vital governmental interest).

the one hand nor abdicated on the other. As this court said in Texas v. White, 7 Wall. 700, 725, 'The preservation of the States, and the maintenance of their governments, are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the National government. The Constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an indestructible Union, composed of indestructible States.' Every journey to a forbidden end begins with the first step; and the danger of such a step by the federal government in the direction of taking over the powers of the states is that the end of the journey may find the states so despoiled of their powers, or-what may amount to the same thing-so [298 U.S. 238, 296] relieved of the responsibilities which possession of the powers necessarily enjoins, as to reduce them to little more than geographical subdivisions of the national domain. It is safe to say that if, when the Constitution was under consideration, it had been thought that any such danger lurked behind its plain words, it would never have been ratified.

And the Constitution itself is in every real sense a law-the lawmakers being the people themselves, in whom under our system all political power and sovereignty XE "SOVEREIGNTY: Political power and sovereignty" primarily resides, and through whom such power and sovereignty primarily speaks. It is by that law, and not otherwise, that the legislative, executive, and judicial agencies which it created exercise such political authority as they have been permitted to possess. The Constitution speaks for itself in terms so plain that to misunderstand their import is not rationally possible. 'We the People of the United States,' it says, 'do ordain and establish this Constitution.' Ordain and establish! These are definite words of enactment, and without more would stamp what follows with the dignity and character of law. The framers of the Constitution, however, were not content to let the matter rest here, but provided explicitly-'This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; ... shall be the supreme Law of the Land.' (Const. art. 6, cl. 2.) The supremacy of the Constitution as law is thus declared without qualification. That supremacy is absolute; the supremacy of a statute enacted by Congress is not absolute but conditioned upon its being made in pursuance of the Constitution. And a judicial tribunal, clothed by that instrument with complete judicial power, and, therefore, by the very nature of the power, required to ascertain and apply the law to the facts in every case or proceeding properly brought for adjudication, must apply the supreme law and reject the inferior stat- [298 U.S. 238, 297] ute whenever the two conflict. In the discharge of that duty, the opinion of the lawmakers that a statute passed by them is valid must be given great weight, Adkins v. Children's Hospital, 261 U.S. 525, 544, 43 S.Ct. 394, 24 A.L.R. 1238; but their opinion, or the court's opinion, that the statute will prove greatly or generally beneficial is wholly irrelevant to the inquiry. Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States, 295 U.S. 495, 549, 550 S., 55 S.Ct. 837, 97 A.L.R. 947. [Carter v. Carter Coal Co., 298 U.S. 238 (1936)]

6. The U.S. Supreme Court in [Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company v. State of Oregon, 223 U.S. 118 \(1912\)](#) established that the people have a right to bypass the legislature and directly enact law through the referendum process. Therefore, the people have a right to enact their own law, either directly through a referendum or indirectly by forming their own government, and such a government is not a denial of republican principles. This power does not END after a constitution is enacted, but must continue because to withdraw it after a Constitution is enacted implies that the people surrendered their right to later amend the constitution.
7. According to the U.S. Supreme Court, the United States government is a government EXCLUSIVELY of delegated powers. That express delegation of authority occurs when we choose a domicile within a jurisdiction of a specific government. The people cannot delegate the power to govern that they themselves do not individually and collectively and privately also possess:

"The question is not what power the federal government ought to have, but what powers, in fact, have been given by the people... The federal union is a government of delegated powers. It has only such as are expressly conferred upon it, and such as are reasonably to be implied from those granted. In this respect, we differ radically from nations where all legislative power, without restriction or limitation, is vested in a parliament or other legislative body subject to no restriction except the discretion of its members." (Congress) [U.S. v. William M. Butler, 297 U.S. 1 (1936)]

"The Government of the United States is one of delegated powers alone. Its authority is defined and limited by the Constitution. All powers not granted to it by that instrument are reserved to the States or the people." [United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1875)]

The powers of the general government, it has been said, are delegated by the states, who alone are truly sovereign; and must be exercised in subordination to the states, who alone possess supreme dominion. It would be difficult to sustain this proposition. [M'Culloch v. State, 17 U.S. 316 (1819)]

"... The governments are but trustees acting under derived authority and have no power to delegate what is not delegated to them. But the people, as the original fountain might take away what they have delegated and intrust to whom they please. ...The sovereignty in every state resides in the people of the state and they may alter and change their form of government at their own pleasure." [Luther v. Borden, 48 U.S. 1, 12 L.Ed. 581 (1841)]

"While sovereign powers are delegated to ... the government, sovereignty itself remains with the people..."

[Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356 (1886)]

"There is no such thing as a power of inherent sovereignty in the government of the United States In this country sovereignty resides in the people, and Congress can exercise no power which they have not, by their Constitution entrusted to it: All else is withheld."
[Julliard v. Greenman: 110 U.S. 421, (1884)]

"For it can never be maintained in any tribunal in this country that the people of a State, in the exercise of the powers of sovereignty, can be restrained within narrower limits than that fixed by the Constitution of the United States...the people of a State may, by the form of government they adopt, confer on their public servants and representatives all the power and rights of sovereignty which they themselves possess; or may restrict them within such limits as may be deemed best and safest for the public interest." (See police power)
[Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co. v. Debolt, 16 How 415, 428-9]

8. Several maxims of law imply that the people cannot delegate an authority they themselves do not have.

"Quod meum est sine me auferri non potest.
What is mine [sovereignty in this case] cannot be taken away without my consent"
[Bouvier's Law Dictionary Unabridged, 8th Edition, pg. 2159]

"Derivativa potestas non potest esse major primitive.
The power [sovereign immunity in this case] which is derived cannot be greater than that from which it is derived."
[Bouvier's Law Dictionary Unabridged, 8th Edition, pg. 2131]

"Quod per me non possum, nec per alium..
What I cannot do in person, I cannot do through the agency of another [including a government]."
[Bouvier's Law Dictionary Unabridged, 8th Edition, pg. 2159]

"Nemo potest facere per obliquum quod non potest facere per directum.
No one can do that indirectly which cannot be done directly."
[Bouvier's Law Dictionary Unabridged, 8th Edition, pg. 2147]

9. The Holy Bible says that it is a sin to have a king or ruler who rules us from above. The implication is that those who are Christians re required to govern themselves and to elect people who will serve from below rather than rule from above. The present de facto state and federal governments rule from above because the courts unconstitutionally impute powers to them that not only we do not have, but which not even God has over us at this time. By preventing us from establishing this civil government, you are interfering with the practice of the Christian religion protected by the First Amendment:

"Then all the elders of Israel gathered together and came to Samuel at Ramah, and said to him, 'Look, you are old, and your sons do not walk in your ways. Now make us a king to judge us like all the nations [and be OVER them]'.

"But the thing displeased Samuel when they said, 'Give us a king to judge us.' So Samuel prayed to the Lord. And the Lord said to Samuel, 'Heed the voice of the people in all that they say to you; for they have rejected Me, that I should not reign over them. According to all the works which they have done since the day that I brought them up out of Egypt, even to this day—with which they have forsaken Me and served other gods—so they are doing to you also [government becoming idolatry]."
[1 Sam. 8:4-8, Bible, NKJV]

"And when you saw that Nahash king of the Ammonites came against you, you said to me, 'No, but a king shall reign over us,' when the Lord your God was your king.

[. . .]

And all the people said to Samuel, "Pray for your servants to the Lord your God, that we may not die; for we have added to all our sins the evil of asking a king [or ruler] for ourselves."
[1 Sam. 12:12, 19, Bible, NKJV]

1 *"Now therefore, here is the king whom you have chosen and whom you have desired. And take note, the*
 2 *Lord has set a king over you. If you fear the Lord and serve Him and obey His voice, and do not rebel against*
 3 *the commandment of the Lord, then both you and the king who reigns over you will continue following the Lord*
 4 *your God. However, if you do not obey the voice of the Lord, but rebel against the commandment of the*
 5 *Lord, then the hand of the Lord will be against you, as it was against your fathers."*
 6 *[1 Sam. 12:13-15, Bible, NKJV]*

- 7 10. The Holy Bible says that Christians are not allowed to walk in the statutes of their fathers, and must instead be
 8 governed by God and the laws of the Creator. The only way that is peacefully possible without revolution is the
 9 forming of a new government and changing our domicile to that government and thereby civilly but not criminally
 10 divorcing the government we seek to disassociate with. By preventing us from establishing this civil government, you
 11 are interfering with the practice of the Christian religion protected by the First Amendment:

12 *"Do not walk in the statutes of your fathers [the heathens], nor observe their judgments, nor defile yourselves*
 13 *with their idols. I am the LORD your God: Walk in My statutes, keep My judgments, and do them; hallow My*
 14 *Sabbaths, and they will be a sign between Me and you, that you may know that I am the LORD your God."*
 15 *[Ezekiel 20:10-20, Bible, NKJV]*

16

 17 *"You shall make no covenant with them [foreigners], nor with their [pagan government] gods [or judges]. They*
 18 *shall not dwell in your land [and you shall not dwell in theirs by becoming a "resident" in the process of*
 19 *contracting with them], lest they make you sin against Me [God]. For if you serve their gods [under contract*
 20 *or agreement or franchise], it will surely be a snare to you."*
 21 *[Exodus 23:32-33, Bible, NKJV]*

22

 23 *"For this is the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel after those days, says the LORD: I will put*
 24 *My laws in their mind and write them on their hearts; and I will be their God, and they shall be My people."*
 25 *[Heb. 8:10, Bible, NKJV]*

26

 27 *"Therefore, my brethren, you also have become dead to the law [man's law] through the body of Christ [by*
 28 *shifting your legal domicile to the God's Kingdom], that you may be married to another—to Him who was*
 29 *raised from the dead, that we should bear fruit [as agents, fiduciaries, and trustees] to God. For when we were*
 30 *in the flesh, the sinful passions which were aroused by the law were at work in our members to bear fruit to*
 31 *death. But now we have been delivered from the law, having died to what we were held by, so that we should*
 32 *serve in the newness of the Spirit [and newness of the law, God's law] and not in the oldness of the letter."*
 33 *[Rom. 7:4-6, Bible, NKJV]*

34

 35 *"The wicked shall be turned into hell, And all the nations that forget [or disobey] God [or His*
 36 *commandments]."*
 37 *[Psalms 9:17, Bible, NKJV]*

38

 39 *"Do you not know that friendship with the world is enmity with God? Whoever therefore wants to be a friend*
 40 *["citizen", "resident", "taxpayer", "inhabitant", or "subject" under a king or political ruler] of the world [or*
 41 *any man-made kingdom other than God's Kingdom] makes himself an enemy of God."*
 42 *[James 4:4, Bible, NKJV]*

43

 44 *"Above all, you must live as citizens of heaven [INSTEAD of citizens of earth. You can only be a citizen of ONE*
 45 *place at a time because you can only have a domicile in one place at a time], conducting yourselves in a*
 46 *manner worthy of the Good News about Christ. Then, whether I come and see you again or only hear about*
 47 *you, I will know that you are standing together with one spirit and one purpose, fighting together for the faith,*
 48 *which is the Good News."*
 49 *[Philippians 1:27, Bible, NLT]*

- 50 11. Thomas Jefferson, the most revered founding father, said that men have a right of self-government, and that they have
 51 a right to divide their county into wards that are self-governing. That is what we are: a "ward" which manages all the
 52 territory and property belonging to our Citizens:

"Every man, and every body of men on earth, possesses the right of self-government."
[Thomas Jefferson: Opinion on Residence Bill, 1790. ME 3:60]

"Every nation has a right to govern itself internally under what forms it pleases, and to change these forms at its own will."
[Thomas Jefferson to Thomas Pinckney, 1792. ME]

"The qualifications for self-government in society are not innate. They are the result of habit and long training."
[Thomas Jefferson to Edward Everett, 1824. ME 16:22]

"[Without becoming] familiarized with the habits and practice of self-government,... the political vessel is all sail and no ballast."
[Thomas Jefferson to Henry Dearborn, 1822. FE 10:237]

"[It is a] happy truth that man is capable of self-government, and only rendered otherwise by the moral degradation designedly superinduced on him by the wicked acts of his tyrant."
[Thomas Jefferson to M. de Marbois, 1817. ME 15:130]

"We are a people capable of self-government, and worthy of it."
[Thomas Jefferson to Isaac Weaver, Jr., 1807. ME 11:220]

"[Our] object is to secure self-government by the republicanism of our constitution, as well as by the spirit of the people; and to nourish and perpetuate that spirit. I am not among those who fear the people. They and not the rich are our dependence for continued freedom."
[Thomas Jefferson to Samuel Kercheval, 1816. ME 15:39]

"Every society has a right to fix the fundamental principles of its association, and to say to all individuals, that if they contemplate pursuits beyond the limits of these principles and involving dangers which the society chooses to avoid, they must go somewhere else for their exercise; that we want no citizens, and still less ephemeral and pseudo-citizens, on such terms. We may exclude them from our territory, as we do persons infected with disease."
[Thomas Jefferson to William H. Crawford, 1816. ME 15:28]

"Every people may establish what form of government they please, and change it as they please, the will of the nation being the only thing essential."
[Thomas Jefferson: The Anas, 1792. ME 1:330]

"The way to have good and safe government is not to trust it all to one, but to divide it among the many, distributing to every one exactly the function he is competent to. Let the National Government be entrusted with the defence of the nation and its foreign and federal relations; the State governments with the civil rights, laws, police and administration of what concerns the State generally; the counties with the local concerns of the counties, and each ward direct the interests within itself. It is by dividing and subdividing these republics from the great national one down through all its subordinations, until it ends in the administration of every man's farm by himself; by placing under every one what his own eye may superintend, that all will be done for the best."
[Thomas Jefferson to Joseph C. Cabell, 1816. ME 14:421]

"The elementary republics of the wards, the county republics, the State republics, and the Republic of the Union, would form a gradation of authorities, standing each on the basis of law, holding every one its delegated share of powers and constituting truly a system of fundamental balances and checks for the government. Where every man is a sharer in the direction of his ward-republic, or of some of the higher ones, and feels that he is a participator in the government of affairs, not merely at an election one day in the year, but every day; when there shall not be a man in the State who will not be a member of some one of its councils, great or small, he will let the heart be torn out of his body sooner than his power be wrested from him by a Caesar or a Bonaparte."
[Thomas Jefferson to Joseph C. Cabell, 1816. ME 14:422]

"My proposition [to divide every county into wards and to establish in each a free school] had for a further object, to impart to these wards those portions of self-government for which they are best qualified, by confiding to them the care of their poor, their roads, police, elections, the nomination of jurors, administration of justice in small cases, elementary exercises of militia; in short, to have made them little republics, with a warden at the head of each, for all those concerns which, being under their eye, they would better manage than the larger republics of the county or State. A general call of ward meetings by their wardens on the same day through the State, would at any time produce the genuine sense of the people on any required point, and would enable the State to act in mass."
[Thomas Jefferson to John Adams, 1813. ME 13:400]

"The article... nearest my heart is the division of counties into wards. These will be pure and elementary republics, the sum of which taken together composes the State, and will make of the whole a true democracy as

to the business of the wards, which is that of nearest and daily concern. The affairs of the larger sections, of counties, of States, and of the Union, not admitting personal transactions by the people, will be delegated to agents elected by themselves; and representation will thus be substituted where personal action becomes impracticable. Yet even over these representative organs, should they become corrupt and perverted, the division into wards constituting the people, in their wards, a regularly organized power, enables them by that organization to crush, regularly and peaceably, the usurpations of their unfaithful agents, and rescues them from the dreadful necessity of doing it insurrectionally. In this way we shall be as republican as a large society can be, and secure the continuance of purity in our government by the salutary, peaceable, and regular control of the people."

[Thomas Jefferson to Samuel Kercheval, 1816. ME 15:70]

"Divide the counties into wards of such size as that every citizen can attend, when called on, and act in person. Ascribe to them the government of their wards in all things relating to themselves exclusively. A justice chosen by themselves, in each a constable, a military company, a patrol, a school, the care of their own poor, their own portion of the public roads, the choice of one or more jurors to serve in some court, and the delivery within their own wards of their own votes for all elective officers of higher sphere, will relieve the county administration of nearly all its business, will have it better done, and by making every citizen an acting member of the government, and in the offices nearest and most interesting to him, will attach him by his strongest feelings to the independence of his country and its republican Constitution."

[Thomas Jefferson to Samuel Kercheval, 1816. ME 15:37]

"Each ward would thus be a small republic within itself, and every man in the State would thus become an acting member of the common government, transacting in person a great portion of its rights and duties, subordinate indeed, yet important, and entirely within his competence. The wit of man cannot devise a more solid basis for a free, durable and well-administered republic."

[Thomas Jefferson to John Cartwright, 1824. ME 16:46]

"These little republics would be the main strength of the great one. We owe to them the vigor given to our revolution in its commencement in the Eastern States."

[Thomas Jefferson to John Tyler, 1810. ME 12:394]

"If it is believed that... elementary schools will be better managed by the governor and council, the commissioners of the literary fund or any other general authority of the government than by the parents within each ward, it is a belief against all experience. Try the principle one step further, and... commit to the governor and council the management of all our farms, our mills and merchants' stores. No, my friend, the way to have good and safe government is not to trust it all to one, but to divide it among the many, distributing to every one exactly the functions he is competent to."

[Thomas Jefferson to Joseph C. Cabell, 1816. ME 14:420]

"I have long contemplated a division of [our own state of Virginia] into hundreds or wards, as the most fundamental measure securing good government, and for instilling the principles and exercise of self-government into every fibre of every member of our commonwealth."

[Thomas Jefferson to Joseph C. Cabell, 1814. ME 14:70]

"There are two subjects, indeed, which I shall claim a right to further as long as I breathe: the public education, and the sub-division of counties into wards. I consider the continuance of republican government as absolutely hanging on these two hooks."

[Thomas Jefferson to Joseph C. Cabell, 1814. ME 14:84]

"As Cato, then concluded every speech with the words, 'Cathago delenda est,' so do I every opinion with the injunction, 'divide the counties into wards.'"

[Thomas Jefferson to Joseph C. Cabell, 1816. ME 14:423]

For more quotes like the above, see:

Thomas Jefferson on Politics and Government

<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Politics/ThomasJefferson/jeffcont.htm>

1.4 Our Commission from The Creator

We are commissioned as a heavenly government by The Creator. Our Delegation of Authority order and the trust indenture or "public trust" that it is part of is explained below:

Delegation of Authority Order from God to Christians, Form #10.008

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

1.5 Who and what we are

SFG exists as:

1. A government elected by and directly responsible to the Sovereign People who it serves. These People are Citizens and Residents of the community.
2. A free public service.
3. A nonprofit, nondenominational Christian (religious) ministry.
4. A religious fellowship in the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ.
5. A religious charity
6. A First Amendment association of activists who are dedicated to political reform of our tax and legal systems
7. A legal education and law enforcement group focusing on both The Creator's Laws and man's laws.
8. A whistle blowing group focused on researching, exposing, publicizing, and punishing government deception and corruption wherever it may be found, and especially in regards to matters relating to taxation. This is a fundamental requirement of the Bible, which asserts that:
 - 8.1. "Fearing the Lord" is the essence of our faith. See [Deut. 6:13, 24; Deut. 10:20](#)
 - 8.2. To "fear the Lord" is to "hate evil". See [Prov. 8:13](#).
 - 8.3. Hating evil is the way we love and protect our neighbor, in fulfillment of the last six commandments of the Ten Commandments.
 - 8.4. Whistle blowing relating to evil in government is therefore a protected First Amendment religious practice. See the following for details:

What Does the Bible Say About Hate?

<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Spirituality/Articles/HATEPub-040513.pdf>

"In the First Amendment, the Founding Fathers gave the free press the protection it must have to fulfill its essential role in our democracy. The press [and this religious ministry] was to serve the governed, not the governors. The Government's power to censor the press was abolished so that the press would remain forever free to censure the Government. The press was protected so that it could bare the secrets of government and inform the people. Only a free and unrestrained press can effectively expose deception in government. And paramount among the responsibilities of a free press is the duty to prevent any part of the government from deceiving the people and sending them off to distant lands to die of foreign fevers and foreign shot and shell. In my view, far from deserving condemnation for their courageous reporting, the New York Times, the Washington Post, and other newspapers should be commended for serving the purpose that the Founding Fathers saw so clearly. In revealing the workings of government that led to the Vietnam war, the newspapers nobly did precisely that which the Founders hoped and trusted they would do."

[New York Times Co. v. United States, 403 U.S. 713 (1970)]

The link below succinctly summarizes our view of government and taxation and its proper relationship to our religious faith as Christians.

[Delegation of Authority Order from God to Christians](http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm), Form #10.008

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Our goal is to worship and serve our Creator as He reveals Himself through the Holy Spirit and the Holy Scripture. We believe that the best way we can worship The Creator is by obeying [The Creator's Laws](#) and advocating and defending The Creator's sovereignty and the jurisdiction of His Laws over the affairs of men. The Lord said on this subject:

"He who has [understands and learns] My commandments [laws in the Bible] and keeps them, it is he who loves Me. And he who loves Me will be loved by My Father, and I will love him and manifest Myself to him."

[John 14:21, Bible, NKJV]

"And we have known and believed the love that God has for us. God is love, and he who abides in love [obedience to The Creator's Laws] abides in [and is a FIDUCIARY of] God, and God in him."

[1 John 4:16, Bible, NKJV]

"Now by this we know that we know Him [God], if we keep His commandments. He who says, "I know Him," and does not keep His commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him. But whoever keeps His word, truly the love of God is perfected in him. By this we know that we are in Him [His fiduciaries]. He who says he abides in Him [as a fiduciary] ought himself also to walk just as He [Jesus] walked."

[1 John 2:3-6, Bible, NKJV]

We want to be neither "legalistic" nor "pious", but at the same time we want to be The Creator's "defense counsel", His "Attorney General", His "Department of Justice", His "Department of State", and His "Ambassador" on Earth just as Jesus was, and we believe that doing so is the only way to achieve true sovereignty. In that sense:

1. We are fiduciaries of The Creator, who is a "[nontaxpayer](#)", and therefore we are "nontaxpayers". Our legal status takes on the character of the sovereign who we represent. Therefore, we become "[foreign diplomats](#)".

*"For God is the King of all the earth: Sing praises with understanding."
[Psalms 47:7, Bible, NKJV]*

*"For the LORD is our Judge, the LORD is our Lawgiver, the LORD is our King; He will save [and protect] us."
[Isaiah 33:22, Bible, NKJV]*

2. Our "[domicile](#)" is Heaven and not any place on earth.
3. We are "[Nonresident aliens](#)" and "[nationals](#)" but not "[citizens](#)" under federal law. The reason this must be so is that a statutory "[citizens of the United States](#)" (who are all born in and resident within exclusive federal jurisdiction under [8 U.S.C. §1401](#)) may not be classified as an instrumentality of a foreign state under [28 U.S.C. §1332](#)(c) and (d) and [28 U.S.C. §1603](#)(b).
4. We are not and cannot be "[residents](#)" of any earthly jurisdiction without having a conflict of interest and violating the first four Commandments of the [Ten Commandments](#) found in [Exodus 20](#). Heaven is our exclusive legal "[domicile](#)", and our "permanent place of abode", and the source of **ALL** of our permanent protection and security. We cannot, should not, and must not rely upon mankind's vain earthly laws as an idolatrous substitute for The Creator's Law. Instead, only The Creator's Laws and the Common law, which is derived from the Creator's Laws, are suitable protection for our unalienable Creator-given rights.

*"For I was ashamed to request of the king an escort of soldiers and horsemen to help us against the enemy on the road, because we had spoken to the king, saying 'The hand of our God is upon all those for good who seek Him, but His power and His wrath are against all those who forsake Him.' So we fasted and entreated our God for this, and He answered our prayer."
[Ezra 8:21-22, Bible, NKJV]*

5. We are "Foreign Ambassadors" and "Ministers of a [Foreign State](#)" called Heaven. The U.S. Supreme Court said in U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark, cited below, that "ministers of a foreign state" may not be statutory "citizens of the United States".

*"For our citizenship is in heaven [and not earth], from which we also eagerly wait for the Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ"
[Philippians 3:20, Bible, NKJV]*

*"I am a stranger in the earth: Do not hide Your commandments [laws] from me."
[Psalms 119:19, Bible, NKJV]*

*"I have become a stranger to my brothers, and an alien to my mother's children; because zeal for Your [God's] house has eaten me up, and the reproaches of those who reproach You have fallen on me."
[Psalms 69:8-9, Bible, NKJV]*

*"And Mr. Justice Miller, delivering the opinion of the court [legislating from the bench, in this case], in analyzing the first clause [of the [Fourteenth Amendment](#)], observed that "the phrase 'subject to the jurisdiction thereof' was intended to exclude from its operation children of ministers, consuls, and citizens or subjects of foreign states, born within the United States."
[U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark, [169 U.S. 649](#), 18 S.Ct. 456; 42 L.Ed. 890 (1898)]*

6. Our dwelling is a "Foreign Embassy". Notice we didn't say "residence", because only "[residents](#)" can have a "residence". See the following:
 - 6.1. *Why Domicile and Becoming a "Taxpayer" Require Your Consent*
<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Articles/DomicileBasisForTaxation.htm>
 - 6.2. *Why Domicile and Becoming a "Taxpayer" Require Your Consent*, Form #05.002
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
7. We are protected from federal government persecution by the Declaration of Independence, the USA Constitution, [18 U.S.C. §112](#) and the [Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976](#).

8. We are a "[stateless person](#)" within the meaning of [28 U.S.C. §1332\(a\)](#) immune from the jurisdiction of the [federal courts, which are all Article IV, legislative, territorial courts](#). We are "stateless" because we do not maintain a domicile within the "State" defined in [28 U.S.C. §1332\(d\)](#), which is a federal territory and excludes states of the Union.
9. We are not allowed under The Creator's Law to conduct "[commerce](#)" or "intercourse" with "the Beast" by sending to it our money or receiving benefits we did not earn. Black's Law Dictionary defines "[commerce](#)" as "intercourse". The Bible defines "the Beast" as the "kings of the earth"/political rulers in Rev. 19:19:

"And I saw the beast, the kings [heathen political rulers and the unbelieving democratic majorities who control them] of the earth [controlled by Satan], and their armies, gathered together to make war against Him [God] who sat on the horse and against His army."
[[Revelation 19:19](#), Bible, NKJV]

This is consistent with the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act found in [28 U.S.C. §1605\(a\)\(2\)](#), which asserts that those who conduct "commerce" with the "[United States](#)" federal corporation within its legislative jurisdiction thereby surrender their sovereignty. See the following for details: http://travel.state.gov/law/info/judicial/judicial_693.html

Credible proof that the term "United States" means a federal corporation is contained in 28 U.S.C. §3002(15)(A).

See the following for an animated presentation illustrating the tyranny we are fighting:

<http://sedm.org/Media/WhatWeAreFighting.wmv>

If you would like to learn more about the status above, see the following:

["Sovereign"="Foreign"](http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Freedom/Sovereignty/Sovereign=Foreign.htm)
<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Freedom/Sovereignty/Sovereign=Foreign.htm>

Our Lord agreed with the above conclusions when He said:

"Adulterers and adulteresses! Do you now know that friendship [and "citizenship"] with the world [or the governments of the world] is enmity with God? Whoever therefore wants to be a friend ["citizen" or "taxpayer" or "resident"] of the world makes himself an enemy of God."
[[James 4:4](#), Bible, NKJV]

Any other status imputed or assumed by the government amounts to "compelled association" in violation of the [First Amendment](#) (see section 6 later for explanation). We must surrender our sovereignty to Him and become His [fiduciaries](#) in order to be granted sovereignty over our government and our own affairs, because ALL SOVEREIGNTY is ultimately derived from Him:

"Because you [Solomon, the wisest man who ever lived] have done this, and have not kept My covenant and My statutes [violated [The Creator's Laws](#)], which I have commanded you, I will surely tear the kingdom [and all your sovereignty] away from you and give it to your [public] servant."
[[1 Kings 11:9-13](#), Bible, NKJV]

"Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and He will lift you up [above your government]."
[[James 4:10](#), Bible, NKJV]

"Those people who are not governed by GOD [and His law, both figuratively and literally] will be ruled by tyrants."
[William Penn (after which Pennsylvania was named)]

"Let us hear the conclusion of this whole matter: Fear [respect] God and keep His commandments [Laws found in the Bible], for this is man's all. For God will bring every work into judgment, including every secret thing, whether good or evil."
[[Eccl. 12:13-14](#), Bible, NKJV]

1.6 Sources of Corruption within the De Facto Government That We Propose to Eliminate

We do not challenge the lawfulness or Constitutionality of any part of the [Internal Revenue Code](#) or any state revenue code and we believe that these codes are completely Constitutional as written. HOWEVER, we also believe that the way they are willfully MISREPRESENTED to the American public, and the way they are MALADMINISTERED by the IRS and

state revenue agencies are willfully and maliciously deceptive and in many cases grossly illegal and injurious. If these revenue codes were truthfully represented and faithfully administered completely consistent with their provisions and more importantly, their legislative intent and the Constitution, then we believe that there would be almost NO "taxpayers". The main reason there are "taxpayers", is because most Americans have been maliciously, intentionally, and deliberately deceived by public servants, licensed attorneys, and CPAs about the tax codes and the true nature and the very limited audience of people who are their only proper subject. Our enemy is neither the de facto government nor the IRS, nor even taxes, but instead is:

1. Legal ignorance on the part of Americans that allows public servants to abuse their authority and violate the law. We have met the enemy, and it is our own ignorance of the law.

*"One who turns his ear from hearing the law [The Creator's Law or man's law], even his prayer is an abomination."
[Prov. 28:9, Bible, NKJV]*

*"But this crowd that does not know [and quote and follow and use] the law is accursed."
[John 7:49, Bible, NKJV]*

*"Salvation is far from the wicked, For they do not seek Your statutes."
[Psalms 119:155, Bible, NKJV]*

*"Every man is supposed to know the law. A party who makes a contract [or enters into a franchise, which is also a contract] with an officer [of the government] without having it reduced to writing is knowingly accessory to a violation of duty on his part. Such a party aids in the violation of the law."
[Clark v. United States, 95 U.S. 539 (1877)]*

2. The abuse of [presumption](#) to injure the rights of sovereign Americans, in violation of due process of law and The Creator's Law found in [Numbers 15:30](#) (NKJV). Much of this presumption is compelled by the government by willfully dumbing-down the average Americans about legal subjects in the public (government) schools. This makes the legal profession into essentially a "priesthood" and a pagan "religion" that the average American blindly worships and obeys, without ever questioning authority. It is a supreme injustice to proceed against a person without every conclusion being based ONLY on fact and not presumption, opinion, or belief.

*"But the person who does anything presumptuously, whether he is native-born or a stranger, that one brings reproach on the LORD, and he shall be cut off from among his people."
[Numbers 15:30, Bible, NKJV]*

*"Due Process: [. . .] If any question of fact or liability be conclusively be presumed [rather than proven with evidence] against him, this is not due process of law."
[Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 500]*

*(1) [8:4993] **Conclusive presumptions affecting protected interests:** A conclusive presumption may be defeated where its application would impair a party's constitutionally-protected liberty or property interests. In such cases, conclusive presumptions have been held to violate a party's due process and equal protection rights. [Vlandis v. Kline (1973) 412 U.S. 441, 449, 93 S.Ct 2230, 2235; Cleveland Bd. of Ed. v. LaFleur (1974) 414 US 632, 639-640, 94 S.Ct. 1208, 1215-presumption under Illinois law that unmarried fathers are unfit violates process]
[Rutter Group Practice Guide-Federal Civil Trials and Evidence, paragraph 8:4993, page 8K-34]*

See the following for a detailed article on this scam and sin:

[Presumption: Chief Weapon for Unlawfully Enlarging Federal Jurisdiction, Form #05.017](http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm)
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

3. Public servants deceiving the public by portraying "Private Law" as "Public Law". Click on the link below for an article on this subject:
<http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/Consent.pdf>
4. Public servants refusing to acknowledge the requirement for consent in all human interactions. Go to or [click on the link below](#) for an article on this subject:
<http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/Consent.pdf>
5. Willful omissions from the IRS website and publications that keep the public from reading or hearing the whole truth. The problem is not what these sources say, but what the DON'T say. The [Great IRS Hoax](#) contains over 2,000 pages

of information that neither the IRS nor any one in government is willing to reveal to you because it would destroy the gravy train of plunder that pays their bloated salaries and fat retirement in violation of [18 U.S.C. §208](#).

6. The use of "words of art" in statutes and in government publications and forms, in a concerted effort to deceive the people in both government publications and the law itself. Click on the link below for examples:
<http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/FormsInstr-Cites.htm>
7. The lack of "equal protection of the law" in courts of justice relating to the statements and actions of public servants, whereby the IRS doesn't have to assume responsibility for its statements and actions, and yet persons who fill out tax forms can be thrown in prison and prosecuted for fraud if they emulate the IRS by being just as careless. This also includes "selective enforcement", where the DOJ positively refuses to prosecute submitters of [false information returns](#) but spends a disproportionate share of its resources prosecuting allegedly false income tax returns. The government does this because they are more interested in STEALING our money than in administering justice. See:
 - 7.1. *Federal Courts and IRS' Own IRM Say NOT RESPONSIBLE for its actions or its words or following its own internal procedures*
<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Articles/IRSNotResponsible.htm>
 - 7.2. *Requirement for Equal Protection and Equal Treatment*, Form #05.033
<http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/EqualProtection.pdf>
8. Abuses of franchises by the de facto government and the courts, the net affect of which serves to undermine the protection of private rights by the government and the courts:
 - 8.1. Enforcing federal franchises in States of the Union, which are outside the civil jurisdiction or police powers of the federal government and this results in a destruction of the separation of powers.
 - 8.2. Enforcing franchises, such as a "[trade or business](#)" without requiring explicit written consent in some form, such as the issuance and voluntary signing of an application for a license.
 - 8.3. Attorney licensing, which destroys the integrity of the legal profession in its role as a check and balance when the government or especially the judiciary becomes corrupt, as it is now.
 - 8.4. Abuse of the federal income tax system, which is a franchise and an excise, to bribe states of the Union to give up their sovereignty, act like federal "States" and territories, and accept what amounts to federal bribes to disrespect the rights of those under their care and protection.
9. Efforts to destroy the separation of powers that is the main protection for our liberties. This results in abuses of the Court system for political, rather than legal, purposes (politicization of the courts). All of the federal courts we have now are Article IV, territorial courts that are part of the Executive, rather than Judicial Branch of the government. As such, there is no separation of powers and nothing but tyranny can result. See the following for proof of this destruction:
 - 9.1. [Government Conspiracy to Destroy the Separation of Powers, Form #05.023](#) - proves how lying, thieving public servants have systematically destroyed the separation of powers since the founding of this country
 - 9.2. [What Happened to Justice?](#) - book which proves that we have no Judicial Branch within the federal government, and that all the existing federal courts are acting in an Article IV territorial capacity as part of the Executive, rather than Judicial, branch of the government.
 - 9.3. [How Scoundrels Corrupted our Republican Form of Government](#) - brief overview of how the separation of powers has been systematically destroyed
10. The abuse of the government's power to tax in order to transfer wealth between private individuals, which makes the government into a thief and a Robinhood. This includes:
 - 10.1. Enforcing the tax laws against other than "public officers" of the government. See:

Why Your Government is Either a Thief or You are a "Public Officer" for Income Tax Purposes, Form #05.008
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - 10.2. Offering government "benefits" of any kind to anyone who does not ALREADY work for the government. See:

The Government "Benefits" Scam, Form #05.040
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

1.7 Remedies Implemented by Our Expanded Constitution and Laws to Restore the De Jure Government

The corruption of America's original de jure government and its corresponding conversion to a de facto government described herein must be reversed by the following means:

1. We want accountability to return to government by permitting CHOICE in government.
 - 1.1. We want major government services subject to competition and privatization.
 - 1.2. We want people to be able to setup their own local self-governments within their own private groups, change their domicile to the group, and divorce the existing government if they so choose. This is the same approach that

[Thomas Jefferson proposed](#), and he called this concept "wards". See this document for one tool that facilitates this and builds upon rather than replaces our existing system:

2. All of the mechanisms currently being employed to destroy the separation of powers documented below are eliminated and our government is restored to the de jure state mandated by the Constitution.

[Government Conspiracy to Destroy the Separation of Powers](http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm), Form #05.023
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

3. The tax collection function is put back in the legislative branch with the [House of Representatives](#), where it began at the founding of the American Republic. That is the only way for taxation WITH representation to exist. The sovereign People must always be in control of the purse of government, or else government gets out of control, as it is now. The Office of IRS Commissioner has been in the Executive Branch since 1862 and was put there as an emergency measure to fund the Civil War. The taxation function has been separated from the representation function since then, and Congress then makes lame excuses (about the unconstitutional problem THEY created!) to complaining constituents that they don't have any power to control the actions of another branch of government. This is a fraud and a farce foisted upon the American Public.

"This Court has repeatedly emphasized that "the Constitution diffuses power the better to secure liberty." Morrison, supra, at 694 (quoting Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer, 343 U.S. 579, 635 (1952) (Jackson, J., concurring)). See also Morrison, supra, at 697 (SCALIA, J., dissenting) ("The Framers of the Federal Constitution . . . viewed the principle of separation of powers as the absolutely central guarantee of a just Government"). Recognizing this, the Court has repeatedly adjudicated separation-of-powers claims brought by people acting in their individual capacities. See, e. g., Mistretta, supra (adjudicating claim that United States Sentencing Commission violates separation of powers on direct appeal by an individual defendant who had been sentenced pursuant to guidelines created by the Commission).

"What the Court has said of the allocation of powers among branches is no less true of such allocations within the Legislative Branch. See, e. g., Chadha, supra, at 948-951 (bicameral National Legislature essential to protect liberty); The Federalist No. 63 (defending bicameral Congress on ground that each House will keep the other in check). The Constitution allocates different powers and responsibilities to the House and Senate. Compare, e. g., U.S. Const., Art. II, [495 U.S. 385, 395] 2, cl. 2 (giving Senate "Advice and Consent" power over treaties and appointment of ambassadors, judges, and other officers of the United States), with Art. I, 7, cl. 1 (stating that "[a]ll Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives") "[which is where the taxes to pay them must ALSO be assessed and collected in order to preserve "TAXATION WITH REPRESENTATION"]". The authors of the Constitution divided such functions between the two Houses based in part on their perceptions of the differing characteristics of the entities. See The Federalist No. 58 (defending the decision to give the origination power to the House on the ground that the Chamber that is more accountable to the people should have the primary role in raising revenue); The Federalist No. 64 (justifying advice and consent function of the Senate on the ground that representatives with longer terms would better serve complex national goals). At base, though, the Framers' purpose was to protect individual rights. As James Madison said in defense of that Clause: "This power over the purse may, in fact, be regarded as the most complete and effectual weapon with which any constitution can arm the immediate representatives of the people, for obtaining a redress of every grievance, and for carrying into effect every just and salutary measure." The Federalist No. 58, p. 359 (C. Rossiter ed. 1961). Provisions for the separation of powers within the Legislative Branch are thus not different in kind from provisions concerning relations between the branches; both sets of provisions safeguard liberty." [United States v. Munoz-Flores, 495 U.S. 385 (1990)]

"If money is wanted by Rulers who have in any manner oppressed the people, they [WE THE PEOPLE, WHICH IS YOU] may retain it until their grievances are redressed, and thus peaceably procure relief, without trusting to despised petitions or disturbing the public tranquility."
 [Continental Congress, 1774; Am. Pol., 233; Journals of the Continental Congress, October 26, 1774]

"The people of the United States, by their Constitution, have affirmed a division of internal governmental powers between the federal government and the governments of the several states-committing to the first its powers by express grant and necessary implication; to the latter, or [301 U.S. 548, 611] to the people, by reservation, 'the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States.' The Constitution thus affirms the complete supremacy and independence of the state within the field of its powers. Carter v. Carter Coal Co., 298 U.S. 238, 295, 56 S.Ct. 855, 865. The federal government has no more authority to invade that field than the state has to invade the exclusive field of national governmental powers; for, in the oft-repeated words of this court in Texas v. White, 7 Wall. 700, 725, 'the preservation of the States, and the maintenance of their governments, are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the National government.' The necessity of preserving each from every form of illegitimate intrusion or interference on the part of the other is so imperative as to require this court, when its judicial power is properly invoked, to view with a careful and discriminating eye any legislation challenged as constituting such an intrusion or interference. See South Carolina v. United States, 199 U.S. 437, 448, 26 S.Ct. 110, 4 Ann.Cas. 737."
 [Steward Machine Co. v. Davis, 301 U.S. 548 (1937)]

The only way there wouldn't be a Constitutional conflict with our current income tax system is if it only applied to persons domicile in the [federal zone](#) or to [officers, employees, and instrumentalities of the United States government](#), which in fact are the main but not only proper subject of Subtitles A and C of the Internal Revenue Code. [Click here](#) for proof of this. The fact that the Internal Revenue Code is unconstitutional if enforced against persons domiciled outside of the federal zone or against anything other than federal public officers, employees, contractors, or benefit recipients is simply proof that it was never intended to apply to anyone but these groups from the very beginning. President Taft even admitted that the intent of the [Sixteenth Amendment](#) was only to tax the national government in his written communication which was read in Congress on June 16, 1090 when he introduced the proposed amendment.

If Congress wants to try to enforce the IRC against anyone else and especially against Sovereigns in the Union states as it illegally attempts to do now, then the IRS must be put back under the direct supervision of the House of Representatives, and all revenue agents must be assigned to specific Congressmen in the House and should only collect in the district of that Congressman. This is a direct requirement imposed by the need for taxation WITH representation. There is a reason the House members are only elected for two years: Because if they get too greedy with tax collection, we can vote them out of office IMMEDIATELY. See [Great IRS Hoax](#), section 6.5.1 for further details. The power of taxation is delegated ONLY to Congress, not the Executive Branch, by [Article 1, Section 8 of the federal constitution](#), and Congress cannot pass any law that shifts or delegates this function to any other branch of government without destroying the separation of powers. <http://sedm.org/MemberAgreement/16thLegislativeIntent-Taft19090616.pdf>[Click here](#) for an article documenting a systematic plan by your public servants to destroy the separation of powers and your constitutional rights. The [Supreme Court](#) has said many times that no branch of government can delegate any of its powers to another branch, because this violates the [Separation of Powers Doctrine](#). For instance, in *Butcher's Union v. Crescent City*, the Supreme Court said:

"The legislature cannot by any contract [or legislation] divest itself of the power to provide for these objects. They belong emphatically to that class of objects which demand the application of the maxim, salus populi suprema lex, and they are to be attained and provided for by such appropriate means as the legislative discretion [and the Constitution] may devise. That discretion can no more be bargained away than the power itself." [. . .]

"No legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants. The supervision of both these subjects of governmental power is continuing in its nature, and they are to be dealt with as the special exigencies of the moment may require. Government is organized with a view to their preservation, and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them. For this purpose the legislative discretion is allowed, and the discretion cannot be parted with any more than the power itself."

[*Butcher's Union Co. v. Crescent City Co.*, [111 U.S. 746](#) (1884)]

4. Congress and those in government quit lying to the people by calling what we pay to the IRS "[taxes](#)", but instead properly labels them as either a "donation" or a "federal employee kickback" in relation to nonresident aliens not engaged in a "trade or business", which is most Americans. According to the Supreme Court, "[taxes](#)" can only support the government and cannot be used for wealth transfer as they are now. [According to the Treasury Financial Management website's latest figures, over 56% of federal expenditures are used for Socialist programs and wealth transfer, and NOT to support the government.](#) Therefore, the government has become a Robinhood, and the only masked man within our society that can steal from one group and give it to another group without adverse consequences. Consequently, it has become a PAGAN DEITY, in stark violation of the requirement not to allow any kind of idolatry in the Ten Commandments. This is fraud and it is it government idolatry and it must be ended. The government cannot abuse its taxing powers to redistribute wealth, reward failure and punish success, and encourage irresponsibility and government dependency with the redistributed money without destroying society. Our government is currently at war against society by trying to become a big totalitarian social insurance company whose only function is to insulate people from responsibility from themselves. See [Great IRS Hoax](#) sections 1.4.1, 4.3.9 and 5.6.13 through 5.6.15 for further details on this scandal.
5. Congress removes federal judges from the roles of being "[taxpayers](#)", because it destroys the integrity of the federal judiciary and creates a massive conflict of interest in violation of [18 U.S.C. §208](#), [28 U.S.C. §144](#), and [28 U.S.C. §455](#). This problem has existed since the Revenue Act of 1932 and was eventually made permanent in 1938 by the ruling of the Supreme Court in 1938 [O'Malley v. Woodrough](#), [307 U.S. 277](#). The conflict of interest this situation has made in federal courtrooms across the country has made a disgrace and a travesty out of justice in context of taxes. See the following for further exhaustive details on this clear conflict of interest.
 - 5.1. [How Scoundrels Corrupted our Republican Form of Government](#)
<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Evidence/HowScCorruptOurRepubGovt.htm>
 - 5.2. Highlights of American Legal and Political History CD, Form #11.003

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

5.3. [Great IRS Hoax](#), sections 6.5.15, 6.9.9, and 6.9.10.

6. The District and Circuit Courts are clearly identified within federal law as legislative "franchise" courts established pursuant to Article IV of the United States Constitution, not Article III. This condition has been so since the founding of the Republic with the first Judiciary Act of 1789. The District and Circuit Courts of the United States ([click here for more details](#)):

6.1. Currently are functioning as [Article IV](#) territorial courts under complete control of the Executive Branch.

The United States District Court is not a true United States court established under Article III of the Constitution to administer the judicial power of the United States therein conveyed. It is created by virtue of the sovereign congressional faculty, granted under Article IV, Section 3, of that instrument, of making all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States. The resemblance of its jurisdiction to that of true United States courts in offering an opportunity to nonresidents of resorting to a tribunal not subject to local influence, does not change its character as a mere territorial court.
[Balzac v. Porto Rico, [258 U.S. 298](#) at 312, 42 S.Ct. 343, 66 L.Ed. 627 (1921)]

- 6.2. This is a conflict of interest and a violation of the [Separation of Powers Doctrine](#), and it is also the very same way that corruption was introduced into the judiciary by the King of England who we rebelled against as shown below in the [Declaration of Independence](#):

"He [the Monarch, like our present President] has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries."
[[Declaration of Independence](#)]

For further details on this scam, see:

[What Happened to Justice?: Why there is no justice in federal courts and what to do about it](#)
<http://sedm.org/ItemInfo/Ebooks/WhatHappJustice/WhatHappJustice.htm>

7. That the [federal judiciary](#) quits allowing [unqualified people](#) to serve as federal petit jurists and grand jurists. The only people who can lawfully serve as federal jurists under [28 U.S.C. §1865](#) are inhabitants of the [federal zone](#), and not people domiciled within states of the Union. No person who serves on a Subtitle A income tax trial as a jurist or a judge can be a "[taxpayer](#)" or collect government benefits of any kind that derive from Subtitle A income taxes, or they have a conflict of interest in violation of [18 U.S.C. §208](#) and/or [18 U.S.C. §597](#).

"And you shall take no bribe, for a bribe blinds the discerning and perverts the words of the righteous."
[[Exodus 23:8](#), Bible, NKJV]

People born within states of the Union and domiciled there DO NOT reside in or inhabit any United States Judicial district and therefore are unqualified to serve. They are also unqualified because they are not statutory "[citizens](#)" under [8 U.S.C. §1401](#). No act of Congress can prescribe the citizenship status of persons who are domiciled where the federal government has no legislative [jurisdiction](#) and where the Constitution does not prescribe subject matter jurisdiction. Neither can people born in states of the Union and outside of federal jurisdiction be "peers" to people who DO live in the federal areas as required by the [Seventh Amendment](#). People born in states of the Union live under a [Republic](#) as mandated under [Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution](#), while people living in the [federal zone](#) live under a legislative [democracy](#). A republic and democracy are two totally opposite and incompatible forms of government. See the following for further details on this scam.

<http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/Forms/Discovery/Deposition/WhyCourtsCantAddressQuestions.htm>

8. The [Federal Reserve Act of 1913](#) is repealed and the [Federal Reserve](#) is eliminated. The value of our money is based on the assessed value of federal property or on gold. Our money is redeemable in acres of federal land or is redeemable in gold. Basing our currency on a hard asset ensures that the government can't create more currency out of thin air and thereby introduce an invisible tax called inflation to rape and pillage the citizenry by devious means. See the following legal treatise for details:

[The Money Scam](#), Form #05.041
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

9. The corporate takeover of the U.S. Government must not only stop, but be completely reversed. Our federal government was not created with the goal to make a profit or to be a "business". The extent to which it acts as a business is the extent to which our public servants have a [conflict of interest](#), because they are supposed to be serving the people and obeying The Creator's Laws, not serving Mammon:

"No [public] servant can serve two masters [The People and Money]; for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will be loyal to the one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and mammon."

[[Luke 16:13](#), Bible, NKJV]

Our government's "corporate charter", the U.S. Constitution, created it for the sole purpose of protecting our Creator-given Constitutional rights, and it simply isn't doing that job. [Because it is violating its corporate charter, it must either be eliminated or reformed, but the status quo simply isn't good enough.](#) [Click here](#) for details on the scam to "corporatize" and corrupt our government.

10. The federal government stops attempting to enforce [Subtitle E of the Internal Revenue Code](#) as well as [Title 27](#) inside of states of the Union in areas where the U.S. Congress lacks legislative jurisdiction. See:

[Federal Jurisdiction](#), Form #05.018

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

11. Businesses are openly prosecuted by the Department of Justice for criminal extortion if they do any of the following:

- 11.1. Force their workers who do not consent to participate in payroll withholding to submit a W-4 or a W-4 Exempt. This is a voluntary form that cannot and should not be submitted under duress. [26 CFR §31.3401\(p\)-1](#) identified the form, in fact, as a "voluntary withholding agreement". An agreement is a contract. No one can or should be allowed to compel a person to contract in any manner, and to permit otherwise is to sanction racketeering and extortion.
- 11.2. Refuse to accept the W-8 for the purposes of payroll withholding. This is the only legitimate form that a person domiciled in a state of the Union can use who chooses not to contract with the federal government to procure "social insurance". [Click here](#) for an article on this scam.
- 11.3. File W-2 forms against workers who never explicitly consented to participate in payroll withholding. [26 CFR §31.3401\(a\)-3\(a\)](#) stipulates that a person who does not have a voluntarily executed withholding agreement in place cannot earn "wages" and therefore has no reportable or taxable earnings.
- 11.4. Withhold on the earnings of their private employees in states of the Union who submit a W-8. Withholding can ONLY be done for sources within the District of Columbia connected to a "trade or business", and NOT within states of the Union in the case of those who are "nonresident aliens" and "nationals but not citizens" under federal law. See section 15.6 through 15.11 of the following for proof.

[Federal and State Withholding Options for Private Employers](#), Form #04.007

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

12. Financial and investment companies within states of the Union are criminally prosecuted by state Attorneys general and the Department of Justice for extortion if they do any of the following:

- 12.1. Withhold earnings from biological people born in the states of the Union who are "nonresident aliens" and who do not consent to taxation or to being compelled or presumed to be engaged in excise taxable activities which are classified as being "effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the federal United States".
- 12.2. Force investors who are "nonresident aliens" to obtain W-9 forms. A W-9 form can only be submitted by an "alien", and "nonresident aliens" are not the same thing as "aliens". See [26 CFR §1.1441-1\(c\)\(3\)](#) and [26 CFR §301.6109-1\(d\)\(3\)](#). Sovereign American Nationals living in the states of the Union should not be so compelled to surrender their sovereign status as "nonresident aliens" and elect under compulsion to be treated as "residents"/"aliens" under a code that isn't even a positive law. This puts them under duress to bribe the IRS to leave them alone and it amounts to compelled association in violation of the [First Amendment](#) to the Constitution.
- 12.3. Force investors who are natural persons to either request or to provide federal identifying numbers even if they claim they are nonresident aliens with no income "effectively connected with a trade or business." Without a "Taxpayer Identification Number", a person cannot be a "taxpayer" unless they volunteer, and that process ought to be entirely free of duress or government propaganda, and done with a fully informed awareness of all options that is agreed upon and disclosed by the government, as we do here. The government is not doing its job in this area and their inaction has made them into accomplices in financial terrorism.

13. Federal public dis-servants must STOP instituting a DIRECT DRAFT. The Constitution forbids this, just like it forbids an unapportioned [DIRECT TAX](#). All drafts must meet the following criteria to be constitutional. [Click here](#) for an article on this scam.

- 13.1. War must be officially declared by Congress BEFORE men can be drafted or our Commander in Chief, the President, can send them in harm's way. See [Constitution, Article 1, Section 8](#), Clause 11.
- 13.2. The men needed to fight and the money needed to pay for the war must be obtained indirectly by the states, and not directly by the federal government:
- 13.3. The men, like the money, must be requisitioned according to apportionment. This means that if California has 10% of the men, then it supplies 10% of the draftees.
- 13.4. Only state governments can directly draft people. The federal government is not authorized to directly do so.
- 13.5. Below is an excerpt from the [Federalist Papers](#) showing the clear intent of the Constitution in regards to the war making power of Congress and the President and how it is being misused today:

"The existing Confederation's great and fundamental defect is the principle of LEGISLATION for STATES in their COLLECTIVE CAPACITIES rather than for the INDIVIDUALS living in the States. Although this principle does not apply to all the powers delegated to the Union, it pervades those on which the effectiveness of the rest depends. Except for the rule of apportionment, the United States has indefinite discretion to requisition men and money. But it has no authority to raise either directly from individual citizens of America." (Emph added).

[[Federalist Paper #15](#), 15 FP § 6:]

13.6. The [Military Selective Service Act](#) under [Title 50 of the U.S. Code](#) must be repealed, because it:

13.6.1. Deceives Americans in the states, who are "nationals" and not "citizens" under federal law, into believing that they are eligible for the draft and must register.

13.6.2. Encourages the President to conduct war without a formal declaration of war by Congress required by the Constitution. This makes him more like a Monarch than a fiduciary for the people. No such Title or effective title of nobility is authorized under our constitution, because ALL MEN are equal under our system of jurisprudence.

13.6.3. Is not [positive law](#) and therefore not "law". See the [legislative notes under 1 U.S.C. 204](#). That which is not positive law, even if it is implemented with regulations published in the Federal Register as required by [44 U.S.C. §1505](#), cannot be enforced against Americans in states of the Union, who are not the proper subject of any code that is not positive law and to which there representatives therefore never consented. All just powers of government derive from the consent of the governed, according to our Declaration of Independence. Any powers exercised that are not consensual are unjust, by implication.

13.6.4. Only applies to statutory and not constitutional "[citizens of the United States](#)", which under federal law are only born ONLY in the District of Columbia and the territories and possessions of the United States and NOT in any state of the Union. [Click here](#) for evidence backing up this conclusion which we invite anyone to rebut.

14. That public servants in the legal or judicial profession quit trying to convert our society of laws into a society of men and stretch its jurisdiction beyond its clear Constitutional limits using treacherous "[words of art](#)" and ambiguous definitions, starting with the abuse of the word "[includes](#)". [Click here](#) for more details. Among the reforms needed include the following changes to the [U.S. Code](#):

14.1. Every use of the word "[United States](#)" in a federal statute must be tied in each use to a specific one of the three definitions given by the supreme Court in *Hooven and Allison v. Evatt*, [324 U.S. 652](#) (1945)

14.2. The term "[State](#)" is clearly identified to NOT include states of the Union throughout the code and in the definitions section.

14.3. The term "[employee](#)" must be specifically identified for what it is in the internal revenue code: an elected or appointed officer of the United States government.

14.4. The term "[foreign](#)" must be defined.

14.5. The term "[resident](#)" is replaced with its proper meaning throughout the code, which is that of an "alien".

14.6. That the use of the word "liable" be made consistent with the rules of statutory construction to avoid deception. [26 CFR §1.861-8\(f\)\(1\)](#) is modified to clearly show that the only proper taxable "sources" of income are related to foreign commerce, as mandated by [Article 1](#), Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

14.7. That the illegal regulation found at [26 CFR §1.1-1\(b\)](#) making persons "liable" be eliminated, because the statute that it implements in [26 U.S.C. §1](#) does not use the word "liability". This regulations is a deliberate LIE and DECEPTION that is totally illegal. See [Great IRS Hoax](#), section 5.6.1 for further details on this scam.

15. That no federal tax trials go [unpublished](#) and reforms are instituted to ensure that judges who make cases [unpublished](#) are disciplined or fired.

16. The IRS is no longer a secret KGB [communist](#) police force as it is now. The word "Service" and *who* they serve needs to be reemphasized. Instead of assigning "pseudo names" to its employees, it is forced to put their REAL names on their pocket commissions and to publish these names and contact information on their website just like every other government agency so that employees can be contacted and served with legal process when and if they violate the rights of individuals.

17. That the IRS openly admits that it needs [implementing regulations](#) to enforce the income tax against persons who are not federal "[employees](#)" and that there are no such implementing regulations for the criminal provisions of the Internal Revenue Code found in [26 U.S.C. §7201](#) through [7217](#). Therefore, the criminal provisions of the Internal Revenue Code can ONLY be enforced against federal employees as shown in [44 U.S.C. §1505\(a\)\(1\)](#), [5 USC §553\(a\)\(2\)](#), [26 CFR §601.702\(a\)\(1\)](#), and [31 CFR §1.3\(a\)\(4\)](#). Enforcing the Internal Revenue Code against people who were coerced into declaring themselves as federal "employees" by submitting a perjured W-4 form because of pressure from a fearful non-federal business does not constitute a voluntary admission or admissible evidence that a person is in deed and in fact a federal "employee" and the courts must STOP making such false presumptions about people.

18. That the IRS and the government be held just as liable and responsible for incorrect statements it makes in its publications as "taxpayers" and other Americans are for the false or incorrect statements they make on their tax returns. [Click here](#) for details on this scam.
19. The IRS quits STEALING people's property without a court order and is compelled to play by the same rules as everyone else does. Equal protection of the laws DEMANDS this. Viz: that it MUST get a court order to take property in states of the Union in satisfaction of the Fifth Amendment. This would eliminate the possibility of administrative abuse, tax terrorism, and the Gestapo police state activity that makes this country such a fearful and evil place to live.
20. That the IRS ceases illegally enforcing Subtitle A federal income taxes against people in states of the Union, who are entirely outside its jurisdiction.

"It is no longer open to question that the general government, unlike the states, Hammer v. Dagenhart, 247 U.S. 251, 275, 38 S.Ct. 529, 3 A.L.R. 649, Ann.Cas.1918E 724, possesses no inherent power in respect of the internal affairs of the states; and emphatically not with regard to legislation."
[Carter v. Carter Coal Co., 298 U.S. 238, 56 S.Ct. 855 (1936)]

They could start this process by telling all applicants for either a TIN or 501(c)(3) status that if they are not "aliens"/"residents" (both equivalent) domiciled within the federal zone, as required under 26 CFR 301.6109-1(d)(3) then they:

- 20.1. Don't need a TIN or EIN and can't lawfully be issued one
- 20.2. Are not "taxpayers" nor are they subject to the Internal Revenue Code.
21. That the IRS ceases using "Social Security Numbers" as an illegal substitute for "Taxpayer Identification Numbers" without the express written and informed consent of the party involved because it violates 26 CFR §301.6109-1(d)(3). See the following for details:
 - 21.1. Great IRS Hoax section 5.4.14
 - 21.2. Who are "Taxpayers" and who needs "Taxpayer Identification Numbers"?, Form #05.013
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
22. That the Social Security Act is repealed. The Constitution does not authorize the federal government, or ANY government, to get into the "social insurance" business. What is not authorized by the Constitution cannot be offered to anyone in any state of the Union, whether it be through private contracts or otherwise. "Social Insurance" is a private, commercial business activity, not a "public purpose".

"...when the United States enters into commercial business it abandons its sovereign capacity and is treated like any other corporation..."
[91 Corpus Juris Secundum, United States, §4]

The government's taxing powers can only implement a "public purpose" and charity CANNOT be a "public purpose". Charity takes from the rich and gives to the poor, and government cannot act in the capacity of a THIEF or use its taxing powers for wealth transfer. Therefore, Social Security, Medicare, FICA cannot lawfully or constitutionally be implemented through any kind of government taxing powers. The Social Security Act is a disease on the body politic whose main purpose is to break down the separation of powers, corrupt our justice system, and encourage irresponsibility of the average American about his own healthcare, old age, and retirement. The Supreme Court said that no government has authority to compel a person to use his property for the benefit of another, which is exactly what happens when payments to Social Security are enforced through the taxing powers of government.

"Surely the matters in which the public has the most interest are the supplies of food and clothing; yet can it be that by reason of this interest the state may fix the price at which the butcher must sell his meat, or the vendor of boots and shoes his goods? Men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, -life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and to 'secure,' not grant or create, these rights, governments are instituted. That property [including earnings from labor, which is also property] which a man has honestly acquired he retains full control of, subject to these limitations: First, that he shall not use it to his neighbor's injury, and that does not mean that he must use it for his neighbor's benefit; second, that if he devotes it to a public use, he gives to the public a right to control that use; and third, that whenever the public needs require, the public may take it upon payment of due compensation.

[Budd v. People of State of New York, 143 U.S. 517 (1892)]

Consequently, grace, charity, and the "social order" are the exclusive province of churches and families, not government. The government's only function is "protection" from harm and evil and "social insurance" does not fit with this role. It does not protect the public health, safety or morals, but rather DESTROYS them. Government and The Creator are competitors for the affection and worship of the people. See Great IRS Hoax, section 4.3.5. The church title was originally intended to implement the "social order" so that separation of church and state could be

maintained. Please read the pamphlet below for an exhaustive analysis of why the Social Security program is simply a fraud and a threat to liberty that must be destroyed, and for free instructions on how to lawfully exit this corrupt system.

Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee, Form #06.002

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

23. A representative from the [Department of Justice](#) AND the [IRS](#) rebuts the evidence of government wrongdoing found in the [Tax Deposition Questions](#) on a signed affidavit, and provides a copy of the delegation of authority order authorizing him or her to do that.
 - 23.1. The government endorses and signs their response that we post along with the original questions on the [Family Guardian Website](#) for all to read and judges everywhere consent to admit the answers into evidence in any trial involving federal taxes.
 - 23.2. The IRS posts the responses on its own website prominently so that all readers can read the rebuttal in its entirety.
 - 23.3. The [federal judiciary](#) agrees to hold the person who answers the questions personally liable if he commits fraud, just like it wrongfully and illegally does to any American who files a federal tax return that contain false information.
24. The entire Statutes At Large from the very beginning of this country to the present be made available online for free by the government for all Americans to read and study. This is the main work product that we send our representatives and legislators to Washington to produce. It is a SCAM that we as the sovereigns in charge of our servants in government cannot directly supervise what they are producing and have produced. [1 U.S.C. §204](#) also says it is the only real positive law and legal evidence in the context of taxation upon which to base a reasonable belief about tax liability. The Internal Revenue Code has become simply a state-sponsored bible and religion based on usually false presumption. [1 U.S.C. §204](#) says the I.R.C. is "prima facie" evidence, which means "presumed" to be law. All [presumption](#) is a violation of due process, which is simply a way of confirming that the I.R.C. can only apply to those who have no Constitutional rights and therefore are not entitled to "due process". [28 U.S.C. §2201\(a\)](#) also confirms that the I.R.C. can only apply to those without constitutional rights, because Congress is without authority to legislate a law that prevents courts from enforcing Constitutional rights.

"No legislative act [of the PUBLIC SERVANT/REPRESENTATIVE] contrary to the Constitution [delegation of authority from the MASTER] can be valid. To deny this would be to affirm that the deputy [public SERVANT] is greater than his principal [the sovereign American People]; that the servant is above the master; that the representatives of the people are superior to the [SOVEREIGN] people [as individuals]; that men, acting by virtue of [delegated] powers may do not only what their [delegated] powers do not authorize, but what they forbid...[text omitted] It is not otherwise to be supposed that the Constitution could intend to enable the representatives of the people to substitute their will to that of their constituents. It is far more rational to suppose, that the courts were designed to be an intermediate body between the people and the legislature, in order, among other things, to keep the latter within the limits assigned to their authority. The interpretation of the laws is the proper and peculiar province of the courts. A Constitution is, in fact, and must be regarded by judges, as fundamental law [a DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FROM THE MASTER TO THE SERVANT]. If there should happen to be an irreconcilable variance between the two, the Constitution is to be preferred to the statute."

[Alexander Hamilton, [Federalist Paper # 78](#)]

It is a scam of monumental proportions that the average American cannot conveniently have at his disposal the only source of real positive tax law in existence because not having it available compels presumption and resort to unreasonable sources of information in determining tax liability.

"But the person who does anything presumptuously, whether he is native-born or a stranger, that one brings reproach on the LORD, and he shall be cut off from among his people [put in JAIL]."
[[Numbers 15:30](#), Bible, NKJV]

"Preach the Word; be prepared in season and out of season [by diligent study of man's law and The Creator's Law/Word]; correct, rebuke and encourage [your public DIS-servants—with great patience and careful instruction. For the time will come when men [in the legal profession or the judiciary] will not put up with sound [legal] doctrine [such as that found on this website]. Instead, to suit their own desires, they [our covetous public dis-servants and especially judges] will gather around them a great number of teachers [court-appointed "experts", "licensed" government whores called attorneys and CPA's, and educators in government-run or subsidized public schools and liberal universities] to say what their itching [and presumptuous and covetous] ears want to hear. They will turn their ears away from the truth and turn aside to [government and legal-profession] myths[and fables, such as the I.R.C., which is not law, but a PRESUMPTION]. But you [the chosen of God and His servants must], keep your head in all situations, endure hardship, do the work of an evangelist, discharge all the duties of your [God's] ministry."
[[2 Tim. 4:2-5](#), Bible, NKJV]

Please examine our memorandum of law on this subject below for a thorough expose on this scam:

<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Citizenship/DS-0011.pdf> *Reasonable Belief About Federal Tax Liability*, Form #05.007
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

25. That courtroom procedures documented in [Title 28 of the U.S. Code](#) and the [Federal Rules of Civil Procedure](#) are modified to require:
 - 25.1. Court reporters in their courtroom to work for a neutral third party who is not a judge so that judges can't doctor transcripts.
 - 25.2. Tape recording and video taping of tax trials be allowed by third parties, while at the same time not allowing the recordings to be released until AFTER the trial is completed.
 These reforms will serve the interests of justice and allow fair trials and prevention of court proceedings from being used as political propaganda vehicles instead of doing justice. It will also allow terrorist judges to be held personally liable and publicized for the abuses and treason they are illegally undertaking when allowing anyone to be prosecuted for tax crimes who lives outside of the [federal zone](#).
26. That the federal Public Access to Court Electronic Records ([PACER](#)) and CM/ECF federal case management system be made free and available to everyone in the public so they can supervise what THEIR federal judges are doing and personally prevent and prosecute abuses by specific judges.
27. That the [Affidavit of Appointment, the Oath of Office](#), the daily docket, and a full financial disclosure statement for the judge be posted prominently in front of every federal courtroom so as to emphasize impartiality and accountability of all those who serve as federal judges. These documents should also be made available from the Clerk of the Court in every United States District Court to any member of the public who asks in person.
28. The Department of State resumes issuing "national" endorsements on page 24 of passports for those from states of the Union born outside of federal jurisdiction who are applying for a passport, and modifies its [DS-11 Passport Application](#) to give TWO options for citizenship instead of ONLY "U.S. citizen" and then not explaining what a "U.S. citizen" is. The two options that must appear on the Form [DS-11](#) passport application form are "[National \(states of the Union\)](#)" or "[U.S. Citizen](#) (D.C. and territories)".
29. The federal courts quit "[presuming](#)" or "assuming" that people who don't file with diversity of citizenship jurisdiction under [28 U.S.C. §1332](#) are "U.S. persons" under [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#) or "U.S. citizens" under [8 U.S.C. §1401](#), because this simply is NOT the case in the vast majority of cases. This self-serving false presumption unnecessarily expands federal jurisdiction where it does not exist, breaks down the separation of powers between states and the federal government, amounts to treason, and grossly prejudices the Constitutional rights of private parties litigating against the government or its offending officers (Bivens).

"It is apparent that a constitutional prohibition cannot be transgressed indirectly by the creation of a statutory presumption any more than it can be violated by direct enactment. The power to create presumptions is not a means of escape from constitutional restrictions." 219 U.S., at 239.

Thus the Court held that presumptions, while often valid (and some of which, I think, like the presumption of death based on long unexplained absence, may perhaps be even salutary in effect), must not be allowed to stand where they abridge or deny a specific constitutional guarantee.
[\[United States v. Gainly, 380 U.S. 63 \(1965\)\]](#)

Because judges take an oath to support and defend the Constitution and the people protected by it, because separation of powers is the very heart and soul of the Constitution and the main purpose of its creation, and because such presumptions are a violation of due process, then this type of false presumption cannot be permitted to continue. Our system of jurisprudence is based on innocence until proven guilty. There is no more important area where this concept applies than in one's relationship to the government, which is defined by the voluntary choice of both "citizenship" and "domicile". The Supreme Court said that law which accomplishes the power to destroy cannot be permitted, and this includes "[judge-made law](#)":

"The great principle is this: because the constitution will not permit a state to destroy, it will not permit a law [including "judge-made law"] involving the power to destroy. "
[Providence Bank v. Billings, 29 U.S. 514 (1830)]

"Contrary to all correct example, [the Federal judiciary] are in the habit of going out of the question before them, to throw an anchor ahead and grapple further hold for future advances of power. They are then in fact the corps of sappers and miners, steadily working to undermine the independent rights of the States and to consolidate all power in the hands of that government in which they have so important a freehold estate."
[\[Thomas Jefferson: Autobiography, 1821. ME 1:121 \]](#)

"We all know that permanent judges acquire an esprit de corps; that, being known, they are liable to be tempted by bribery; that they are misled by favor, by relationship, by a spirit of party, by a devotion to the executive or legislative; that it is better to leave a cause to the decision of cross and pile than to that of a judge biased to one side; and that the opinion of twelve honest jurymen gives still a better hope of right than cross and pile does."
[[Thomas Jefferson](#) to Abbe Arnoux, 1789. ME 7:423, Papers 15:283]

All of the above reforms will restore separation of powers, restore the sovereignty to the People, and put the government back inside the box. That legal "box" which the founders bequeathed to us consists of a combination of our federal [Constitution](#) and [the ten mile square geographical area called the District of Columbia](#). When our covetous public servants come clean and once again begin recognizing and respecting the sovereignty of the People and the truth about the lawful limits on their authority imposed by our Constitution as indicated above, then we'll happily find other, more productive things to do. We do not enjoy doing this often dirty and hazardous stewardship, but The Creator told us SOMEONE has to do it, and no one was doing it, so we had to answer His call.

"Father, if it is Your will, take this cup [ministry calling] away from Me; nevertheless not My will, but Yours, be done."
[[Luke 22:42](#), Bible, NKJV]

1.8 Religious Tolerance within this Government

The scriptures and religious references used in this document come primarily from the New King James version of the Holy Bible. Some people who are not necessarily Christians have asked us about our view of other religions and how that view relates to whether they can become Citizens, officers, or employees of our government. The Citizen Protection Contract says that all people who wish to become members must believe in The Creator, but it very deliberately doesn't say which Creator. They want to know more about this subject so they can make an informed decision and ensure that we are not religious bigots or extremists. That is the question we will deal with in this section.

The Sovereignty Federation Government does not and will not have any religious tests or faith requirements, other than that people are believers. They don't have to be Methodists or Buddhists or Christians or Mormons or Jehovah's Witnesses, or any other such thing, as long as they:

1. Have sincere love and affection for a single Creator and put their allegiance and obedience to that Creator above any thing or man or earthly nation or government.
2. Do not put their desire for any earthly physical pleasure or condition or possession higher in priority than their allegiance to The Creator's Laws.
3. Do not believe in multiple Creators or Gods. That's paganism and idolatry.
4. Strictly follow the laws in whatever sacred book their Creator is described in. They put allegiance to those laws above that of any earthly law or government or man.
5. Don't believe they can become gods or like gods. That is what Satan tried to do, which earned him an eternal curse.
6. Don't practice "smorgasbord religion". For instance, they don't write their own divine law or bible or pick subsets of all faiths to make their own hodge-podge religion. This is nothing but a self-serving way to escape accountability or liability under any single divine law. [Click here](#) for details.

Anyone who meets the above criteria, we believe, is capable of being worthy to deserve liberty, which the Declaration of Independence points out comes only from "Nature's God". If you meet the above minimum religious criteria and consent to the rest of the Citizen Protection Contract, then we welcome you as a member. Otherwise, we don't. We have many members who are not Christians and many members from different Christian faiths. There are Catholics, Muslims, Lutherans, Evangelicals, and many other faiths represented. However, we have no atheists and we wouldn't take atheists as members. This is because:

"Now the Lord is the Spirit, and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty [freedom]."
[[2 Corinthians 3:17](#), Bible, NKJV]

Conversely, where the spirit of the "Lord" ISN'T, there can be absolutely nothing but sin, slavery, and subjection, as the Bible clearly points out. The [Great IRS Hoax](#), Section 4.3.10 conclusively proves this. Spiritual evil is not a tangible thing. Instead, it is actually the ABSENCE of God. Hell is a place of eternal separation from The Creator, which is a place where The Creator and His sacred moral laws are completely absent. The word "sin" in Spanish means "without", and the thing that people are "without" when they "sin" is The Creator and His Laws. Consequently, atheists are the epitome of evil because they believe The Creator does not exist and that manifestations of His moral laws should be removed from society.

Most religions teach us to avoid evil, and therefore we must avoid atheists. We believe in and vociferously defend freedom **OF** religion, but we are entirely opposed to freedom **FROM** religion. Our quote at the beginning of this page from George Washington, our most revered founding father, explains why this **MUST** be so:

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of Patriotism who should labour to subvert these great Pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, 'where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice?' And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."
[George Washington in his [Farewell Address](#)]

We believe that government should not be used as a vehicle to either establish a religion or to disestablish one, or to promote Christianity over any other faith. To do otherwise would be to deprive people of all faiths the "equal protection of the laws" (see [Great IRS Hoax](#), Section 4.3.2). You answer to your Creator or God, and not us. We are *not* the judge of whether you have satisfied the laws of your Creator or God and to do otherwise would make us into bigots and zealots and aristocrats. We are, however, the judge of whether you are injuring your neighbor, which is the subject of the last six commandments of the [Ten Commandments](#) and the origin of all moral and legal authority that the government has.

Then one of them, a lawyer, asked Him [Jesus] a question, testing Him, and saying, "Teacher, which is the great commandment in the law?"

Jesus said to him, "You shall love the LORD your God with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your mind." This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like it: "You shall love your neighbor as yourself." On these two commandments hang all the Law and the Prophets."
[[Matt. 22:36-40](#), Bible, NKJV]

We assume that role as a jurist and a voter. Beyond keeping people from injuring each other, governments and religions should BOTH leave people alone to do as they please, and not force them to subsidize or participate in things they don't believe in. Thomas Jefferson said it best, when he said:

"With all [our] blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people? Still one thing more, fellow citizens--a wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities."
[Thomas Jefferson: 1st Inaugural, 1801. ME 3:320]

We also think that it is the moral and political duty of churches to ensure that governments don't get into the charity or the welfare business, because the Laws of the Creator say that these are the exclusive province of the family and the church, and NOT the government. By instituting income taxes, the government is usurping sovereignty from churches and families and from individuals.

One very important reason that bible quotes are so prevalent on in our materials and publications is to grab people's hearts. If their minds are engaged but their hearts aren't, then they won't be willing to fight. Without a fight, the problems will get worse. The only limit of tyrants is the degree to which an apathetic citizenry will tolerate their abuses. The social problems documented on SEDM are primarily evidence of spiritual decay, immorality, apathy, and selfishness. These diseases are destroying our society and they are primarily political diseases which require a political and spiritual change. Spiritual problems need a spiritual remedy. We have a society without morals because we don't teach morality in schools and government has been destroying families and undermining churches so that kids don't have an opportunity to learn morality in these classical contexts. This has made them easy prey for tyrants. Hence, we must overcompensate by reviving the study of morality on our site so that people will be willing to take up arms and mobilize to fight the evil. People have become so jaded and desensitized by TV and media culture that it seems there is nothing that will awaken them from their hedonistic stupor any more. Law is a moral code and a contract that the Sovereign people got together and agreed on. It is based on reason and logic. Law is just the vehicle to implement the needed political changes. It is a tool, but not the end. Morality is the end, and religion is the basis for all morality. Who better to learn the "laws" of morality from than "Nature's God". We only quote the Bible, because that is what we are most familiar with, but if you went to any other sacred book, you would find the same laws of morality, whether it be the [Quran](#), The [Teachings of Buddha](#) or [Confucius](#), or any other sacred text. These universal "moral laws" are what we refer to as "natural law" throughout our writings in order to objectify

the discussion. Don't get obsessed with the source or the name of the book or the faith or "sect" of the author, because that will only generate conflict that the government will try to exploit to prevent us from combining forces to eliminate the evil. If you are not a Christian or are not familiar with the Bible, then instead of being offended, please instead focus your attention in using our materials on the "moral laws" revealed by scripture we quote and don't be distracted into wrongfully concluding that we are trying to "convert" you in any way.

"And blessed is he who is not offended because of Me [God]."

[[Matt. 11:6](#), Bible, NKJV]

Please try to be more objective by simply treating the Bible less as a "religion" and more simply as a "natural law" or "moral law" book because we certainly don't intend to either brainwash or discriminate against any religious faith. You obviously enjoy the study of law or you wouldn't be interested in this de jure government to begin with. Why is that so hard? Such an approach will keep the discussion focused objectively on morality and logic and establish a common set of beliefs that we all share which can become the basis for cooperation in effecting political change.

According to several of our founding fathers, when a people forget or repress their Creator or God, then tyrants forge their chains:

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

[Patrick Henry]

"Those people who are not governed by GOD will be ruled by tyrants."

[William Penn (after which Pennsylvania was named)]

"A free people [claim] their rights as derived from the laws of nature, and not as the gift of their chief magistrate."

[Thomas Jefferson: Rights of British America, 1774. ME 1:209, Papers 1:134]

"Can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with His wrath?"

[Thomas Jefferson: Notes on Virginia Q.XVIII, 1782. ME 2:227]

"Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

[Benjamin Franklin]

"Propitious smiles of heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which heaven itself has ordained."

[George Washington (1732-1799)]

Those who are admitted atheists and who reject the existence of a Creator and morality deserve an immoral and tyrannical government that acts like a false god, steals their property, and lies to you. We should always reap the consequences of that which we sow. This is an extension of the Golden Rule: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. In the scientific field, this also happens to be one of Newton's Universal Laws:

"For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction."

Those who insist on a world entirely without a Creator are encouraged to not participate in this de jure government as either a Citizen or public servant. We believe in separation of church and state. We are the "church" (believer) and atheists are obviously the "state". Let's separate. Atheists can go to HELL and we'll go to Heaven. For those who don't believe there is a HELL, then we'll just have to wait and see about that, friend! Those who insist on a "moral" government without a Creator or religion are the real "nut case", because they want the golden eggs, which is a moral and righteous government, but also insist on killing the goose that lays them, which is religion and morality.

"Wisdom calls aloud outside; she raises her voice in the open squares, she cries out in the chief concourses, at the openings of the gates in the city she speaks her words; how long, you simple [atheist] ones, will you love simplicity? For scorners delight in their scorning, and fools hate knowledge. Turn at my rebuke; surely I will pour out my spirit on you; I will make my words known to you. Because I have called and you refused, I have stretched out my hand and no one regarded, because you disdained my counsel [and My law: [The Creator's Law](#)], and would have none of my rebuke, I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your terror [and the IRS] comes. When your terror [and the IRS] comes like a storm, and your destruction comes like a whirlwind, when distress and anguish come upon you. Then they will call on me, but I will not answer; they will seek me diligently, but they will not find me. Because they hated knowledge [and were too lazy and

1 complacent to seek it out], and did not choose the [fear of the Lord](#). They have none of my counsel and
2 despised my every rebuke. Therefore they shall eat the fruit of their own way, and be filled to the full with their
3 own fancies. For the turning away of the simple will slay them. And the complacency of fools will destroy
4 them; but whoever listens to me [God and the wisdom that comes ONLY from God] will dwell safely, and will
5 be secure, without fear of evil."
6 [[Prov. 1:20-33](#), Bible, NKJV]

2 DEFINITIONS AND RULES OF STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter shall define key terms and rules of statutory construction used in any of the following circumstances:

1. The Constitution.
2. All laws enacted by the federal Congress.
3. All laws enacted by the state Congresses.
4. Any government forms, both state and federal.
5. All correspondence received by the federal or state governments about any Citizen of the Fellowship, sent by third parties.
6. Any correspondence sent by any state or federal government to any Citizen of the Fellowship.
7. Any ruling of any foreign court relating to any Citizen of the Fellowship.

2.1 Hierarchy of law

The following hierarchy of law is hereby established as an aid in the interpretation of law by courts and officers and employees of the government. Lower numbered items shall take precedence over higher numbered items where there is a conflict among two or more provisions.

1. Holy Bible, New King James Version. This law is for use by jurists only and may not be cited by litigants.
2. Laws of the Bible, Form #05.028: Codification of the laws contained within the Holy Bible.
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
3. Constitution (see Chapter 3).
4. Laws in Force (see Chapter 4).

2.2 Geographical Terms

Default definitions of specific terms shall be as follows in all legislation and in every ruling of the judicial department:

1. **“taxpayer”**: Defined as a person who is:
 - 1.1. NOT the entity described in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(14\)](#) or [26 U.S.C. §1313](#) or any other statute or regulation published by the United States federal government.
 - 1.2. NOT subject to any provision of the Internal Revenue Code or any other statute or regulation published by the United States federal government, which is foreign law.
 - 1.3. Whose entire estate is a “foreign estate” pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(31\)](#).
2. **“dollar”**: 1/20th of an ounce of gold. There is no statutory definition of “dollar” that equates a Federal Reserve Note with a dollar and the legal definition of “money” found in Black’s Law Dictionary specifically excludes “notes” from the definition of “money”. See:
Exhibit 1047: <http://sedm.org/Exhibits/ExhibitIndex.htm>
3. **“nontaxpayer”**: Same definition as “taxpayer” above.
4. **“frivolous”**: Truthful, accurate, and consistent with prevailing law and legal precedent. Remember, the key word in “IRS” is “Service”. I’m the “customer” you serve and the customer is ALWAYS right! If you want to say something is wrong, you need to tell me it is incorrect and then explain all the legal authorities that justify why, consistent with the following basis for reasonable belief:
Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability, Form #05.007
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
NOTE: Consistent with IRM Section 4.10.7.2.9.8, I am NOT interested in any court ruling below the supreme Court, because if the “Service” is not bound by anything below the U.S. Supreme Court, then neither am I or should I.
5. **“meritless”**: See “frivolous” above.
6. **“United States”**: means the United States government corporation defined in [28 U.S.C. §3002\(15\)\(A\)](#) and excludes states of the Union as used in the Constitution of the United States of America.
7. **“State”**: Means the “State” defined in [4 U.S.C. §110\(d\)](#) as a federal territory or possession and not any state of the Union.
8. **“individual”**: Defined as follows:

- 8.1. Excludes the “individual” defined in 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3).
- 8.2. Excludes “aliens” as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#) and “nonresident aliens” as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(B\)](#).
- 8.3. Excludes the definition found in [5 U.S.C. §552a\(a\)\(2\)](#), who are all “domiciliaries” of the “United States”.
- 8.4. Excludes the statutory “citizens and nationals of the United States” defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#).
- 8.5. Includes persons who are nonresident aliens not engaged in a “trade or business” who have no earnings from the “United States” as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10) and whose estate is a “foreign estate” pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(31\)](#).
9. **“employee”**: Defined as:
 - 9.1. A person who works for a “private employer” and not a “public employer” or any state or federal government, who is NOT engaged in a “trade or business” as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#), and who has no liability to deduct, withhold, or pay any tax described in 26 U.S.C. Subtitles A, B, or C.
 - 9.2. NOT the person described in [26 U.S.C. §3401\(c\)](#) or 26 CFR §31.3401(c)-1 or any other statute or regulation published by the United States federal government.
10. **“employer”**: A person who has “employees”.
11. **“citizen”, “U.S. citizen”, “citizen of the United States”**: A statutory “citizen and national of the United States” defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#) and excludes the term “Citizen” or “citizen of the United States” as used in the Constitution of the United States of America.
12. **“resident”**: Means an alien with a legal domicile or “residence” in the “[United States](#)”, which includes the territories and possessions of the “United States” and excludes states of the Union.
13. **“wage” or “wages”**: The term defined in [26 U.S.C. §3401\(a\)](#). Excludes earnings of persons who are not engaged in a “public office” or a “trade or business” or who have not made an “election” to associate their earnings with a “public office” by voluntarily submitting an “agreement” pursuant to 26 CFR §31.3401(a)-3(a), and 26 CFR §31.3402(p)-1. Consequently, anyone who does not submit an IRS form W-4 and who is not otherwise engaged in a “public office” earns no reportable “wages” or “gross income” in connection with their labor pursuant to 26 CFR §31.3401(a)-3(a), and 26 CFR §31.3402(p)-1.
14. **“trade or business”**: Defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#) as “the functions of a public office”. Excludes anything or class of thing not expressly described somewhere in the Internal Revenue Code. See: [The “Trade or Business” Scam, Form #05.001](#)
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
15. **“gross income”**: Profit originating from within the United States government corporation and earned by a federal instrumentality. Pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §871](#), said profit must either originate from the District of Columbia or abroad pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §911](#) but may not originate within any state of the Union.
16. **“beneficial owner”**: Defined as a person who is:
 - 16.1. NOT the entity described 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(6) or any other statute or regulation published by the United States federal government.
 - 16.2. A “nonresident alien” not engaged in a “trade or business” who is a “nontaxpayer” not subject to any provision of Internal Revenue Code Subtitles A, B, or C.
17. **“U.S. person”**: Defined as:
 - 17.1. NOT the entity described [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#) or any other statute or regulation published by the United States federal government.
 - 17.2. A person domiciled in either a state of the Union or a foreign country on land not under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Federal Government as documented in [40 U.S.C. §3112](#).
18. **“permanent address”**: Defined as one’s legal domicile. See: [Why Domicile and Becoming a “Taxpayer” Require Your Consent, Form #05.002](#)
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
19. **“personal services”**: Defined as services which:
 - 19.1. Are NOT connected with a “trade or business” or a “public office” within any government or any other government “franchise”.
 - 19.2. Are NOT the term defined in 26 CFR §1.469-9(b)(4).
 - 19.3. Are NOT defined or referenced anywhere within any statute or regulation published by the United States federal government and therefore entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the government to regulate.
 - 19.4. Are connected with labor of a human being that is not subject to withholding, attachment, or taxation of any kind:

*“Every man has a natural right to the fruits of his own labor, is generally admitted; and **no other person can rightfully deprive him of those fruits, and appropriate them against his will...**”*
[The Antelope, 23 U.S. 66, 10 Wheat 66, 6 L.Ed. 268 (1825)]

The following table summarizes the meaning of various geographical terms used in the context of federal and state law, and these definitions also apply to all government forms submitted by Submitter or correspondence sent by the Recipient to the Submitter:

Table 1: Summary of meaning of various terms and the contexts in which they are used

Law	Federal constitution	Federal statutes	Federal regulations	State constitutions	State statutes	State regulations
Author	Union States/ "We The People"	Federal Government		"We The People"	State Government	
"state"	Foreign country	Union state	Union state	Other Union state or federal government	Other Union state or federal government	Other Union state or federal government
"State"	Union state	Federal state	Federal state	Union state	Union state	Union state
"in this State" or "in the State" ¹¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	Federal enclave within state	Federal enclave within state
"State" ¹² (State Revenue and taxation code only)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Federal enclave within state	Federal enclave within state
"several States"	Union states collectively ¹³	Federal "States" collectively	Federal "States" collectively	Federal "States" collectively	Federal "States" collectively	Federal "States" collectively
"United States"	states of the Union collectively	Federal United States**	Federal United States**	United States* the country	Federal United States**	Federal United States**

What the above table clearly demonstrates is that the word "State" in the context of federal statutes and regulations means (not includes!) federal States only under [Title 48 of the U.S. Code](#)¹⁴, and these geographic areas do not include any of the 50 Union States. This is true in *most cases and especially in the Internal Revenue Code*. The lower case word "state" in the context of federal statutes and regulations means one of the 50 union states, which are "foreign states", and "foreign countries" with respect to the federal government as clearly explained in section 5.2.11 of the [Great IRS Hoax](#) book. In the context of the above, a "Union State" means one of the 50 Union states of the United States* (the country, not the federal United States**) mentioned in the Constitution for the United States of America.

2.3 Capitalization within statutes and Regulations

Whenever you are reading a particular law, including the [U.S. Constitution](#), or a statute, the Sovereign referenced in that law, who is usually the author of the law, is referenced in the law with the first letter of its name capitalized. For instance, in the U.S. Constitution the phrase "We the People", "State", and "Citizen" are all capitalized, because these were the sovereign entities who were writing the document residing in the States. This document formed the federal government and gave it its authority. Subsequently, the federal government wrote statutes to implement the intent of the Constitution, and it became the Sovereign, but only in the context of those territories and lands ceded to it by the union states. When that federal government then refers in statutes to federal "States", for instance in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(10\)](#) or [4 U.S.C. §110\(d\)](#), then these federal "States" are Sovereigns because they are part of the territory controlled by the Sovereign who wrote the statute, so they are capitalized. Foreign states referenced in the federal statutes then must be in lower case. The sovereign 50 union states, for example, must be in lower case in federal statutes because of this convention because they are foreign states. *Capitalization is therefore always relative to who is writing the document, which is usually the Sovereign and is therefore capitalized.* The exact same convention is used in the [Bible](#), where all appellations of the Creator are capitalized because they are sovereigns: "Jesus", "God", "Him", "His", "Father". These words aren't capitalized because they are proper names, but because the entity described is a sovereign or an agent or part of the sovereign. The only exception to this capitalization rule is in state revenue laws, where the state legislators use the same capitalization as the Internal

¹¹ See California Revenue and Taxation Code, section 6017 at <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=rtc&group=06001-07000&file=6001-6024>

¹² See California Revenue and Taxation Code, section 17018 at <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=rtc&group=17001-18000&file=17001-17039.1>

¹³ See, for instance, U.S. Constitution Article IV, Section 2.

¹⁴ See <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/48/>

Revenue Code for “State” in referring to federal enclaves within their territory because they want to scam money out of you. In state revenue laws, for instance in the [California Revenue and Taxation Code \(R&TC\)](#) sections 17018 and 6017, “State” means a federal State within the boundaries of California and described as part of the Buck Act of 1940 found in [4 U.S.C. §§105-113](#). See the following URL to see what we mean:

<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=rtc&group=17001-18000&file=17001-17039.1>

2.4 Rules of Statutory Construction and Interpretation in all Judicial and Legislative Proceedings

The rules of statutory construction and interpretation documented in the following references shall form the rules of decision in every controversy that comes before the Judicial Department:

1. Meaning of the Words “Includes” and “Including”, Form #05.014
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
2. Statutes and Statutory Construction, Second Edition, Jabez Sutherland; Google Book edition
 - 2.1. Volume 1
<http://books.google.com/books?id=Jw49AAAAIAAJ&printsec=titlepage>
 - 2.2. Volume 2
<http://books.google.com/books?id=4xA9AAAAIAAJ&printsec=titlepage>

3 CONSTITUTION

This section describes the Constitution for the Sovereignty Federation Government, hereinafter also referred to as “Fellowship”. This fellowship shall be based upon the Constitution of the United States. The subsections within this chapter shall describe changes and additions to the United States Constitution needed to bring it within the requirements of the Fellowship.

The following redefinition of terms throughout the United States Constitution shall apply:

Table 1: Terms in U.S. Constitution Redefined for Fellowship

#	Term within the United States Constitution	New meaning
1	“United States”	Sovereignty Federation Government
2	“State”	Sovereignty Fellowship Chapter

3.1 Modifications to the Original Federal Constitution

3.1.1 NEW Preamble

We the People of the Sovereignty Federation Government, hereinafter termed “SFG”, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Sovereignty Federation Government.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all men and women are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present political rulers of the United States is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world about the political rulers from which we are disassociating.

1. They have mounted assaults on the sovereignty and dignity of individuals and families by replacing marriage certificates with marriage licenses and using these licenses as an excuse and justification to unlawfully regulate the private conduct of persons in the context of the family relationships.
2. They have laid war and emergency powers over this land in order to create chaos and subject the People to military rule. Emergency powers commenced during the Civil War, including the power of Executive Orders, have never been eliminated. See Senate Report 93-549.
3. They have divested the People of their freeholds in order to steal their electoral rights in exchange for voting franchises. The Reconstruction Acts.
4. They have systematically and with great patience stolen the birthright of every American and state Citizen and replaced it with a yoke of duties, surety, and obligations to the artificial corporate state.

5. They have codified the Law and overlaid it with codes and statutes. The Revised Statutes of the United States in 1878.
6. They have not enacted law, as Constitutionally mandated, since 1879, but rather, have initiated “public policy”.
7. They have created a “government” outside the corporate charter, the Constitution, and pretend to fill the offices which have remained vacant since 1871. In so doing, they violated the Constitution which they swore to protect and defend, and have willfully and with malice, violated the separation of powers guaranteed to the People, thereby ending any responsibilities assumed under the mantle of the office of officer and became one body of employees. The Civil Service Act of 1883.
8. They have legislated away the Peoples’ Circuit courts. The Judiciary Act of 1911.
9. They have created a central bank in defiance of the Framers’ express wishes and orders. See the Federal Reserve Act of 1913
10. They have abolished the several States and state Citizens with the passage of the 17th Amendment in 1913.
11. They have given the substance of every state Citizen to a private corporation, the Federal Reserve, with the Glass-Steagal Act of 1933.
12. They have stolen the assets, energy, property and futures of every state Citizen and pledged them to foreign corporations and foreign investors by selling Treasury Bonds on the open market to foreign nations and foreign investors.
13. They have openly declared the People to be enemies of the United States. See the Trading with the Enemies Act, 40 Stat. 411, 1917.
14. They have initiated policies in violation of the takings clause in their Corporate charter, in order to fund social programs and redistribute wealth. See Social Security Act of 1935.

To lay, with one hand, the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative forms.

Nor is it taxation. ‘A tax,’ says Webster’s Dictionary, ‘is a rate or sum of money assessed on the person or property of a citizen by government for the use of the nation or State.’ ‘Taxes are burdens or charges imposed by the Legislature upon persons or property to raise money for public purposes.’ Cooley, Const. Lim., 479.

Coulter, J., in *Northern Liberties v. St. John’s Church*, 13 Pa. St., 104 says, very forcibly, ‘I think the common mind has everywhere taken in the understanding that taxes are a public imposition, levied by authority of the government for the purposes of carrying on the government in all its machinery and operations—that they are imposed for a public purpose.’ See, also *Pray v. Northern Liberties*, 31 Pa.St., 69; *Matter of Mayor of N.Y.*, 11 Johns., 77; *Camden v. Allen*, 2 Dutch., 398; *Sharpless v. Mayor*, supra; *Hanson v. Vernon*, 27 Ia., 47; *Whiting v. Fond du Lac*, supra.”
[[Loan Association v. Topeka](#), 20 Wall. 655 (1874)]

15. They have undermined the educational process in the several States and thereby created a slave force with the uneducated.
16. They have snatched the children from their natural parents through the application and reliance on the doctrine of *parens patriae*.
17. They have eliminated the People’s Constitutional courts and a duly elected Congress and left the People with no redress of grievances and a private corporation and sham trust masquerading as a legitimate government. See 28 U.S.C. §3002(15)(A).
18. They have instituted Roman civil law on the land under the guise of Corporate, legislative Article IV courts.
19. They have implemented an American Bar Association to silence and still the voice of the People in their Corporate legislative courts.
20. They have tricked the People into entering into undeclared, invisible contracts by using guile, deceit, and without full disclosure, and thereby deceived said People into unknowingly exchanging their Sovereign standing for that of a Corporate employee status. See:

Invisible Contracts, George Mercier

<http://famguardian.org/PublishedAuthors/Indiv/MercierGeorge/GeorgeMercier.htm>

21. They have conspired to completely destroy the separation of powers that is the only protection for our liberties, and they have done this by the following means
 - 21.1. Passing taxing measures, such as the Buck Act and the Social Security Act, designed to destroy the separation of powers between the Union of several states and the federal government and creating conflicts of interest and allegiance for state revenue agency personnel in illegally inducting, through omission and presumption, new “recruits” into their Ponzi scheme.

- 21.2. Separating the taxing and representation functions of the government by illegally delegating the tax collection function from the House of Representatives to the IRS in the Executive Branch, thus depriving the people of "taxation with representation" and unlawfully delegating the exclusive powers of Congress.
- 21.3. Allowing sovereign states to unlawfully act as federal territories and instrumentalities in the context of participation in Social Security, in violation of the Social Security Act, which does NOT define the term "State" to include any state of the Union.
- 21.4. Allowing or condoning legislative, territorial, Article IV federal district and circuit courts to exceed their territorial jurisdiction into states of the Union and impose despotism upon members of foreign states such as states of the Union.
- 21.5. They have deceived unqualified jurors to unlawfully serve in federal court. They serve unlawfully because they who do not reside on federal territory within the district and therefore do not come from the proper vicinage.
- 21.6. They have allowed federal judges to unlawfully serve in federal court who do not reside on federal territory within the judicial district.

For further details and evidence in support, see:

Government Conspiracy to Destroy the Separation of Powers, Form #05.023
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

22. They have dissolved, destroyed, and interfered with all efforts by Citizens of this Federation at independent self government and autonomy, by illegally seizing and disposing of the property of those who are attempting to exercise their Constitutional Right to divorce and disassociate with the de facto government.
23. They have destroyed the specie of gold and silver and replaced it with a fiat currency which they could print unlimited quantities of, thereby STEALING from the population of those in possession of said specie by lowering the value of that which is in circulation.

"We make money the old fashioned way: We print it!"

24. They have accumulated trillions of dollars in public debt unnecessarily, and will use the eventual crisis and public emergencies created by this never ending debt as an excuse to perpetually plunder more and more from the private property of the inhabitants. See: <http://www.publicdebt.treas.gov/>
25. They have denied the inhabitants equal protection of the Laws by applying less stringent and unequal standards to those in government in courts of justice:
 - 25.1. They have refused to hold government employees responsible for what they say or do.
 - 25.2. They routinely admit "prima facie evidence" into evidence in income tax trials as a way to prejudice constitutional rights and yet refused natural persons the same rights as against the government.
 - 25.3. They have made it a crime for "taxpayers" to not pay income taxes as a way to sustain government protection, but they have refused to hold government representatives equally criminally liable for their failure to dispense the protection that was paid for.
26. They have made Judges dependent on their Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. All of the federal judges are Article IV legislative judges and there are not Article III federal courts. This has destroyed or interfered with the access by the people to common law (The Creator's Law) remedies for the protection of their rights.
27. They have passed private laws that require individual consent and lied to the public by portraying such laws as "public laws" that apply equally to everyone. See:

Requirement for Consent, Form #05.003
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

28. They have abused their authority over the public school system to manufacture sheep who are illiterate in the field of law, in order to undermine the right of those that public servants work for to supervise and oversee their servants to ensure personal accountability and strict adherence to the requirements of the Constitution.
29. They have obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing to create an Article III Judiciary whose sole authority derives from the Constitution and not from any enactment of the Legislative Department. See:

What Happened to Justice?: Why there is no justice in federal courts and what to do about it
<http://sedm.org/ItemInfo/Ebooks/WhatHappJustice/WhatHappJustice.htm>

30. They have exerted their control, influence and power over corporations, which are government instrumentalities, to enslave and oppress the working class in a fascist de facto system that compels all those who work for the corporation to "volunteer" under economic duress into privileged status as a participant in the fraudulent federal tax and social insurance "schemes" or face not being hired or fired.
31. They have waged war on foreign countries without the Constitutionally required declaration of war by the President.
32. They have illegally drafted persons in states of the Union by directly enforcing the Military Selective Service Act against persons not domiciled within exclusive federal jurisdiction. See:

Why You Aren't Subject to the Draft<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Military/Draft/NotSubjectToDraft.htm>

33. They have erected a multitude of New Public Offices (called a “trade or business”), and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance, in violation of 4 U.S.C. §72, which says that ALL “public offices” shall be exercised in the District of Columbia and NOT ELSEWHERE except as “expressly provided” by an enactment of Congress.
34. Through obfuscation, lies, and deception in IRS publications, they have recruited private companies and individuals into involuntary servitude to the state in enforcing the tax laws against persons who are not subject. See:

Federal and State Withholding Options for Private Employers<http://famguardian.org/Publications/FedStateWHOptions/FedStateWHOptions.pdf>

35. Has completely destroyed any hope of accountable government by removing from the inhabitants the ability to control the revenues they send to the government or limit or control the services that they are willing or able to pay for or accept. Through private employers and private financial institutions who have been lied to in order to recruit them unlawfully into becoming voluntary enforcement agents for the government, those seeking employment while wishing to exist what started out as a voluntary system are coerced involuntarily into participation in what amounts to a Ponzi scheme. By this mechanism, the people now have no possibility of controlling anything the government does because they no longer control how much money the government STEALS from them through a de facto, unconstitutionally administered taxing system.

The House of Representatives cannot only refuse, but they alone can propose, the supplies requisite for the support of government. They, in a word, hold the purse that powerful instrument by which we behold, in the history of the British Constitution, an infant and humble representation of the people gradually enlarging the sphere of its activity and importance, and finally reducing, as far as it seems to have wished, all the overgrown prerogatives of the other branches of the government. This power over the purse may, in fact, be regarded as the most complete and effectual weapon with which any constitution can arm the immediate representatives of the people, for obtaining a redress of every grievance, and for carrying into effect every just and salutary measure.

[James Madison, Federalist Paper #58]

36. They have begun to abuse the military apparatus to extradite politically unpopular citizens to foreign lands, deprive them of habeas corpus there, subject them to military tribunals and military justice under the Military Commissions Act passed in 2006, without due process of law, and torturing them until they confess to crimes that they didn't even commit. And such coerced confessions, having been made under duress, are made in order to simply stop the torture.
37. They “nontaxpayers” of justice by filling federal courtrooms with “public employees” who are in receipt of the very tax that is at issue as “benefit recipients”, and who therefore have a conflict of interest, like the judge also has, in violation of 28 U.S.C. §144, 28 U.S.C. §455, and 18 U.S.C. §208. All such jurors are “bribed” with the very tax that is at issue in such kangaroo trials.
38. They have destroyed the Republican form of government mandated by Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution by denying the several Union states representation in the Senate. Starting with the Seventeenth Amendment, Senators are popularly elected, and therefore the States are now completely without representation in the Congress, leading us into a pure democracy which was anathema to the Founding Fathers and to a Republican form of government MANDATED by Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution.

“Democracy is the most vile form of government ... democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention: have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property: and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths.”

[James Madison, Federalist Paper #10]

39. For further details of the coup to destroy the republic and replace it with a socialist democracy through peaceful legal revolution, see the following:

Roosevelt Coup D'Etat: The history of the most successful Experiment Made by Man To Govern himself Without a Master

<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Freedom/Articles/roosevelt.pdf>

At every stage of these Oppressions We the People have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. Political rulers whose character are thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, are entirely unfit to be the ruler of a free People such as us.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our American brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our

emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the Sovereignty Federation Government, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge and Ruler of the world and the Universe for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these separate and sovereign States, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Fellowship States are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that their allegiance to their Supreme Ruler and Judge, who is The Creator Almighty, is superior to any allegiance they might have to any earthly king, ruler or government, and that all political connection between them and the United States, is and ought to be totally subordinated and derogated to the Supreme Laws and the Will of the Ruler of the Universe; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

3.1.2 Article I: Legislative Department

The Legislative Department of the Fellowship shall be organized identically to Article 1 of the United States Constitution with the following exceptions enumerated in the following subsections.

3.1.2.1 Revised Section 8: Specific powers of Congress

ORIGINAL ARTICLE 1, SECTION 8:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

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

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

REVISED ARTICLE 1, SECTION 8:

1. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States **within its own exclusive territory and not elsewhere pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17;** but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2. To borrow Money on the credit of the United States **for no period longer than two years;**¹⁵

3. To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

4. To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

5. To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures; **Nothing should be construed to give Congress the authority to emit bills of credit or make any thing but gold and silver coin legal tender in payment of debts.**¹⁶

6. To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

7. To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

8. To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

9. To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

10. To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

11. To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

12. To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

13. To provide and maintain a Navy;

14. To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

¹⁵ See Amendment 41, Section 1.

¹⁶ This change places Congress on the same footing as the States are under Article 1, Section 10.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
17. To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of Particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards and other needful Buildings;--And
18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

3.1.3 Article IV: States relations

3.1.3.1 Revised Section 4: Guarantee of republican form of government and protection of each state

ORIGINAL ARTICLE IV, SECTION 4:

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

REVISED ARTICLE IV, SECTION 4:

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

A Republican Form of Government shall consist of the following:

1. Strict separation of powers among each department.
2. Neither the Judicial nor Executive Departments MAY OFFER OR ENFORCE ANY type of franchise or civil law outside of its own exclusive territory.
3. Strict adherence to the rules of statutory construction and interpretation described in Chapter 2.
4. None of the mechanisms described in the following document are employed to destroy the separation of powers between the departments:

Government Conspiracy to Destroy the Separation of Powers, Form #05.023 http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm

3.2 Modifications of the Original Bill of Rights

The Federation Government hereby adopts the Bill of Rights found in the United States Constitution with the changes identified in the following subsections. The Bill of Rights Consists of the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution. Text that has been added or modified from the original United States Constitution is in bold face. Amendments added to the Constitution of the United States begin at the Fortieth Amendment in the following subsections.

3.2.1 First Amendment: Religion, association, and expression

ORIGINAL FIRST AMENDMENT:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

REVISED FIRST AMENDMENT:

Neither Congress NOR the judiciary shall make any statute law nor judicial determination or holding respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

3.2.2 Second Amendment: Bearing Arms

ORIGINAL SECOND AMENDMENT:

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

REVISED SECOND AMENDMENT:

Congress shall make no law respecting the ownership or use of any firearm, hand gun, long arm, weapon, ammunition, or repair part nor shall it prohibit the use or sale of any weapon available to the government by the people. The people cannot delegate an authority to protect themselves to the government that they themselves do not ALSO have. All powers of the government are delegated by the Sovereign People and can come ONLY from that source.

3.2.3 Fourth Amendment: Search and Seizure

ORIGINAL FOURTH AMENDMENT:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

REVISED FIFTH AMENDMENT:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Sufficient probable cause as minimum must consist of enough evidence to convict the subject of at least one crime.

Information about persons doing business with anyone other than the government is their property and not the property of those they are doing business with. All rights are property, and therefore everything incident to the right is property. Consequently, it shall be a violation of due process of law to obtain information about a private citizen from any party other than the government without his or her or its consent in advance.

3.2.4 Fifth Amendment: Rights of Persons

ORIGINAL FIFTH AMENDMENT:

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

REVISED FIFTH AMENDMENT:

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal or civil case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

3.2.5 Sixth Amendment: Rights of Accused in Criminal Prosecutions

ORIGINAL SIXTH AMENDMENT:

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

NEW SIXTH AMENDMENT:

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Any person with relevant information may initiate contact with a grand jury to provide evidence of a crime, including the application of relevant law.

Every indictment must be signed under penalty of perjury by both the grand jury foreman and the government prosecutor. They shall also print their name legibly on the indictment underneath their signature.

3.2.6 Seventh Amendment: Civil Trials

ORIGINAL SEVENTH AMENDMENT:

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

REVISED SEVENTH AMENDMENT:

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

- 1. Petty offenses.**
- 2. Offenses for which any amount of money is in controversy.**
- 3. Offenses for which any amount of jail time is potentially involved.**

In cases where either party is the government or instrumentality thereof, the private party opposing the government shall not be tried by summary judgment. Only jury trials are permitted.

3.3 New Federal/State Constitutional Amendments

The following subsections contain amendments that are hereby added to the Federal Constitution of the United States. They shall apply to both the federal government and every state.

3.3.1 Fortieth Amendment: Requirement for Equal Protection

3.3.1.1 Section 1: Government must obey all laws it enacts and may not exclude itself

The foundation of all free government is equal protection to ALL. All persons, whether artificial or natural, shall be entitled to the equal protection and equal treatment from every officer and employee of any government. Rights described in the Constitution found in Chapter 3 are unalienable and cannot and shall not be bargained or enticed away by any officer or employee of the state or federal government, and certainly not in the context of any franchise or “public right”.

Congress may not enact any law that exempts the government from complying with any law enacted by the government. EVERYONE must live by the SAME rules.

3.3.1.2 Section 2: Government subject to same laches and estoppel as everyone else

In any dispute between the government and a private party, the government shall be subject to laches and equitable estoppel just like everyone else is based on a failure to respond by any officer of the government.

3.3.1.3 Section 3: Private citizens have the same sovereign immunity as the government

All private citizens shall enjoy the same sovereign immunity possessed by the government. This sovereign immunity shall consist in the following:

1. In any matter before the Judiciary relating to private law, contracts, or franchises, the moving party asserting a duty must produce evidence of consent in writing to obligate said party to the terms of the agreement.
2. Officers or employees of the government shall be entitled to official or judicial immunity for their acts, provided that they have not violated the Constitution or laws enacted by the government in which they serve.
3. It shall be the duty of the Grand Jury to certify whether an officer or employee exceeded the bounds of their delegated lawful authority in any litigation which involves a violation of rights by said officer or employee. We can't let the government police the government.

3.3.1.4 Section 4: Government may not criminalize nonpayment for its services in the form of "taxes"

Government may not criminalize nonpayment for its services in the form of taxes, such as failure to file tax returns, because private businesses and private citizens can't make nonpayment for their services equally criminal. Instead, all alleged tax debts shall constitute a civil liability collected like every other liability under the authority of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA) in a civil court that has jurisdiction over the domicile of the defendant. A contract to procure specific services of the government signed by both the government and the citizen must be produced covering the period in question in order to validate the alleged tax debt in the court.

Any acts passed by either a state or federal legislature prohibiting suits to enjoin the assessment or collection of taxes shall only apply to franchisees called "taxpayers" whose consent to engage in the excise taxable activity subject to the tax shall be procured in writing. Persons not so engaged shall not have the protection of their private rights to property interfered with by the courts omitting or refusing to enjoin collection enforcement directed against nontaxpayers not engaged in excise taxable activities.

3.3.1.5 Section 5: Government Services Subject to Privatization

Government may not monopolize any of the following services or use its legislative power to prohibit competition in governmental services listed below. Any private company may lawfully offer competing services available through private contract that are listed below.

1. Civil Courts.
2. Traffic Courts.
3. Police.
4. Fire protection.
5. Public schools and universities.
6. Postal delivery.

The Citizen's only obligation when he privatizes any one of these services is to notify the government that they are fired as the provider of that service because they are inefficient.

For the sake of public protection, government is empowered to write laws regulating the delivery of any of the above services subject to privatization, but all such laws must apply the same standards to all public entities that it applies to private entities.

3.3.2 Forty First Amendment: Balanced Budget Required

3.3.2.1 Section 1: Public debts prohibited

No state shall spend any more money or revenues than it takes in over any given period of two consecutive years. It is not authorized to borrow any amount of money any longer than two years, or to in any way make any persons subject to its jurisdiction surety for the debts of the state. The basis for this requirement originates from The Creator's Law, which says on this subject:

***"Owe no one anything except to love one another,"** for he who loves another has fulfilled the law."
[Romans 13:8, Bible, NKJV]*

*"The rich ruleth over the poor, and the borrower [is] servant to the lender."
[Prov. 22:7, Bible]*

*"For the Lord your God will bless you just as He promised you; **you shall lend to many nations, but you shall not borrow;** you shall reign over many nations, but they shall not reign over you."
[Deut. 15:6]*

*"The Lord will open to you His good treasure, the heavens, to give the rain to your land in its season, and to bless all the work of your hand. **You shall lend to many nations, but you shall not borrow.**"
[Deut. 28:12]*

***"You shall not charge interest to your brother--interest on money or food or anything that is lent out at interest."**
[Deut. 23:19]*

*"To a foreigner you may charge interest, but to your brother you shall not charge interest, that the Lord your God may bless you in all to which you set your hand in the land which you are entering to possess."
[Deut. 23:20.]*

*"A man devoid of understanding shakes hands in a pledge, and becomes surety for his friend."
[Proverbs 17:18, Bible, NKJV]*

*"He who is surety for a stranger will suffer, but one who hates being surety is secure."
[Prov. 11:15, NKJV]*

*"My son, if you become surety for your friend, if you have shaken hands in pledge for a stranger, you are snared by the words of your mouth; you are taken by the words of your mouth. So do this, my son, and deliver yourself; for you have come into the hand of your friend [slavery!]: Go and humble yourself; plead with your friend. Give no sleep to your eyes, nor slumber to your eyelids. Deliver yourself like a gazelle from the hand of the hunter; and like a bird from the hand of the fowler."
[Prov. 6:1-5, Bible, NKJV]*

The Founding Fathers also echoed the above requirements of the Bible when they said on the subject of debt:

*"I sincerely believe... that banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies, and that the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity under the name of funding is but swindling futurity on a large scale."
[Thomas Jefferson to John Taylor, 1816. ME 15:23]*

*"Funding I consider as limited, rightfully, to a redemption of the debt within the lives of a majority of the generation contracting it; every generation coming equally, by the laws of the Creator of the world, to the free possession of the earth He made for their subsistence, unencumbered by their predecessors, who, like them, were but tenants for life."
[Thomas Jefferson to John Taylor, 1816. ME 15:18]*

*"[The natural right to be free of the debts of a previous generation is] a salutary curb on the spirit of war and indubment, which, since the modern theory of the perpetuation of debt, has drenched the earth with blood, and crushed its inhabitants under burdens ever accumulating."
[Thomas Jefferson to John Wayles Eppes, 1813. ME 13:272]*

"We believe--or we act as if we believed--that although an individual father cannot alienate the labor of his son, the aggregate body of fathers may alienate the labor of all their sons, of their posterity, in the aggregate, and oblige them to pay for all the enterprises, just or unjust, profitable or ruinous, into which our vices, our passions or our personal interests may lead us. But I trust that this proposition needs only to be looked at by an American to be seen in its true point of view, and that we shall all consider ourselves unauthorized to saddle

posterity with our debts, and morally bound to pay them ourselves; and consequently within what may be deemed the period of a generation, or the life of the majority."
[Thomas Jefferson to John Wayles Eppes, 1813. ME 13:357]

"It is incumbent on every generation to pay its own debts as it goes. A principle which if acted on would save one-half the wars of the world."
[Thomas Jefferson to A. L. C. Destutt de Tracy, 1820. FE 10:175]

To preserve [the] independence [of the people,] we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our election between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we run into such debts as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessities and our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our callings and our creeds, as the people of England are, our people, like them, must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty-four, give the earnings of fifteen of these to the government for their debts and daily expenses, and the sixteenth being insufficient to afford us bread, we must live, as they now do, on oatmeal and potatoes, have no time to think, no means of calling the mismanagers to account, but be glad to obtain subsistence by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow-sufferers."
[Thomas Jefferson to Samuel Kercheval, 1816. ME 15:39]

3.3.2.2 Section 2: Taxation to pay off debts

Only indirect or excise taxes which are avoidable may be employed to pay off any government debt.

If the government seizes any property to pay off a tax liability, it shall sell said property at fair market value to other than the government and refund any equity that remains to the rightful owner after the tax is paid.

3.3.2.3 Section 3: Government may not loan or be a guarantor of any loan

No branch, officer, or employee of the government may loan money or other valuable consideration or be the surety on any loan to any individual, group, state, nation, government, or any other entity.

3.3.3 Forty Second Amendment: Neither Congress Nor the Judiciary May Regulate, Sanction, or Punish the Practice of Law

Congress shall make no law regulating or licensing the practice of law. No judge shall sanction any litigant before the court because of the manner in which they practice law.

3.3.4 Forty Third Amendment: Injurious Presumption prohibited in all judicial or administrative proceedings and within any legislation

3.3.4.1 Section 1: Presumption defined

A presumption shall consist in any inference, conclusion, belief, or alleged fact which:

1. Is either not supported by admissible evidence or is nor required to be supported with evidence.
2. The court does not allow to be rebutted by the party against whom it is made because it will not allow the admission of evidence rebutting the presumption.

Statutes creating permanent irrebuttable presumptions have long been disfavored under the Due Process Clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. In *Heiner v. Donnan*, 285 U.S. 312, 52 S.Ct. 358, 76 L.Ed. 772 (1932), the Court was faced with a constitutional challenge to a federal statute that created a conclusive presumption that gifts made within two years prior to the donor's death were made in contemplation of death, thus requiring payment by his estate of a higher tax. In holding that this irrefutable assumption was so arbitrary and unreasonable as to deprive the taxpayer of his property without due process of law, the Court stated that it had 'held more than once that a statute creating a presumption which operates to deny a fair opportunity to rebut it violates the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.' *Id.*, at 329, 52 S.Ct., at 362. See, e.g., *Schlesinger v. Wisconsin*, 270 U.S. 230, 46 S.Ct. 260, 70 L.Ed. 557 (1926); *Hoeper v. Tax Comm'n*, 284 U.S. 206, 52 S.Ct. 120, 76 L.Ed. 248 (1931). See also *Tot v. United States*, 319 U.S. 463, 468-469, 63 S.Ct. 1241, 1245-1246, 87 L.Ed. 1519 (1943); *Leary v. United States*, 395 U.S. 6, 29-53, 89 S.Ct. 1532, 1544-1557, 23 L.Ed.2d 57 (1969). Cf. *Turner v. United States*, 396 U.S. 398, 418-419, 90 S.Ct. 642, 653-654, 24 L.Ed.2d 610 (1970).

[United States Supreme Court, *Vlandis v. Kline*, 412 U.S. 441 (1973)]

No Executive or Judicial officer shall rely on any presumption in reaching any conclusion of law or fact in any administrative or judicial proceeding. All findings of fact must be supported by affidavits or testimonial oaths or physical evidence admitted according to the rules of evidence and derived from a person with first hand, personal knowledge.

Likewise, members of the Executive Department are prohibited from enacting any conclusive statutory presumption which might adversely affect the judicial or administrative rights of any inhabitant of this government, either state or federal.

"Legislation declaring that proof of one fact of group of facts shall constitute prima facie evidence of an ultimate fact in issue is valid if there is a rational connection between what is proved and what is to be inferred. A prima facie presumption casts upon the person against whom it is applied the duty of going forward with his evidence on the particular point to which the presumption relates. A statute creating a presumption that is arbitrary, or that operates to deny a fair opportunity to repel it, violates the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Legislative fiat may not take the place of fact in the judicial determination of issues involving life, liberty, or property. Manley v. Georgia, 279 U.S. 1, 49 S. Ct. 215, 73 L. Ed. -, and cases cited."
[Western and Atlantic Railroad v. Henderson, 279 U.S. 639 (1929)]

"[I]t is unconstitutional for a legislature to remove from the jury the assessment of facts that increase the prescribed range of penalties to which a criminal defendant is exposed. It is equally clear that such facts must be established by proof beyond a reasonable doubt."
[McMillan v. Pennsylvania, 477 U.S. 79 (1986)]

It has always been recognized that the guaranty of trial by jury in criminal cases means that the jury is to be the factfinder. This is the only way in which a jury can perform its basic constitutional function of determining the guilt or innocence of a defendant. See, e. g., *United States ex rel. Toth v. Quarles*, 350 U.S. 11, 15 -19; *Reid v. Covert*, 354 U.S. 1, 5 -10 (opinion announcing judgment). And of course this constitutionally established power of a jury to determine guilt or innocence of a defendant charged with crime cannot be taken away by Congress, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part. Obviously, a necessary part of this power, vested by the Constitution in juries (or in judges when juries are waived), is the exclusive right to decide whether evidence presented at trial is sufficient to convict. I think it flaunts the constitutional power of courts and juries for Congress to tell them what "shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorize conviction." And if Congress could not thus directly encroach upon the judge's or jury's exclusive right to declare what evidence is sufficient to prove the facts necessary for conviction, it should not be allowed to do so merely by labeling its encroachment a "presumption." Neither *Tot v. United States*, 319 U.S. 463, relied [380 U.S. 63, 78] on by the Court as supporting this presumption, nor any case cited in *Tot* approved such an encroachment on the power of judges or juries. In fact, so far as I can tell, the problem of whether Congress can so restrict the power of court and jury in a criminal case in a federal court has never been squarely presented to or considered by this Court, perhaps because challenges to presumptions have arisen in many crucially different contexts but nevertheless have generally failed to distinguish between presumptions used in different ways, treating them as if they are either all valid or all invalid, regardless of the rights on which their use may impinge. Because the Court also fails to differentiate among the different circumstances in which presumptions may be utilized and the different consequences which will follow, I feel it necessary to say a few words on that subject before considering specifically the validity of the use of these presumptions in the light of the circumstances and consequences of their use.

In its simplest form a presumption is an inference permitted or required by law of the existence of one fact, which is unknown or which cannot be proved, from another fact which has been proved. The fact presumed may be based on a very strong probability, a weak supposition or an arbitrary assumption. The burden on the party seeking to prove the fact may be slight, as in a civil suit, or very heavy - proof beyond a reasonable doubt - as in a criminal prosecution. This points up the fact that statutes creating presumptions cannot be treated as fungible, that is, as interchangeable for all uses and all purposes. The validity of each presumption must be determined in the light of the particular consequences that flow from its use. When matters of trifling moment are involved, presumptions may be more freely accepted, but when consequences of vital importance to litigants and to the administration of justice are at stake, a more careful scrutiny is necessary. [380 U.S. 63, 79]

In judging the constitutionality of legislatively created presumptions this Court has evolved an initial criterion which applies alike to all kinds of presumptions: that before a presumption may be relied on, there must be a rational connection between the facts inferred and the facts which have been proved by competent evidence, that is, the facts proved must be evidence which is relevant, tending to prove (though not necessarily conclusively) the existence of the fact presumed. And courts have undoubtedly shown an inclination to be less strict about the logical strength of presumptive inferences they will permit in civil cases than about those which affect the trial of crimes. The stricter scrutiny in the latter situation follows from the fact that the burden of proof in a civil lawsuit is ordinarily merely a preponderance of the evidence, while in a criminal case where a man's life, liberty, or property is at stake, the prosecution must prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. See *Morrison v. California*, 291 U.S. 82, 96 -97. The case of *Bailey v. Alabama*, 219 U.S. 219, is a good illustration of this principle. There *Bailey* was accused of violating an Alabama statute

which made it a crime to fail to perform personal services after obtaining money by contracting to perform them, with an intent to defraud the employer. The statute also provided that refusal or failure to perform the services, or to refund money paid for them, without just cause, constituted "prima facie evidence" (i. e., gave rise to a presumption) of the intent to injure or defraud. This Court, after calling attention to prior cases dealing with the requirement of rationality, passed over the test of rationality and held the statute invalid on another ground. Looking beyond the rational-relationship doctrine the Court held that the use of this presumption by Alabama against a man accused of crime would amount to a violation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which forbids "involuntary [380 U.S. 63, 80] servitude, except as a punishment for crime." In so deciding the Court made it crystal clear that rationality is only the first hurdle which a legislatively created presumption must clear - that a presumption, even if rational, cannot be used to convict a man of crime if the effect of using the presumption is to deprive the accused of a constitutional right.

[*United States v. Gainly*, 380 U.S. 63 (1965)]

3.3.4.2 Section 2: Presumptions injuring personal or private rights prohibited

Presumptions that might prejudice rights of private persons or organizations are forbidden to be admitted into evidence or even suggested to the jury or fact finder. All presumptions which prejudice any constitutionally protected right shall constitute a violation of due process and render any judgment based upon them void ab initio and not entitled to full faith and credit in any tribunal within any domestic or foreign government. A judge who engages in presumption shall be immediately removed from office and replaced. The person responsible for determining whether a judge has engaged in presumption shall be the Government Oversight Grand Jury within the jurisdiction where he serves.

3.3.4.3 Section 3: Presumptions injuring government or collective rights permitted

Presumptions which prejudice the government or any officer of the government to the benefit of private persons are permissible. This is a fulfillment of the rule of lenity as well as a fulfillment of the principle that the servant, which is the government, cannot be greater than the master, which is the private citizen.

"Keeping in mind the well-settled rule that the citizen is exempt from taxation unless the same is imposed by clear and unequivocal language, and that where the construction of a tax law is doubtful, the doubt is to be resolved in favor of those upon whom the tax is sought to be laid."

[*Spreckels Sugar Refining Co. v. McClain*, 192 U.S. 297 (1904)]

The people, and not the government who serves them, are the Sovereigns and the purpose of ALL LAW is to protect ONLY the Sovereigns, and not their public servants.

ANNOTATIONS:

The Bible, in Numbers 15:30 (NKJV), prohibits presumptions of all kinds.

"But the person who does anything presumptuously, whether he is native-born or a stranger, that one brings reproach on the Lord, and he shall be cut off from among his people."

[Numbers 15:30, Bible, NKJV]

Similarly, American Jurisprudence also prohibits any kind of presumption which might adversely affect the constitutional rights of the parties:

(1) [8:4993] **Conclusive presumptions affecting protected interests:** A conclusive presumption may be defeated where its application would impair a party's constitutionally-protected liberty or property interests. In such cases, conclusive presumptions have been held to violate a party's due process and equal protection rights. [*Vlandis v. Kline* (1973) 412 U.S. 441, 449, 93 S.Ct 2230, 2235; *Cleveland Bd. of Ed. v. LaFleur* (1974) 414 US 632, 639-640, 94 S.Ct. 1208, 1215-presumption under Illinois law that unmarried fathers are unfit violates process]

[*Rutter Group Practice Guide-Federal Civil Trials and Evidence*, paragraph 8:4993, page 8K-34]

For further information on abuse of presumptions, see:

Presumption: Chief Weapon for Unlawfully Enlarging Federal Jurisdiction, Form #05.017
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

3.3.5 Forty Fourth Amendment: Franchises, Public Rights, and Private Law

Private laws, contracts, and franchises between the government and private persons are subject to the following constraints.

1. Government may contract with private citizens in order to pay for specific services that it offers, and such services may include *only* the following services and no others:
 - 1.1. Police
 - 1.2. Fire protection.
 - 1.3. Prisons.
 - 1.4. Jails.
 - 1.5. Roads.
 - 1.6. Courts.
 - 1.7. Public schools and universities.
 - 1.8. Parks.
 - 1.9. Military.
 - 1.10. Postal delivery.

All services OTHER than the above may only be provided by private companies in which the government MAY NOT have any equity or controlling interest.
2. No corporation created by the government may mandate or require binding arbitration upon private citizens or employees.
3. No contract the government offers for its services to private citizens above may make them into agents, officers, or employees of the government nor impose any duty upon said private persons OTHER than simply to pay for the service they contracted to receive. This will prevent the government from reaching outside of its territory using private law in order to unlawfully extend the reach of the tax laws:

Debitum et contractus non sunt nullius loci.

Debt and contract [franchise agreement, in this case] are of no particular place.

[Bouvier's Maxims of Law, 1856;

SOURCE: <http://famguardian.org/Publications/BouvierMaximsOfLaw/BouviersMaxims.htm>]

4. The only context in which any duty other than simply to pay a specific sum of money may be imposed on anyone is in the context of those serving in elected or appointed office positions within the state or federal government, or as government "employees".
5. Any duty imposed by law other than simply avoiding harmful behaviors that injure the equal rights of others shall conclusively be presumed to apply ONLY to government officers and employees in the execution of their official duties. See:

Why All Statutory Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons, Form #05.037

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

6. Congress shall not enact any requirement into the employment agreement for employees or officers of the government that requires them to make any kind of kickback or pay any type of tax on their salaries or remuneration. They shall receive 100% of the salary they earn and have nothing withheld. Subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code is a kickback program for "public officers" within the government, and not a legitimate tax that applies equally to all, including those who are not "public officers". See:

Why Your Government is Either a Thief or You are a "Public Officer" for Income Tax Purposes, Form #05.008

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Any activity regulated by the government because it is potentially harmful to the public shall be regulated by the issuance of a license. Application to procure the license shall constitute constructive consent to all enforcement actions needed.

Every bill enacted by Congress shall be public law only. If any aspect of the bill requires the individual consent to trigger enforcement powers, the method of giving said consent shall be precisely specified in each enactment of Congress. All laws requiring consent in order to authorize enforcement shall procure said consent in writing only. Implied consent is not permitted to any franchise, benefit, public right, or privilege offered by government to anyone.

3.3.6 Forty Fifth Amendment: Prohibition against involvement in any charitable enterprise

Neither Sovereignty Federation Government nor any State thereof may enact any tax measure which might compel anyone to help or benefit any specific person or group of persons within the Federation to the exclusion of any other person or group. This is based on the following:

"Surely the matters in which the public has the most interest are the supplies of food and clothing; yet can it be that by reason of this interest the state may fix the price at which the butcher must sell his meat, or the vendor of boots and shoes his goods? Men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, -life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and to 'secure,' not grant or create, these rights, governments are instituted. That property which a man has honestly acquired he retains full control of, subject to these limitations: First, that he shall not use it to his neighbor's injury, and that does not mean that he must use it for his neighbor's benefit; second, that if he devotes it to a public use, he gives to the public a right to control that use; and third, that whenever the public needs require, the public may take it upon payment of due compensation."
[Budd v. People of State of New York, 143 U.S. 517 (1892)]

Notice the language of the above "that does not mean that he must use it for his neighbor's benefit". Therefore, the government may not involve itself in any form of charity or abuse any of its taxing powers to transfer wealth so as to compete with the exclusive province of families and churches in this regard. This will maintain separation of church and state. This also means that the government and all states formed within the federation may not:

1. Enact any law that would create any kind of "social insurance", medical insurance, or unemployment insurance.
2. May not make gifts of property to any citizen, foreign state, foreign person, or religious organization.

3.3.7 Forty Sixth Amendment: Accountability of Public Servants

3.3.7.1 Section 1: Requirement to Answer Every Point Within a Petition for Redress of Grievances

Anyone who is the subject of a government enforcement action that affects their rights and who sends a Petition for Redress of Grievances to the Executive Department shall be entitled to a response and a timely, substantive, detailed, point-by point answer to the petition consistent with prevailing law and for which the government officer answering is held personally liable if untrue. The response must be signed under oath or affirmation so that it is admissible as evidence in every legal proceeding. Motions, complaints, and pleadings submitted to the Judicial Department also fit into this category, if one of the two parties to any given proceeding is the government. There shall be no matter, including tax matters, that are exempted from this requirement.¹⁷

3.3.7.2 Section 2: Laws indemnifying government officers and employees from unlawful or harmful behavior prohibited

No state, municipality, or the federal government may enact any law which indemnifies or holds harmless any act by an officer or employee of the government which injures the life, liberty, or property of any Citizen while on official duty.

3.3.7.3 Section 3: Lists of all government employees and officers must be published publicly

Every agency of the government must publish at least annually and make available on the world wide web the following public information relating to each employee, officer, and contractor associated with each agency or instrumentality

1. The full legal birthname. Pseudo names or false names may NOT be used.
2. The address where the employee, agent, officer, or instrumentality agrees to accept service of legal process for their wrongdoings. P.O. Boxes or third party addresses are NOT acceptable.
3. A copy of their delegation of authority order and employment contract, in which they consent to accept legal service by certified mail rather than in person for all litigation involving abuses of their authority or violations of law.
4. The indemnification bond number of the employee, if any. All employees engaged in enforcement must have a bond.

No agency or instrumentality may require the public to authenticate their identity or any information about themselves, or apply for accounts online in order to control, limit, or regulate the dissemination of any of the above information to the public at large. Secrecy in government destroys accountability of public servants.

¹⁷ The implications of this provision are that the subject of "taxes" must be removed from exemption from the Declaratory Judgments Act, 28 U.S.C. §2201(a).

3.3.7.4 Section 4: Correspondence with the public by government

All correspondence sent by the government to the public shall contain:

1. The full legal birthname of the ultimate party responsible.
2. The signature of the sending party or party ultimately responsible.
3. Must include the address where this party agrees to accept service of legal process for any injuries they cause to the public. P.O. Boxes shall not be used and the actual work address or home address of the public servant must be provided.

3.3.7.5 Section 5: Requirement to produce court admissible evidence of delegated authority

Every officer or employee of the government, when interacting with any domiciliary or inhabitant of the federation and attempting to effect any enforcement action that might adversely affect the rights of the inhabitant is required:

1. To possess official government-issued identification providing his full legal birthname and not a pseudonym.
2. To possess and provide his delegation of authority order.
3. To have a listing of all laws, statutes, and constitutional provisions they are personally charged with enforcing.
4. To precisely describe the statutes, laws, and constitutional provisions that provide his warrant of authority in each specific case when challenged by the target of his enforcement action.
5. May not enforce any provision of law without citing the specific statute, regulation, and constitutional provision, and producing the delegation of authority order that authorizes him or her to enforce said law if his or her authority is challenged by the target of the enforcement action. That disclosure of delegated authority must be signed under oath or affirmation by the employee or officer so it is admissible as evidence in a court of law.

No litigant or witness from the government in any judicial proceeding is allowed to use the following objection to resist answering questions relating to the law and the proper execution of that law as part of their official duties.

"Objection. That question calls for a legal conclusion."

3.3.7.6 Section 6: Individual employees and officers must be responsible for everything they publish to the public

Every government publication available to the general public must include the following information about the government employees, officers, and/or contractors responsible for authoring and publishing the information:

1. The full legal birthname. Pseudo names or false names may NOT be used.
2. The address where the employee, agent, officer, or instrumentality agrees to accept service of legal process for their wrongdoings. P.O. Boxes or third party addresses are NOT acceptable.
3. A copy of their delegation of authority order and employment contract, in which they consent to accept legal service by certified mail rather than in person for all litigation involving abuses of their authority or violations of law.

The government may not disclaim liability for the accuracy of the publication. Everything private citizens send to the government must be signed under penalty of perjury and they are individually held liable if it is false. Therefore, the government employees and officers responsible for creating the forms that must be signed under penalty of perjury must be held equally liable for the truthfulness of what they publish. Any other approach is a violation of the requirement for equal protection and equal treatment.

"Our government is the potent, the omnipresent teacher. For good or ill, it teaches the whole people by its example. Crime is contagious. If the government becomes a lawbreaker [or a hypocrite with double standards], it breeds contempt for the law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy. To declare that in the administration of the criminal law the end justifies the means...would bring terrible retribution. Against that pernicious doctrine this Court should resolutely set its face."
[Justice Brandeis, *Olmstead v. United States*, 277 U.S. 438, 485. (1928)]

3.3.7.7 Section 7: Enforcement actions

Every enforcement action intended to collect money or property from any person not within the government:

1. May be executed only by an officer of the government who has filed a bond to indemnify him for wrongful actions. He must be an elected official and he must be empowered to sue and be sued both personally and in the name of the state.
2. Must be preceded by a lawful, procedurally correct assessment signed under penalty of perjury by a duly elected assessment officer, and for which the officer agrees to waive sovereign and official immunity if incorrect.

Notices of Levy or Notices of Lien may not be used to collect debts owed to the government. Only a civil action in a civil court with jurisdiction over the domicile of the defendant may be used to collect the alleged debt or property owed to the government. Government agrees to pay all legal fees and expenses of the defendant if it does not prevail in the civil suit to compel payment. Litigation may not be initiated until the government as moving party produces evidence of consent to the excise or franchise being enforced signed by the defendant.

3.3.7.8 Section 8: Transcripts of legislative and judicial proceedings

No judge, court official, or government officer may modify the transcript of any judicial proceeding. What appears in the transcript must reflect EXACTLY what was said.

No Congressman in the House of Representatives or the Senate may revise anything contained in the record of any deliberations. They may only add to the record, but not modify it.

3.3.7.9 Section 9: Knowledge and use of the law

All employees and officers of the government shall be charged with knowing, reading, obeying, and quoting the law as the ONLY origin their authority. If all citizens are supposed to know the law, then certainly all employee and officers of the government who serve them must ALSO know the law.

"Every citizen of the United States is supposed to know the law,"
[Floyd Acceptances, 7 Wall (74 U.S. 169) 666 (1869)]

"All persons in the United States are chargeable with knowledge of the Statutes-at-Large....[I]t is well established that anyone who deals with the government assumes the risk that the agent acting in the government's behalf has exceeded the bounds of his authority,"
[Bollow v. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, 650 F.2d 1093 (9th Cir. 1981)]

"Of course, ignorance of the law does not excuse misconduct in any one, least of all in a sworn officer of the law. But this is a quasi criminal action, and in fixing the penalty to be imposed the court should properly take into account the motives and purposes which actuated the accused. Applying these considerations, we think the requirements of the situation will be satisfied by a judgment suspending the respondent from practice for a limited time."
[In re McCowan, 177 Cal. 93, 170 P. 1100 (1917)]

All attempts to avoid holding a government employee or officer to know and follow the law and use it in answering questions shall be interpreted by the Judicial Branch as:

1. The equivalent of a "Fifth Amendment" response on the part of the government. The government is a corporation and no corporation has Fifth Amendment rights.

But it is further insisted that, while the immunity statute may protect individual witnesses, it would not protect the corporation of which appellant was the agent and representative. This is true, but the answer is that it was not designed to do so. The right of a person under the 5th Amendment to refuse to incriminate himself is purely a personal privilege of the witness. It was never intended to permit him to plead the fact that some third person might be incriminated by his testimony, even [201 U.S. 43, 70] though he were the agent of such person. A privilege so extensive might be used to put a stop to the examination of every witness who was called upon to testify before the grand jury with regard to the doings or business of his principal, whether such principal were an individual or a corporation. The question whether a corporation is a 'person' within the meaning of this amendment really does not arise, except, perhaps, where a corporation is called upon to answer a bill of discovery, since it can only be heard by oral evidence in the person of some one of its agents or employees. The amendment is limited to a person who shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; and if he cannot set up the privilege of a third person, he certainly cannot set up the privilege of a corporation. As the combination or conspiracies provided against by the Sherman antitrust act can ordinarily be proved only by the testimony of parties thereto, in the person of their agents or employees, the privilege claimed would practically nullify the whole act of Congress. Of what use would it be for the legislature to declare these combinations unlawful if the judicial power may close the door of access to every available source of

information upon the subject? Indeed, so strict is the rule that the privilege is a personal one that it has been held in some cases that counsel will not be allowed to make the objection. We hold that the questions should have been answered.
[Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 at 47 (1905)]

2. An attempt to turn a society of law into a society of men. Laws cannot furnish a remedy if they cannot be used in one's defense.

"The government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of laws, and not of men. It will certainly cease to deserve that high appellation, if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a vested legal right."
[Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137; 1 Cranch 137, 2 L.Ed. 60 (1803)]

3. A criminal attempt to obstruct justice.

"No man [including a judge] in this country is so high that he is above the law. No officer of the law [such as YOU, a "public officer"] may set that law at defiance with impunity [by ignoring or evading his duties under it]. All the officers of the government, from the highest to the lowest, are creatures of the law and are bound to obey it. It is the only supreme power in our system of government, and every man who by accepting office participates in its functions is only the more strongly bound to submit to that supremacy, and to observe the limitations which it imposes upon the exercise of the authority which it gives." 106 U.S., at 220. "Shall it be said... that the courts cannot give remedy when the Citizen has been deprived of his property [for his earnings from labor, which are also property] by force [and CONSTRUCTIVE FRAUD through OMISSION], his estate seized and converted to the use of the government without any lawful authority, without any process of law, and without any compensation, because the president has ordered it and his officers are in possession? If such be the law of this country, it sanctions a tyranny which has no existence in the monarchies of Europe, nor in any other government which has a just claim to well-regulated liberty and the protection of personal rights," 106 U.S., at 220, 221.
[United States v. Lee, 106 U.S. 196, 1 S.Ct. 240 (1882)]

3.3.7.10 Section 10: All judicial records are public records

All court transcripts, recordings, documents, filings, and employee records such as those of judges, shall be public records subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

3.3.8 Forty Seventh Amendment: Judicial Administration

Any judge who violates any of the following sections of this amendment shall be treated as a de facto judge whose orders shall be null and void for any proceeding in which said violation applies. All null and void orders shall not be entitled to full faith and credit in any judicial tribunal within the Federation or elsewhere.

3.3.8.1 Section 1: No judge may be a "taxpayer" or government benefit recipient

No judge serving within the Judicial Department may be a "taxpayer" nor may he or she participate in any "public right", franchise, or benefit, including but not limited to Social Security, Medicare, federal retirement, etc. The only compensation a judge may receive for his services is his salary, and money to pay the salary shall be paid INDIRECTLY by the Judicial Department, and not directly by the Executive Branch. All monies to fund the Judicial Branch shall be appropriated by the Legislative Branch. This is intended to ensure that all judges are impartial.

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

"The Judicial Department comes home in its effects to every man's fireside; it passes on his property, his reputation, his life, his all. Is it not, to the last degree important, that he should be rendered perfectly and completely independent, with nothing to influence or control him but God and his conscience? * * * I have always thought, from my earliest youth till now, that the greatest scourge an angry Heaven ever inflicted upon an ungrateful and a sinning people, was an ignorant, a corrupt, or a dependent Judiciary."
[Chief Justice Marshall, in the course of the debates of the Virginia State Convention of 1829-1830 (pp. 616, 619)]

". . . if they (the people) value and wish to preserve their Constitution, they ought never to surrender the independence of their judges."
[O'Donoghue v. United States, 289 U.S. 516, 532 (1933)]

"And you shall take no bribe, for a bribe blinds the discerning and perverts the words of the righteous."
[Exodus 23:8, Bible, NKJV]

"He who is greedy for gain troubles his own house,
But he who hates bribes will live."
[Prov. 15:27, Bible, NKJV]

"Surely oppression destroys a wise man's reason.
And a bribe debases the heart."
[Ecclesiastes 7:7, Bible, NKJV]

3.3.8.2 Section 2: Recording and televising Judicial Proceedings May not be Prevented

All judicial proceedings shall be recorded and made immediately available as soon as practically possible to all the public. What goes on in courtrooms is of concern to everyone. Any attempt to make such proceedings secret shall be construed as an attempt to obstruct justice and protect judicial or government wrongdoers.

No judge or guard at a Judicial Department courthouse shall prevent any party to a judicial proceeding from recording any judicial proceeding either by audio or video. Guards at courthouses of the Judicial Department shall not confiscate equipment brought into the courtroom for the purposes of making audio or video recordings. Any judge or guard who violates this provision shall be promptly impeached.

3.3.8.3 Section 3: Censorship of Litigants in Court Record Prohibited

The Judicial Department and all government attorneys are hereby forbidden from performing any of the following acts in the context of any legal proceeding:

1. Making any pleading, motion, or complaint in the context of any proceeding unpublished. Making cases unpublished deprives litigants and the public of the right to know what conduct the law requires of them. Judges shall be impeached from office if they make any portion of a case unpublished.
2. Striking or removing any pleading from the record of the proceeding. This interferes with the First Amendment right to petition the government for redress of grievances. Instead, the judge must issue an order nullifying the pleading but not removing it from the record of the case. Judges shall be impeached from office if they strike any pleading or motion or other document from the record of any case before them.
3. Identifying any pleading, motion, or statement made by either side as "frivolous". Instead, the word "Incorrect" must be used and then the specific authorities must be cited from the law of the domicile of the party making the statement that proves it is incorrect.

3.3.8.4 Section 4: Interfering with using or quoting law in any legal proceeding by litigants

No judge may sanction any litigant for introducing or discussing any law, code, statute, regulation, or the constitution in the courtroom in front of any jurist. No federal court may issue rules restricting jurists from reading the law while serving on jury duty or ask any jurist about his or her knowledge or lack of knowledge of the law during voir dire. Failure to abide by this requirement by the judge shall be grounds for impeaching the judge.

This requirement originates from the fact that federal judges in tax trials are famous for doing all the above in order to undermine the rights of persons prosecuted illegally under the Internal Revenue Code.

The United States has been repeatedly described as a "society of law and not men". Any attempt to prevent the law from being quoted or used turns us into a society of men and not law, which is the very essence of slavery itself according to the U.S. Supreme Court:

"The government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of laws, and not of men.
It will certainly cease to deserve this high appellation, if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a vested legal right."
[Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137, 1 Cranch 137, 2 L.Ed. 60 (1803)]

"When we consider the nature and the theory of our institutions of government, the principles on which they are supposed to rest, and review the history of their development, we are constrained to conclude that they do

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

[Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356 (1886)]

3.3.8.5 Section 5: Judges must juries of their right to rule on the facts and the law

Judges in the judicial branch are required prior to jury deliberations to notify all jurors serving or awaiting service that they are allowed to disregard the judge's instructions and rule on both the facts and the law.

3.3.9 Forty Eighth Amendment: Bribery, Graft, Conflicts of Interest by Government Employees and Officers Prohibited

3.3.9.1 Section 1: Multiple Offices Prohibited

1. No officer or employee of the government may simultaneously serve in multiple offices or employments within the government that are in different branches of the government. However, any given officer or employee may serve within multiple offices or employments of the SAME branch of the government. This requirement is intended to preserve the separation of powers.
2. No officer or employee of the government may simultaneously serve any other foreign government including any de facto government.
3. Every enactment of Congress shall prescribe the branch of government that each and every employee or officer serves within and the pay provided to that employee shall come from sources within that branch. The branch, in turn, shall be paid indirectly by the Executive Branch.
4. All officers and employees of the government are The Creator's ministers who serve to protect and thereby love Citizens of the de jure government in fulfillment of the delegation of authority order contained within the Holy Bible and described below:

Delegation of Authority Order from God to Christians, Form #10.008
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

3.3.9.2 Section 2: Bribery

Any public official or employee of the government convicted of either making or receiving bribes shall:

1. Be immediately terminated from office or employment.
2. Be banned for life from public office or employment within state or federal governments.
3. Be banned for life from employment within any company which receives government contracts.
4. Forfeit all retirement benefits from their government office or employment, if any.

3.3.9.3 Section 3: Congressional and Executive Salaries

Legislative and Executive Branch salaries shall be determined by the electorate directly, and not by anyone within the government. Salaries should be determined by national election.

3.3.9.4 Section 4: Legislative and Executive Branch Salaries Tied to "Misery Index"

Legislative Branch and Executive Branch public officials shall have their annual pay raises tied to the “Misery Index”. The Misery Index shall consist of the Sum of the following percentage rates:

1. Inflation Rate. Rate of annual inflation of the Consumer Price Index.
2. Unemployment Rate. Rate of unemployment within their geographical area of responsibility.
3. Tax Rate. Rate of income taxation as a percentage of the average American’s earnings within their geographical area of responsibility.

The rules for giving out annual pay raises to public officials based on the Misery Index shall be as follows:

1. A Misery Index of 9 percent shall result in no pay increase.
2. Any percentage amount above 9 percent shall cause a reduction in pay for the public official by the correspondent percentage.
3. Any percentage amount below 9 percent shall cause an increase in pay for the public official by the corresponding percentage.

Judges are not subject to these constraints because Article III, Section 1 of the United States Constitution requires that their compensation may not be reduced while in office.

3.3.10 Forty Ninth Amendment: Monetary Reform

3.3.10.1 Section 1: Abolition of the Federal Reserve

The Federal Reserve is hereby permanently abolished. All money issued by the national government shall consist of United States Notes and may not be based on debt to any organization external to the government itself such as the Federal Reserve.

3.3.10.2 Section 2: Private Currency May Not Be Prohibited

Congress does not have exclusive authority to create money. It may not prohibit any attempt to create a competing, commodity-backed private currency and thereby force people to use its lawfully issued currency. It may not prosecute those establishing private currencies for money laundering so long as the people using the service agree in writing not to use it for an unlawful purpose and so long as they have not previously been convicted of money laundering.

3.3.11 Fiftieth Amendment: Delegation of Legislative Powers Prohibited

Congress may not delegate any of its lawmaking powers or authorize any member of the Executive Branch to publish regulations to enforce a particular statute. The statute must be complete by itself, but the public shall still be entitled to public notice before any enforcement authority may be implemented.¹⁸

3.3.12 Fifty First Amendment: No person in receipt of public benefits may serve as a jurist or voter

No person in receipt of any franchise, public benefit, or public right may serve as either a jurist or a voter.

This prohibition derives directly from the fact that it is a crime to bribe a public official in 18 U.S.C. §201 and this statute at paragraph (a)(1) says that jurists are “public officials”. Ditto for voters. A voter cannot and should not vote on any measure to pay for socialist handouts that he could receive any money from, because this is a conflict of interest in violation of 18 U.S.C. §208. The practical effect of this prohibition shall be that by offering franchises or public rights or public “benefits” to private individuals, the government is destroying and depriving private persons of the right to participate in their government.

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

¹⁸ At the time of this writing, the only approved method for giving the constitutionally required “public notice” or “constructive notice” is the Federal Register. That requirement is found in the Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. §551 et seq.

"He who is greedy for gain troubles his own house,
But he who hates bribes will live."
 [Prov. 15:27, Bible, NKJV]

"Surely oppression destroys a wise man's reason.
 And a bribe debases the heart."
 [Ecclesiastes 7:7, Bible, NKJV]

This prohibition is also explained by the following observation of the U.S. Supreme Court:

"Here I close my opinion. I could not say less in view of questions of such gravity that they go down to the very foundations of the government. If the provisions of the Constitution can be set aside by an act of Congress, where is the course of usurpation to end?"

The present assault upon capital [through the tax system and public benefits] is but the beginning. It will be but the stepping stone to others larger and more sweeping, until our political contest will become war of the poor against the rich; a war of growing intensity and bitterness."
 [Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 157 U.S. 429, 158 U.S. 601 (1895)]

3.3.13 Fifty Second Amendment: Practice of Law may not be regulated

Congress may enact no law and the Judiciary may impose no penalty relating to the practice or unlicensed practice of law. Congress shall have no authority to even define what "practice of law" is. The practice of law both by the legal profession and the citizen is unalienable, absolute right.

3.3.14 Fifty Third Amendment: Format and Publication of Enactments of Congress

3.3.14.1 Section 1: Format of and Restrictions Upon Enactments

All enactments of Congress shall comply with the following content restrictions:

1. Private and public laws shall not be comingled in the same enactment.
2. Whenever a word is used within an enactment which has multiple possible meanings or contexts, a superscript shall follow the word that is a group of numbers indicating the specific meaning or combination of meanings that is intended for that specific use of the word.
3. Every enactment of the Legislative Branch shall identify the specific branch of government that every officer or employee serves within that is mentioned in the enactment.

Every enactment of Congress shall be published with the following structure within each enactment:

1. SECTION ONE: APPLICABLE JURISDICTION. Each bill shall identify which of TWO mutually exclusive territorial jurisdictions the enactment pertains to. Each enactment may only pertain to ONE of each of the two possible jurisdictions. The choices are:
 - 1.1. Federal territory. This area shall be called the "United States" consistently within each enactment.
 - 1.2. States of the Union. This area shall be called the "United States of America" consistently within each enactment.
 Enactments that do not specify which of the two geographical areas to which they apply shall conclusively be presumed to apply ONLY within the first jurisdiction listed above, which is federal territory.
2. SECTION TWO: DEFINITIONS. Shall contain the definitions of words used at the BEGINNING of every enactment, and not the end. The second section in every enactment MUST be the DEFINITIONS.
3. SECTION THREE: CLASSIFICATION. The enactment must specify whether it is criminal or civil in nature. Criminal and civil laws may not be enacted together in the same enactment. They must be maintained as separate enactments.
4. SECTION FOUR: NATURE OF ENACTMENT. Describes whether the enactment is "public law" which applies equally to everyone or private law that only pertains to specific persons and things who individually consent.
5. SECTION FIVE: LAWS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, AGENTS, AND INSTRUMENTALITIES ONLY. This section contains the portions of the enactment that consist of law for government employees, officers, and agents ONLY.
6. SECTION SIX: LAWS FOR PRIVATE PERSONS: This section contains the portions of the enactment that consist of law for private persons not contractually engaged in government business ONLY.

The entirety of the enactment must be divided up between Sections Five and Section Six Above. This will ensure that:

1. Private persons who do not work for or contract with the government, which is the majority of Americans, need not read the entire voluminous enactment to deduce exactly what part of the enactment pertains ONLY to them.
2. Lawmakers are discouraged from using “words of art” to disguise who the real audience is for an enactment.
3. There is a clear and strict separation between what is “public” and what is “private”. This strict separation is the very essence of what it means to have a just and righteous government that protects private rights.
4. The laws may not be used as a device to trap the innocent or fail to give reasonable notice of exactly who the law applies to.

"It is a basic principle of due process that an enactment is void for vagueness if its prohibitions are not clearly defined. Vague laws offend several important values. First, because we assume that man is free to steer between lawful and unlawful conduct, we insist that laws give the person of ordinary intelligence a reasonable opportunity to know what is prohibited, so that he may act accordingly. Vague laws may trap the innocent by not providing fair warning. Second, if arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement is to be prevented, laws must provide explicit standards for those who apply them. A vague law impermissibly delegates basic policy matters to policemen, judges, and juries for resolution on an ad hoc and subjective basis, with the attendant dangers of arbitrary and discriminatory application." (Footnotes omitted.)
[\[Sewell v. Georgia, 435 U.S. 982 \(1978\)\]](#)

Any enactment that has no Section Five as indicated above shall conclusively be presumed to apply ONLY to the officers, employees, and contractors of the government on official business and not to the private citizen, if there is no “PRIVATE PERSONS” section. See:

[Why All Statutory Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons](http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm), Form #05.037
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

3.3.14.2 Section 2: Definitions and rules of statutory construction and interpretation

All enactments of Congress shall follow the definitions and rules of statutory construction documented in Chapter 2 of this document.

3.3.14.3 Section 3: References to “citizens”, “residents”, and “inhabitants” within federal law

Any mention of the terms “citizen”, “resident”, “U.S. person”, inhabitant, etc. shall be limited within every enactment of Congress to persons domiciled on federal territory and not within any state of the Union.

3.3.14.4 Section 4: Introduction and Voting on Bills

Congress shall NOT vote on any bill that has not been available for review and comment any later than two months BEFORE it is voted on. This will prevent the President from proposing bills the day that they are voted on and approving said bills without careful, deliberate consideration of all the implications.

All bills must be read three times on the floor of each house of Congress with a quorum present prior to any vote on the bill.

3.3.14.5 Section 5: Limitations upon legislative jurisdiction within states of the Union

Congress shall limit federal jurisdiction within states of the Union to the following exclusive subject matters and no others:

1. Postal fraud. See Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution..
2. Counterfeiting under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 6 of the U.S. Constitution.
3. Treason under Article 4, Section 2, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.
4. Interstate commercial crimes under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.
5. Jurisdiction over foreign nationals while in this country under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 10.

In accord with ancient principles of the international law of nation-states, the Court in The Chinese Exclusion Case, 130 U.S. 581, 609 (1889), and in Fong Yue Ting v. United States, 149 U.S. 698 (1893), held broadly, as the Government describes it, Brief for Appellants 20, that the power to exclude aliens is "inherent in sovereignty, necessary for maintaining normal international relations and defending the country against foreign encroachments and dangers - a power to be exercised exclusively by the political branches of

government" Since that time, the Court's general reaffirmations of this principle have [408 U.S. 753, 766] been legion. 6 The Court without exception has sustained Congress' "plenary power to make rules for the admission of aliens and to exclude those who possess those characteristics which Congress has forbidden." Boutilier v. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 387 U.S. 118, 123 (1967). "[O]ver no conceivable subject is the legislative power of Congress more complete than it is over" the admission of aliens. Oceanic Navigation Co. v. Stranahan, 214 U.S. 320, 339 (1909). [Kleindienst v. Mandel, 408 U.S. 753 (1972)]

6. Slavery, involuntary servitude, or peonage under the Thirteenth Amendment, 42 U.S.C. §1994, 18 U.S.C. §1581. and 18 U.S.C. §1589(3).

"Other authorities to the same effect might be cited. It is not open to doubt that Congress may enforce the Thirteenth Amendment by direct legislation, punishing the holding of a person in slavery or in involuntary servitude except as a punishment for a crime. In the exercise of that power Congress has enacted these sections denouncing peonage, and punishing one who holds another in that condition of involuntary servitude. This legislation is not limited to the territories or other parts of the strictly national domain, but is operative in the states and wherever the sovereignty of the United States extends. We entertain no doubt of the validity of this legislation, or of its applicability to the case of any person holding another in a state of peonage, and this whether there be municipal ordinance or state law sanctioning such holding. It operates directly on every citizen of the Republic, wherever his residence may be." [Clyatt v. U.S., 197 U.S. 207 (1905)]

3.3.14.6 Section 6: Every office or employment must be designated to a specific branch of government

In every enactment of Congress, each office or employment created or modified by the enactment shall have the branch of government identified within which the employee or officer serves. The person who pays this employee must also be in the same branch of government.

3.3.15 Fifty Fourth Amendment: Property Tax Prohibited and School Vouchers Required

Taxes upon property, including real property, are hereby prohibited.

No parent may be compelled to put their child in a government school but states may compel parents to educate their child by some means. States shall make school vouchers available and parents must be given free choice to direct the voucher to the public or private school of their choice.

3.3.16 Fifty Fifth Amendment: Titles of Nobility

This amendment originally was passed as the thirteen Amendment and subsequently disappeared after the Civil War. It was in existence from 1811 to 1866.

NEW FIFTY FIFTH AMENDMENT:

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

4 LAWS IN FORCE

The content of this entire chapter shall constitute laws in force at every level of the Sovereignty Federal Government. References to the laws contained in this chapter shall be made as follows: Reference the document version number, the section number, and the range of lines.

4.1 Foundation: Laws of The Creator

As a matter of policy and not law, the common law and the Laws of the Creator described below shall form the basis for decision by those serving as jurists within any judicial proceeding within this government:

Laws of the Bible, Form #05.028
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

The authority for this requirement is identified by the U.S. Supreme Court, which stated that a state could adopt ANY SYSTEM OF LAW OR JUDICATURE IT SEES FIT:

"We might go still further and say with undoubted truth that there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent any state from adopting any system of laws [including the Creator's Laws] or judicature it sees fit for all or any part of its territory. If the State of New York, for example, should see fit to adopt the civil law and its method of procedure for New York City and the surrounding counties, and the common law and its method of procedure for the rest of the state, there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent its doing so. This would not, of itself, within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment, be a denial to any person of the equal protection of the laws. If every person residing or being in either portion of the state should be accorded the equal protection of the laws prevailing there, he could not justly complain of a violation of the clause referred to. For, as before said, it has respect to persons and classes of persons. It means that no person or class of persons shall be denied the same protection of the laws which is enjoyed by other persons or other classes in the same place and under like circumstances."

The Fourteenth Amendment does not profess to secure to all persons in the United States the benefit of the same laws and the same remedies. Great diversities in these respects may exist in two states separated only by an imaginary line. On one side of this line, there may be a right of trial by jury, and on the other side no such right. Each state prescribes its own modes of judicial proceeding. If diversities of laws and judicial proceedings may exist in the several states without violating the equality clause in the Fourteenth Amendment, there is no solid reason why there may not be such diversities in different parts of the same state. A uniformity which is not essential as regards different states cannot be essential as regards different parts of a state, provided that in each and all there is no infraction of the constitutional provision. Diversities [101 U.S. 32] which are allowable in different states are allowable in different parts of the same state. Where part of a state is thickly settled and another part has but few inhabitants, it may be desirable to have different systems of judicature for the two portions -- trial by jury in one, for example, and not in the other. Large cities may require a multiplication of courts and a peculiar arrangement of jurisdictions. It would be an unfortunate restriction of the powers of the state government if it could not, in its discretion, provide for these various exigencies.

If a Mexican state should be acquired by treaty and added to an adjoining state or part of a state in the United States, and the two should be erected into a new state, it cannot be doubted that such new state might allow the Mexican laws and judicature to continue unchanged in the one portion and the common law and its corresponding judicature in the other portion. Such an arrangement would not be prohibited by any fair construction of the Fourteenth Amendment. It would not be based on any respect of persons or classes, but on municipal considerations alone, and a regard to the welfare of all classes within the particular territory or jurisdiction.

It is not impossible that a distinct territorial establishment and jurisdiction might be intended as, or might have the effect of, a discrimination against a particular race or class, where such race or class should happen to be the principal occupants of the disfavored district. Should such a case ever arise, it will be time enough then to consider it. No such case is pretended to exist in the present instance."
 [Missouri v. Lewis, 101 U.S. 22 (1879)]

4.2 Judiciary

4.2.1 Appointment and Tenure of Judges

Judges shall serve for a one year term. They may be reelected upon popular vote of the people.

4.2.2 Impeachment of Judges

Judges elected to serve within the Judicial Branch are subject to impeachment for any of the following offenses by a vote of a simple majority within the Legislative Branch:

1. Accepting bribes. See 28 U.S.C. §144, 28 U.S.C. §455, 18 U.S.C. §208.
2. Failing to follow the rules of statutory construction documented in Chapter 2.
3. Becoming a “taxpayer” of any other government. See Amendment 47, Section 1 in section 0 earlier.
4. Accepting public benefits from any other government. See Amendment 47, Section 1 in section 0 earlier.
5. Interfering with audio or video recording or televising of any judicial trial. See Amendment 47, Section 2 in section 3.3.8.2 earlier.
6. Making any pleading, motion, or portion of the court record unpublished. See Amendment 47, Section 3 in section 3.3.8.3 earlier.
7. Striking any pleading, motion, or other document from the record of any case before the court. See Amendment 47, Section 3 in section 3.3.8.3 earlier.
8. Preventing any litigant from quoting or reading the law in front of a jurist. See Amendment 47, Section 4 in section 3.3.8.4 later.
9. Disqualifying jurists during voir dire because of knowledge or lack of knowledge of the law. See Amendment 47, Section 4 in section 3.3.8.4 later.
10. Preventing jurists from reading the law or entering the court law library while serving as a jurist. See Amendment 47, Section 4 in section 3.3.8.4 later.

4.2.3 Rules of Court

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure shall govern every dispute before the Judicial Department.

In any dispute heard by the Judiciary, failure to deny by the opposing party, whether it be in a motion or a judgment, shall conclusively establish the fact or statement not denied.

All pleadings, motions, and papers heard by the court shall be verified with the following perjury statement and NOT that found in 18 U.S.C. §1746:

“I, _____, do solemnly swear in the name of our lord Jesus Christ that the statements made by me in this submission are true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge and ability.”

4.3 Citizenship

4.3.1 “citizenship” = “domicile”

Within this section, the term “citizenship” really implies “domicile” within a specific jurisdiction. This is consistent with rulings of the courts on this subject:

“Domicile and citizen are synonymous in federal courts, Earley v. Hershey Transit Co., D.C. Pa., 55 F.Supp. 981, 982; inhabitant, resident and citizen are synonymous, Standard Stoker Co. v. Lower, D.C.Md., 46 F.2d 678, 683.”
[Black’s Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, p. 311]

“This [government] right of domicile, he continues, is not established unless the person makes sufficiently known his intention of fixing there, either tacitly or by an express declaration. Vatt. Law Nat. pp. 92, 93.”
[Fong Yue Ting v. United States, 149 U.S. 698 (1893)]

The terms “citizen” and “citizenship” are distinguishable from “resident” or “inhabitant.” Jeffcott v. Donovan, C.C.A.Ariz., 135 F.2d 213, 214; and from “domicile,” Wheeler v. Burgess, 263 Ky. 693, 93 S.W.2d 351, 354; First Carolinas Joint Stock Land Bank of Columbia v. New York Title & Mortgage Co., D.C.S.C., 59 F.2d 35j0, 351. The words “citizen” and “citizenship,” however, usually include the idea of domicile, Delaware, L.&W.R.Co. v. Petrowsky, C.C.A.N.Y., 250 F. 554, 557; citizen inhabitant and resident often synonymous, Jonesboro Trust Co. v. Nutt, 118 Ark. 368, 176 S.W. 322, 324; Edgewater Realty Co. v. Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., D.C.Md., 49 F.Supp. 807, 809; and citizenship and domicile are often synonymous. Messick v. Southern Pa. Bus Co., D.C.Pa., 59 F.Supp. 799, 800.
[Black’s Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, p. 310]

"Citizenship and domicile are substantially synonymous. Residency and inhabitation are too often confused with the terms and have not the same significance. Citizenship implies more than residence. It carries with it the idea of identification with the state and a participation in its functions. As a citizen, one sustains social, political, and moral obligation to the state and possesses social and political rights under the Constitution and laws thereof. *Harding v. Standard Oil Co. et al.* (C.C.) 182 F. 421; *Baldwin v. Franks*, 120 U.S. 678, 7 S.Ct. 763, 32 L.Ed. 766; *Scott v. Sanford*, 19 How. 393, 476, 15 L.Ed. 691."

[*Baker v. Keck*, 13 F.Supp. 486 (1936)]

"The term 'citizen', as used in the Judiciary Act with reference to the jurisdiction of the federal courts, is substantially synonymous with the term 'domicile'. *Delaware, L. & W.R. Co. v. Petrowsky*, 2 Cir., 250 F. 554, 557."

[*Earley v. Hershey Transit Co.*, 55 F.Supp. 981, D.C.PA. (1944)]

4.3.2 "citizenship" requires consent of the "citizen"

No person may be compelled to choose a domicile or residence ANYWHERE.

"The rights of the individual are not derived from governmental agencies, either municipal, state or federal, or even from the Constitution. They exist inherently in every man, by endowment of the Creator, and are merely reaffirmed in the Constitution, and restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government. The people's rights are not derived from the government, but the government's authority comes from the people." 946 The Constitution but states again these rights already existing, and when legislative encroachment by the nation, state, or municipality invade these original and permanent rights, it is the duty of the courts to so declare, and to afford the necessary relief. The fewer restrictions that surround the individual liberties of the citizen, except those for the preservation of the public health, safety, and morals, the more contented the people and the more successful the democracy."

[*City of Dallas v Mitchell*, 245 S.W. 944 (1922)]

"Citizenship" and "residence", as has often been declared by the courts, are not convertible terms. ... "The better opinion seems to be that a citizen of the United States is, under the amendment [14th], prima facie a citizen of the state wherein he resides, cannot arbitrarily be excluded therefrom by such state, but that he does not become a citizen of the state against his will, and contrary to his purpose and intention to retain an already acquired citizenship elsewhere. The amendment [14th] is a restraint on the power of the state, but not on the right of the person to choose and maintain his citizenship or domicile"

[*Sharon v. Hill*, 26 F. 337 (1885)]

"Similarly, when a person is prevented from leaving his domicile by circumstances not of his doing and beyond his control, he may be relieved of the consequences attendant on domicile at that place. In *Roboz* (USDC D.C. 1963) [*Roboz v. Kennedy*, 219 F.Supp. 892 (D.D.C. 1963), p. 24], a federal statute was involved which precluded the return of an alien's property if he was found to be domiciled in Hungary prior to a certain date. It was found that Hungary was Nazi-controlled at the time in question and that the persons involved would have left Hungary (and lost domicile there) had they been able to. Since they had been precluded from leaving because of the political privations imposed by the very government they wanted to escape (the father was in prison there), the court would not hold them to have lost their property based on a domicile that circumstances beyond their control forced them to retain."

[*Conflicts in a Nutshell*, David D. Siegel and Patrick J. Borchers, West Publishing, p. 24]

"The people of the United States resident within any State are subject to two governments: one State, and the other National; but there need be no conflict between the two. The powers which one possesses, the other does not. They are established for different purposes, and have separate jurisdictions. Together they make one whole, and furnish the people of the United States with a complete government, ample for the protection of all their rights at home and abroad. True, it may sometimes happen that a person is amenable to both jurisdictions for one and the same act. Thus, if a marshal of the United States is unlawfully resisted while executing the process of the courts within a State, and the resistance is accompanied by an assault on the officer, the sovereignty of the United States is violated by the resistance, and that of the State by the breach of peace, in the assault. So, too, if one passes counterfeited coin of the United States within a State, it may be an offence against the United States and the State: the United States, because it discredits the coin; and the State, because of the fraud upon him to whom it is passed. This does not, however, necessarily imply that the two governments possess powers in common, or bring them into conflict with each other. It is the natural consequence of a citizenship [92 U.S. 542, 551] which owes allegiance to two sovereignties, and claims protection from both."

The citizen cannot complain, because he has voluntarily submitted himself to such a form of government. He owes allegiance to the two departments, so to speak, and within their respective spheres must pay the penalties which each exacts for disobedience to its laws. In return, he can demand protection from each within its own jurisdiction."

[*United States v. Cruikshank*, 92 U.S. 542 (1875) [emphasis added]]

Choice of domicile is an act of political affiliation protected by the First Amendment prohibition against compelled association:

Just as there is freedom to speak, to associate, and to believe, so also there is freedom not to speak, associate, or believe "The right to speak and the right to refrain from speaking [on a government tax return, and in violation of the [Fifth Amendment](#) when coerced, for instance] are complementary components of the broader concept of 'individual freedom of mind.'" [Wooley v. Maynard](#), [430 U.S. 703] (1977). Freedom of conscience dictates that no individual may be forced to espouse ideological causes with which he disagrees:

"[A]t the heart of the [First Amendment](#) is the notion that the individual should be free to believe as he will, and that in a free society one's beliefs should be shaped by his mind and by his conscience rather than coerced by the State [through illegal enforcement of the revenue laws]." [Aboud v. Detroit Board of Education](#) [431 U.S. 209] (1977)

***Freedom from compelled association is a vital component of freedom of expression.** Indeed, freedom from compelled association illustrates the significance of the liberty or personal autonomy model of the [First Amendment](#). **As a general constitutional principle, it is for the individual and not for the state to choose one's associations and to define the persona which he holds out to the world.** [[First Amendment Law](#), Barron-Dienes, West Publishing, ISBN 0-314-22677-X, pp. 266-267]*

4.3.3 Qualifications for citizenship

Qualifications for Citizenship within this government shall be as follows:

1. Profess faith in The Creator.
2. Places allegiance to The Creator's Laws above any law of man.
3. Makes application to become a citizenship to the Dept of State of SFG.
4. Is accepted as a citizen based on laws in force at the time of application.
5. Consents to the Citizen Protection Contract contained within section 9.1.

4.3.4 Obligations of citizenship

The following obligations shall attach to citizenship within the Fellowship:

1. Must serve as a jurist within the judicial department when called or selected to do so. Failure to serve when summoned two or more consecutive elections shall constitute a voluntary change in domicile to a place outside the jurisdiction of this de jure government.
2. Must vote in each scheduled election. Failure to vote when summoned two or more consecutive elections shall constitute a voluntary change in domicile to a place outside the jurisdiction of this de jure government.
3. Must attend at least two hours per month of education in law and government taught by the Executive Branch.

*"One who turns his ear from hearing the law [[The Creator's Law](#) or [man's law](#)], even his prayer is an abomination."
[[Prov. 28:9](#), Bible, NKJV]*

*"But this crowd that does not know [and quote and follow and use] the law is accursed."
[[John 7:49](#), Bible, NKJV]*

*"Salvation is far from the wicked, For they do not seek Your statutes."
[[Psalms 119:155](#), Bible, NKJV]*

*"Every citizen of the United States is supposed to know the law,"
[[Floyd Acceptances](#), 7 Wall (74 U.S. 169) 666 (1869)]*

*"All persons in the United States are chargeable with knowledge of the Statutes-at-Large....[I]t is well established that anyone who deals with the government assumes the risk that the agent acting in the government's behalf has exceeded the bounds of his authority,"
[[Bollow v. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco](#), 650 F.2d 1093 (9th Cir. 1981)]*

"Of course, ignorance of the law does not excuse misconduct in any one, least of all in a sworn officer of the law. But this is a quasi criminal action, and in fixing the penalty to be imposed the court should properly take into account the motives and purposes which actuated the accused. Applying these considerations, we think the

requirements of the situation will be satisfied by a judgment suspending the respondent from practice for a limited time."

[In re McCowan, 177 Cal. 93, 170 P. 1100 (1917)]

"Every man is supposed to know the law. A party who makes a contract [or enters into a [franchise](#), which is also a contract] with an officer [of the government] without having it reduced to writing is knowingly accessory to a violation of duty on his part. Such a party aids in the violation of the law."

[Clark v. United States, 95 U.S. 539 (1877)]

4. Agrees not to declare statutory citizenship or membership in any other political entity or government, including the United States government or any state of the Union.
5. Shall attach the following form to every pleading filed in every de facto federal court:

Federal Pleading/Motion/Petition Attachment, Litigation Tool #01.002

<http://sedm.org/Litigation/LitIndex.htm>

6. Agrees to use the following form to describe their citizenship when submitting business or government forms to every entity other than the Fellowship:

Affidavit of Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status, Form #02.001

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

4.4 Prohibited Activities

No officer or employee of the government may use any government information or the color of office for an unlawful purpose or a purpose in conflict with any part of the Constitution, nor may he or she or it at any time to solicit the any Citizen of this government to engage in any of the following specifically prohibited activities or use publications, laws, regulations, or judicial rulings for any of the following purposes.

1. Offering information or assistance to "taxpayers", "U.S. citizens", "U.S. persons", U.S. "residents", or those with income "effectively connected with a [trade or business](#) in the [United States](#)". We assume no responsibility for the misuse of our materials by persons who violate our Citizen Protection Contract.
2. Offering information or assistance to atheists or those who do not believe in The Creator. The Creator's punishment for those who do not obey and respect Him and [His sacred laws](#) is slavery and servitude, and we cannot interfere with His sovereign punishment for disobedience. To do otherwise would be to commit mutiny against The Creator. We cannot love The Creator on the one hand, and interfere with the enforcement of The Creator's Laws on the other hand. See [Great IRS Hoax](#), Section 4.3.10 for evidence supporting this requirement of The Creator's Laws.

"The Lord is well pleased for His righteousness' sake; He will exalt the law [The Creator's Law, not man's law] and make it honorable. But this is a people robbed and plundered! [by the IRS] All of them are snared in [legal] holes [by the sophistry of greedy lawyers], and they are hidden in prison houses; they are for prey, and no one delivers; for plunder, and no one says, 'Restore!'"

Who among you will give ear to this? Who will listen and hear for the time to come? Who gave Jacob for plunder, and Israel to the robbers? [IRS] Was it not the Lord, He against whom we have sinned? For they would not walk in His ways, nor were they obedient to His law. therefore He has poured on him the fury of His anger and the strength of battle; it has set him on fire all around, yet he did not know; and it burned him, yet he did not take it to heart."

[Isaiah 42:21-25, Bible, NKJV]

3. Offering information or assistance to anyone who has filed a 1040 instead of the 1040NR as required by our Citizen Protection Contract or those who have indicated any tax liability or monies owed to the IRS on their return for any period they require help with. No Citizen may have any earnings which are "effectively connected with a [trade or business](#)", which are earnings from a political office as described in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#). Instead, the income, property, and earnings of our Citizens are defined as a "foreign estate" under [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(31\)](#)
4. Getting involved in any kind of taxable or government-regulated activity, either under state or federal law. This would simply compromise our independence and create a conflict of interest with our message. Consequently, we cannot and will not operate as a privileged federal or state "corporation" or [501\(c\)\(3\)](#) entity. To do so would be to surrender our sovereignty by fulfilling the exceptions to the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act found at [28 U.S.C. §1605\(a\)\(2\)](#).
5. Advocating or knowingly ("[willfully](#)") engaging in any kind of illegal activity, including fraud.
6. Taking any kind of leadership or power of attorney role over the lives of others. This includes, giving legal advice, making determinations about the legal status of a person, or assuming legal liability for the decisions or actions of others. As educators and paralegals but not lawyers, the most we can do is offer information to people about options they have in a given situation and then explain to them the consequences of each option by showing them what the law

and the courts say on the subject. We will never offer less than two options and we will always suggest that the options we are aware of may not include all of the options available or necessarily even the best option. We will also tell our Citizens that the decision of which option to take is entirely their responsibility and not ours. On the occasion of every inquiry by a Citizen, we will also tell people that they should research and confirm everything we say and not trust anyone, including us, for complete or error-free information about the options available to them. We will never be anything more than servants of the sovereign People we serve on this website and assuming any other role undermines their sovereignty.

7. Preparing tax returns for others or advising anyone in the preparation of returns. All our Citizens prepare their own returns, and the only type of return they are allowed to prepare and not violate our Citizen Protection Contract is a 1040NR or 1040NR-EZ return that has no tax liability listed.

8. Making any promises or assurances about either the accuracy or the success of any of the educational resources or processes we offer. Anyone who promises you ANY result or promises you entirely error free material is quite frankly a presumptuous FOOL. This is especially true in a field so deliberately and systematically obfuscated and propagandized by the government as taxation. The most we are therefore authorized to do is keep scientific statistics on the success of our methods and reveal those carefully maintained statistics to interested parties. This government DOES NOT authorize ANYONE to share subjective opinions about the effectiveness of our methods or materials. Any such representations by anyone associated with or involved with SFG should be considered unauthorized, untrustworthy, and probably UNTRUE and neither we nor anyone in government service assume any liability for such clearly false statements. The one and only thing we can guarantee is that we as believers in The Creator (whatever God you believe in) are going to be persecuted by evil people in the world, just as Jesus was, for obeying The Creator's moral laws and following Jesus' example. The persecution will come because our actions, our example, and our deeds to expose the Truth will be a silent reproach and mockery to evil people throughout the world, and especially in places where such evil people congregate and concentrate, such as in government. Places where power is consolidated and centralized attract WICKED people who lust for power and who want to conceal knowledge of their treacherous, selfish, and tyrannical acts.

"He who believes in Him [Jesus, the Son of God] is not condemned ; but he who does not believe is condemned already, because he has not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God. And this is the condemnation, that the light [of God's Truth spread by His followers] has come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. For everyone practicing evil hates the light and does not come to the light, lest his deeds should be exposed. But he who does the truth comes to the light, that his deeds may be clearly seen, that they have been done in God."
[Bible, [John 3:18-21](#)]

Furthermore, the more we attempt to separate ourselves from evil people or evil in government and the more dogmatic we become about insisting on obeying The Creator's moral laws when they conflict with man's laws, the more these evil people will try to persecute us, just as they did with the early Jews.

"Look, I am sending you out as sheep among [government and IRS] wolves. Be as wary as snakes and harmless as doves. But beware! For you will be handed over to the [corrupted] courts [[by licensed attorneys with a conflict of interest](#)] and beaten in the synagogues[501(c)(3) churches]. And you must stand trial before governors and kings [and federal judges, [who are the equivalent of modern-day Monarchs](#)] because you are my followers. This will be your opportunity to tell them about me—yes, to witness to the world. When you are arrested [by the federal MAFIA because you threaten their organized crime ring], don't worry about what to say in your defense, because you will be given the right words at the right time. For it won't be you doing the talking—it will be the Spirit of your Father speaking through you.

"Brother will betray brother to death, fathers will betray their own children [by aborting them or selling them into federal slavery by giving them Socialist Security Numbers, the "badge of allegiance to [the Beast](#)", and by falsely claiming they are "[U.S. citizens](#)" on their tax returns], and children will rise against their parents [using Child Protective Services] and cause them to be killed [or persecuted by a zealous state eager to justify its existence and expand its jurisdiction at the expense of our sovereignty and Constitutional Rights]. And everyone [and especially misbehaving public DIS-servants] will hate you [and persecute you illegally and unconstitutionally] because of your [exclusive] allegiance to me [God]. But those who endure [and expose the Truth] to the end will be saved [and thereby prevent eternal harm at the price of temporary earthly discomfort]. When you are persecuted in one town, flee to the next. I assure you that I, the Son of Man, will return before you have reached all the towns of Israel.

"A student is not greater than the teacher. A [public] servant is not greater than the [Sovereign Citizen] master. The student [us] shares the teacher's [Jesus'] fate. The servant [believers and followers of God] shares the master's [Jesus'] fate. And since I, the master of the household, have been called the prince of demons, how much more will it happen to you, the members of the household! But don't be afraid of those [thieves and tyrants masquerading as "public servants"] who threaten you. For the time is coming when everything will be revealed [and evil punished at the final judgment]; all that is secret will be made public. What I tell you now in

the darkness, shout [from websites like this one] abroad when daybreak comes. What I whisper in your ears, shout from the housetops for all to hear [and on websites like this one that are outside of government jurisdiction!]

"Don't be afraid of those who want to kill you. They can only kill your body; they cannot touch your soul. Fear [and obey] only God [and His laws, not the government's unless they are consistent with The Creator's Laws], who can destroy both soul and body in hell. Not even a sparrow, worth only half a penny, can fall to the ground without your Father knowing it. And the very hairs on your head are all numbered. So don't be afraid; you are more valuable to him than a whole flock of sparrows."
[Jesus in [Matt. 10:16-31](#), Bible, New Living Translation]

9. "Representing" anyone before the IRS or the government. For instance, we will never allow our Citizens to file an IRS form 2848 giving us any kind of power of attorney to represent anyone. Instead, all Citizens of this government shall assume complete and sole responsibility for preparing and submitting any correspondence that they may send to government authorities. That is the ONLY way to maintain their anonymity and prevent them from becoming targets for wrongful and illegal government persecution.
10. Advertising or marketing. All of our nontaxpayer Citizens will be introduced by referrals from satisfied Citizens and through hits on our public website. We will not offer any kind of affiliate program or commission structure to anyone, because we believe this compromises the integrity of our message.
11. Providing information or educational materials or services of any kind to businesses. We only help "natural persons" and not "businesses" or artificial legal entities such as corporations or trusts or partnerships.
12. Offering credit repair services of any kind.
13. Debt cancellation using the UCC or bogus securities such as use of "Bills of Exchange".
14. Offering any kind of information or service unofficially, such as via email, in person, or via telephone, that does not already appear within our online store.
15. Creating or administering asset protection vehicles for Citizens, such as trusts or corporations soles.
16. Providing legal representation in courts of justice. We may provide "assistance of counsel" but not legal representation, because we don't want to undermine the sovereignty of our Citizens that we intend to serve, nor do we wish to be harassed or persecuted by a corrupted legal profession intent on prosecuting people for practicing law "without a license", even though there is no such thing as a "license to practice law" and doing so creates an illegal monopoly on INjustice on the part of the legal profession.
17. [Commerce](#) within the legislative jurisdiction of the United States government. All taxes, payments, or donations to this government will occur either in cash or via eCommerce on a webserver and using bank account(s) that are outside the country.
18. Using donations provided to directly support the activities or information that they were incident to. This means, for instance, that if a donation is made for a response letter, then the donation may not be used directly for preparing response letters but will be used for other purposes.
19. Claiming that it is one's citizenship status that primarily or exclusively determines tax liability. Instead, it is one's domicile and being engaged in excise taxable activities such as a "trade or business" that primarily determine tax liability. See the following articles for details:
 - 19.1. [The 'trade or business' scam](#)
 - 19.2. ["Why income taxes are based on domicile and are therefore voluntary because domicile is voluntary"](#)
20. Offering any kind of investment or classes about investing.
21. Advocacy of or participation in gambling, poker, roulette, slots, card games, etc. Gambling is an addictive and sinful activity that destroys families and enslaves people. See [Family Constitution](#), Sections 8.4.4 through 8.4.4.2 for more information on this sinful behavior.
22. Flattering or ingratiating any of our Citizens, volunteers, or contributors. The ONLY thing this government is allowed to glorify is the one and only Creator, and not any vain man. We are ALL The Creator's servants, we are ALL EQUAL under The Creator's Laws, and our Creator DOESN'T play favorites for anyone because He is a Righteous Creator!
23. Offering information or assistance to people in starting or stopping income tax withholding or giving advice about withholding.
24. "Assuming" or "[presuming](#)" anything, and especially in regards to the authority of our public servants.

"Anyone entering into an arrangement with the government takes the risk of having accurately ascertained that he who purports to act for the government stays within the bounds of his authority, even though the agent himself may be unaware of the limitations upon his authority."
[Federal Crop Insurance v. Merrill, [332 U.S. 380-388](#) (1947)]

"The power to create presumptions is not a means of escape from constitutional restrictions,"
[[New York Times v. Sullivan](#), 376 U.S. 254 (1964)]

1 "Presumption" is a biblical sin under [Numbers 15:30 \(NKJV\)](#) (see [Great IRS Hoax](#), section 2.8.2). The ONLY thing
2 we can rely on without sinning and violating Constitutional due process in the process of establishing the authority of
3 public servants is the Bible and enacted, unrepealed, [positive law](#) , and to abstain from consenting to or putting any
4 faith at all in any statute that is not explicitly enacted into positive law by the consent of the governed through their
5 elected representatives. The [Internal Revenue Code](#) , as revealed in the legislative notes under [1 U.S.C. 204](#), is NOT
6 [positive law](#) and therefore imposes no obligation upon anyone who does not consent to be subject to its provisions by
7 a voluntary, uncoerced, fully-informed act of free choice. Please rebut [Great IRS Hoax](#) , sections 5.4.1 through 5.4.3.6
8 if you disagree.

5 GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

5.1 Overall Organization

Sovereignty Federation Government (SFG) operates primarily at the county level. The borders of the de facto counties establish the smallest governmental unit within this federation. Persons wishing to form a government within their region must do so at the county level. As the number of counties accumulates, state government levels will be added. We will re-establish the republic one county at a time until the entire de jure United States of America is reconstituted.

Sovereignty Federation Government (SFG) shall have the following structure and organization at every level of its hierarchy:

Table 2: Overall Organization

#	Name of Entity or Office	Branch of Government	Name in U.S. Constitution	Name in Federal Law	Responsible SFG Entity
1	COUNTY (OF CONSTITUTIONAL "STATE")		Not identified	County (See 1 U.S.C. §2)	"County"
1.1	Mayor	Executive	Not named	Not named	Mayor
1.2	County Board of Supervisors	Legislative	Not named	Not named	County Board of Supervisors
1.3	County Attorney	Legislative	Not named	Not named	County Attorney
1.4	Police Department	Executive	Not named	Not named	Police Department
1.5	Fire Department	Executive	Not named	Not named	Fire Department
1.6	Superior Court	Judicial	Not named	Not named	Superior Court
1.7	Traffic Court	Judicial	Not named	Not named	Traffic Court
1.8	Registrar of Voters	Executive	Not named	Not named	Registrar of Voters
1.9	Sherriff	Executive	Not named	Not named	Sherriff
1.10	Grand Jury	Judicial	Not named	Not named	Grand Jury
1.11	Government Oversight Grand Jury	Independent	Not named	Not named	Grand Jury
2	STATE OF THE UNION		"State"	"state"	"State"
2.1	Legislative Branch		Not named	Not the subject of federal law (foreign)	Legislative Branch
2.1.1	House of Representatives	Legislative	Not named	Not the subject of federal law (foreign)	House of Representatives
2.1.2	Senate	Legislative	Not named	Not the subject of federal law (foreign)	Senate
2.1.3	Attorney General	Legislative	Not named	Not the subject of federal law (foreign)	Attorney General
2.2	Executive Branch	Executive	Not named	Not the subject of federal law (foreign)	Executive Branch

#	Name of Entity or Office	Branch of Government	Name in U.S. Constitution	Name in Federal Law	Responsible SFG Entity
2.2.1	President	Executive	Not named	Not the subject of federal law (foreign)	President
2.2.2	Vice President	Executive	Not named	Not the subject of federal law (foreign)	Vice President
2.2.3	Secretary of State	Executive	Not named	Not the subject of federal law (foreign)	Secretary of State
2.2.4	Secretary of the Treasury	Executive	Not named	Not the subject of federal law (foreign)	Secretary of the Treasury
2.3	Judicial Branch	Judicial	Not named	Not the subject of federal law (foreign)	Judicial Branch
2.3.1	State Supreme Court	Judicial	Not named	Not the subject of federal law (foreign)	State Supreme Court
2.3.2	State Court of Appeals	Judicial	Not named	Not the subject of federal law (foreign)	State Court of Appeals
3	DE FACTO "STATE"/ FEDERAL TERRITORY		"State"	"State"	Not applicable
3.1	Legislative Branch	Legislative	Not named	Legislative Branch	Not applicable (foreign)
3.1.1	House of Representatives	Legislative	Not named	House of Representatives	Not applicable (foreign)
3.1.2	Senate	Legislative	Not named	Senate	Not applicable (foreign)
3.1.3	Attorney General	Legislative	Not named	Attorney General	Not applicable (foreign)
3.2	Executive Branch	Executive	Not named	Executive Branch	Not applicable (foreign)
3.2.1	President	Executive	Not named	President	Not applicable (foreign)
3.2.2	Vice President	Executive	Not named	Vice President	Not applicable (foreign)
3.2.3	Secretary of State	Executive	Not named	Secretary of State	Not applicable (foreign)
3.2.4	Secretary of the Treasury	Executive	Not named	Secretary of the Treasury	Not applicable (foreign)
3.2.5	State Court of Appeals	Executive	Not named	State Court of Appeals	Not applicable (foreign)
3.3	Judicial Branch	Judicial	Not named	Judicial Branch	Not applicable (foreign)
3.3.1	State Supreme Court	Judicial	Not named	State Supreme Court	Not applicable (foreign)
4	UNITED STATES		"United States"	"United States"	"United States"
4.1	Legislative Branch	Legislative	Legislative Branch		Legislative Branch
4.1.1	House of Representatives	Legislative	House of Representatives	House of Representatives	House of Representatives
4.1.2	Senate	Legislative	Senate	Senate	Senate
4.1.3	Attorney General	Legislative	Not named.	Not named.	Not named.
4.2	Executive Branch	Executive	Executive Branch	Executive Branch	Executive Branch
4.2.1	President	Executive	President	President	President
4.2.2	Vice President	Executive	Vice President	Vice President	Vice President
4.2.3	Secretary of State	Executive	Secretary of State	Secretary of State	Secretary of State
4.2.4	Secretary of the Treasury	Executive	Secretary of the Treasury	Secretary of the Treasury	Secretary of the Treasury

#	Name of Entity or Office	Branch of Government	Name in U.S. Constitution	Name in Federal Law	Responsible SFG Entity
4.2.5	Circuit Court of the United States	Executive	Not named.	Not named.	Not named.
4.2.6	United States District Court	Executive	District Court of the United States	District Court of the United States	District Court of the United States
4.3	Judicial Branch	Judicial	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch
4.3.1	Supreme Court	Judicial	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Supreme Court

5.2 Elections

Only Citizens of the Fellowship may serve as electors. No person who votes may receive any form of financial assistance or “benefit” from the Fellowship.

Elections shall be held annually each November 15. There shall be no primaries that might filter out the choices available to Citizens within each chapter.

There shall be no political parties within each Chapter. No one may register under any specific party, and instead registers as a single individual. The Creator has no political parties and the requirements of His laws are plain. He only has two commandments:

1. Love your Creator or God with all your heart, mind, soul, and strength.
2. Love your neighbor as yourself.

Qualifications of specific candidates shall be determined by questionnaires completed by each candidate and containing questions prescribed by an Election of the Citizens within each Chapter. Chapters may decide at any election to vote to use the candidate questions developed by other Chapters of the Fellowship.

Officers of the Headquarters Office shall be elected by a national election in which all Chapters participate.

The following officers shall be subject to election at each election:

1. Executive Branch:

- 1.1. President.
- 1.2. Vice President.
- 1.3. Governors of each Chapter.
- 1.4. Secretary of State.
- 1.5. Treasurer.
- 1.6. Primary Notary
- 1.7. Alternate Notary.
- 1.8. Primary Recorder.
- 1.9. Alternate Recorder.
- 1.10. Secretary of State.
- 1.11. Primary Recorder.
- 1.12. Alternate Recorder.
- 1.13. Volunteer Police Dept. Officers.
- 1.14. Volunteer Fire Department Officers.

2. Legislative Branch:

- 2.1. House of Representatives.
- 2.2. Senate.
- 2.3. Clerk and Legislative Draftsman.
- 2.4. Attorney General

3. Judicial Branch

- 3.1. Justices: At least two per Chapter.
- 3.2. Primary Clerk of Court.
- 3.3. Alternate Clerk of Court.

4. Government Oversight Grand Jury (GOGJ)

- 4.1. Member 1
- 4.2. Member 2
- 4.3. Member 3
- 4.4. Member 4
- 4.5. Member 5

5.3 Government Oversight Grand Jury (GOGJ)

A Government Oversight Grand Jury (GOGJ) is hereby established. This Grand Jury:

1. Shall have exclusive jurisdiction to receive public complaints about corruption within the government.
2. Shall have exclusive jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute criminal or unlawful activities of any officer or employee or instrumentality of the government within the Executive, Legislative, or Judicial Branches.
3. Shall have exclusive jurisdiction to correct or reverse any action of the government contrary to the constitution, statutes, regulations or the public health, safety, and morals.
4. Must be manned only by Citizens qualified to be jurists.
5. May not have anyone serving who is in receipt of any license, benefit, franchise, public right, payment, or privilege issued by any government. This will ensure impartiality.
6. Must be accessible to any member of the public AND any member of the government upon notice or application by at least three concerned Citizens. All proceedings shall be recorded and made publicly accessible at the conclusion of their investigation and action. Nothing done by this proceeding shall be done in secret.

5.4 Ecclesiastical Bar Association

An independent private, unregulated or licensed Ecclesiastical Bar Association within each City, State, and Nationally is hereby established. The rules for admission shall be determined by the Government Oversight Grand Jury (GOGJ) within each respective jurisdiction and shall be approved by majority vote of the Citizens within each governmental unit. The Government Oversight Grand Jury within each chapter shall be schooled in The Creator's Law and shall be elected by a majority of the Citizens within each governmental unit.

5.5 Legislative Branch

5.5.1 Organization

The legislative branch of each Chapter shall consist of no less than five persons, and a specific of number of persons designated by the electorate.

Statutes passed by the Legislative Branch shall be posted on the United States Website by the Clerk.

5.5.2 Clerk and Legislative Draftsman

Each Chapter shall have a Legislative Clerk.

1. This clerk shall be elected by the House of Representatives .
2. The clerk shall be the archivist for all laws enacted by the applicable entity.
3. The clerk shall at least annually publish both on a CD and on a governmental unit website all statutes in force within the governmental unit.

5.6 Judicial Branch

5.6.1 Court Clerk

Each governmental unit shall have at least two Court Clerks. One clerk shall be the main clerk and the second shall be an alternate. The Court Clerk shall be responsible for the following:

1. Accepting, stamping, and filing of all complaints to be heard by the Judicial Department.
2. Providing copies of pleadings to judges within the Judicial Department.

5.6.2 Jury Selection

Juries who shall serve within Courts of a specific governmental unit shall be selected from among the Citizens of said governmental unit.

Jurists shall automatically be disqualified if they have a personal financial interest in the outcome of any matter before the court.

Lists of Citizens from which juries shall be selected shall be derived from the Recorder of the Executive Branch.

Jurists shall be selected at random by computer. The algorithm used for the random selection shall be subject to inspection by any Citizen of the Fellowship.

5.6.3 Court Rules

Judges of the De Jure United States Judicial Department shall publish Rules of Court applicable to the proceedings of all subordinate governmental entities of this government. These rules shall be subject to revision annually no later than January 30 of each year. This is similar to the U.S. Supreme Court, which publishes Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure for all Federal Courts.

5.6.4 Declaratory Judgments

The Judicial Department within each governmental unit is empowered to issue Declaratory Judgments relating to any matter affecting any Citizen within the governmental unit. Unlike the federal courts, courts of each de jure governmental unit are empowered to make declaratory judgments relating to taxation. 28 U.S.C. §2201(a) forbids federal courts from making declaratory judgments relating to “taxpayers”.

5.7 Executive Branch

The Executive Department shall consist of one Governor within each De Jure State and a President of the De Jure United States.

5.7.1 Treasury department

There shall be a Treasurer for each De Jure State, de jure City, and de jure County and a de jure United States Secretary of the Treasury. The Treasurer shall accept and make all payments to and from the governmental unit in which they serve. This includes settlements relating to all judgments issued by the Judicial Department within the governmental unit.

5.7.2 Department of State

The Department of State within the de jure United States Government shall be responsible for the following:

1. Responding to legal subpoenas, requests for production of documents, and other legal discovery in relation to other foreign states.
2. Determining qualifications for and issuing passports and government identification.
3. Disclosure of information to foreign states, nations, and sovereignties in strict accordance with the laws governing said disclosure.

5.7.3 Recorder

The Recorder within each governmental unit shall be responsible for recording all marriage certificates, Driving Licenses, , property deeds, and private contracts filed therein.

5.7.4 Volunteer Police Department

Each de jure City shall have its own Volunteer Police Department. Each policeman shall be selected and appointed by the Mayor of each de jure City. Each appointment shall be recorded by the Recorder of the governmental unit in which the appointment was made.

5.7.5 Volunteer Fire Department

Each de jure City shall have its own Volunteer Fire Department. Each fire fighter shall be selected and appointed by the Mayor of each de jure City. Each appointment shall be recorded by the Recorder of the governmental unit in which the appointment was made.

6 GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

This section describes all services offered collectively by the de jure government of the de jure States or de jure United States.

6.1 De Jure United States Government

6.1.1 Passports

The de jure United States Government is authorized to issue passports suitable for travel anywhere in the world. The format and content of all such passports shall follow the format and use the templates provided by the Secretary of State of the De Jure United States.

6.2 De Jure City Governments

6.2.1 Police Protection

Each de jure County shall elect a Sherriff responsible for enforcing all civil and criminal laws enacted by the de jure County in which he serves.

6.2.2 Driver Qualification Certificate

Each de jure County government is authorized to issue Driver Qualification Certificates suitable for travel anywhere in the world. The format and content of all such licenses shall follow the format and use the templates provided by the County Council.

The written and driving tests required to in order to merit issuance of said Driving License shall be entirely consistent with that issued by the de facto State consistent with the temporary location each Citizen of the de jure County is in.

Driving Licenses issued under the authority of this section shall be deemed “foreign licenses” under the laws of every de facto state of the Union.

License records maintained by the de jure government may not be shared with any external sovereignty or de facto government except in strict accordance with the following requirements:

1. A violation of the penal or criminal code has occurred by a Citizen of the de jure government and information is sought about said person.
2. An original, signed affidavit is provided by the victim of the crime attesting to the violation.
3. Those to whom it is disclosed agree not to enter any information provided by the de jure government into any electronic or computer information system of any foreign state, nation, or sovereignty.
4. Those to whom information is disclosed agree to be personally liable for \$1M for the misuse of the information provided in violation of this section.

6.2.3 Marriage Certificates

De jure Cities are authorized to issue Marriage Certificates and NOT “Marriage Licenses”. The format and content of all such certificates shall follow the format and use the templates provided by the County Attorney within each de jure County.

Records maintained by each governmental unit may not be shared with any external sovereignty or government except in strict accordance with the following requirements:

1. A violation of the penal or criminal code has occurred by a Citizen of the governmental unit and information is sought about said person.
2. An original, signed affidavit is provided by the victim of the crime attesting to the violation.

3. Those to whom it is disclosed agree in writing not to enter any information provided by the de jure governmental unit into any electronic or computer information system of any foreign state, nation, or sovereignty.
4. Those to whom information is disclosed agree to be personally liable for \$1M for the misuse of the information provided in violation of this section.

6.2.4 Certificates of Title

De jure Cities are authorized to issue Certificates of Title for vehicles. The format and content of all such certificates shall follow the format and use the templates provided by the County Attorney within each de jure County.

6.2.5 Notarial Services

Every de jure County shall maintain a certified public notary available at all times for notarizing documents of any Citizen of de jure County. Said notary may not notarize documents of any non-Citizen of the de jure County. The Notary shall follow the same certification requirements as the state in which he maintains a temporary presence but not a domicile and all certification documents of said Notary shall be made available for inspection by any Citizen or Officer of the de jure County or other superior de jure governmental unit and no others.

6.3 De Jure County Government

6.3.1 Registrar of Voters

The Registrar of Voters shall be responsible for registering all de jure electors (not “voters”, but “electors”) in all cities within the de facto county.

6.3.2 County Recorder

Documents filed with the County Recorder of the de jure County shall become a public record admissible in all courts within the Judicial Department of the de jure government. The recorder of the government shall not refuse to file any document that relates to the protection of private rights. For instance, it shall not refuse to file:

1. Certificates of marriage or private marriage contracts for persons who choose not to pursue a licensed marriage.
2. Declaratory Judgments or Certificates of Citizenship issued by the Judicial Department.
3. Information that persons litigating wish to make into a public record so that it is admissible as evidence in litigation before the Judicial Department.

7 FOREIGN RELATIONS

This chapter concerns itself with foreign relations. By “foreign”, we mean any state or jurisdiction OTHER than the de jure federal, state, or municipal jurisdictions established by and described within this document. By relations, we mean how we interact with these other jurisdictions lawfully and consensually. That level of cooperation is described in the legal field as “comity”:

comity. Courtesy; complaisance; respect; a willingness to grant a privilege, not as a matter of right, but out of deference and good will. Recognition that one sovereignty allows within its territory to the legislative, executive, or judicial act of another sovereignty, having due regard to rights of its own citizens. *Nowell v. Nowell*, Tex.Civ.App., 408 S.W.2d 550, 553. In general, principle of “comity” is that courts of one state or jurisdiction will give effect to laws and judicial decisions of another state or jurisdiction, not as a matter of obligation, but out of deference and mutual respect. *Brown v. Babbitt Ford, Inc.*, 117 Ariz. 192, 571 P.2d 689, 695. See also Full faith and credit clause.
[Black’s Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 267]

7.1 Relationship to “foreign states” such as the de facto government of the “United States”

This government is a non-violent society of Sovereign men and women. We will not involve ourselves in any unlawful or terrorist activities, but instead will seek change through peaceful means and by lawfully exercising our First Amendment protected rights of free political association. However, where there is a conflict between The Creator’s Laws and man’s laws, The Creator’s Laws will always take precedence. Citizens and officers within this government may not seek political office in any de facto state because they must have a domicile outside our protection and surrender their “citizenship” to do so.

We as Christians are “the church”. In doing The Creator’s will as described in the previous section, we as Christians sanctify and separate ourselves from the rest of the unbelieving world and many of the people in our own country and even our own families, and The Creator has said this is what He expects from us:

*"Come out from among them [the unbelievers]
And be separate, says the Lord.
Do not touch what is unclean,
And I will receive you.
I will be a Father to you,
And you shall be my sons and daughters,
Says the Lord Almighty."*
[2 Corinthians 6:17-18, Bible, NKJV]

"Do not love the world or the things in the world. If anyone loves [is a citizen of] the world, the love of the Father is not in Him. For all that is in the world--the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life--is not of the Father but is of the world. And the world is passing away, and the lust of it; but he who does the will of God abides forever."
[1 John 2:15-17, Bible, NKJV]

"Adulterers and adulteresses! Do you now know that friendship with the world is enmity with God? Whoever therefore wants to be a friend of the world makes himself an enemy of God."
[James 4:4, Bible, NKJV]

"Pure and undefiled religion before God and the Father is this: to visit orphans and widows in their trouble, and to keep oneself unspotted from the world [and the corrupted governments and laws of the world]."
[James 1:27, Bible, NKJV]

"And you shall be holy to Me, for I the Lord am holy, and have separated you from the peoples, that you should be Mine."
[Leviticus 20:26, Bible, NKJV]

"And I heard another voice from heaven saying, 'Come out of her [Babylon the Great Harlot], my people, lest you share in her sins, and lest you receive of her plagues.'"'
[Revelation 18:4, Bible, NKJV]

The above also happens to be the admitted goal of our courts and our government, which have been heavily promoting "separation of church and state", because WE, as Christians, are the church

"Do you not know that you are the temple of God and that the Spirit of God dwells in you? If anyone defiles the temple of God, God will destroy him. For the temple of God is holy, which temple you are."
[1 Cor. 3:16-17, Bible, NKJV]

"ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular [individually]"
[1 Cor. 12:27, Bible, NKJV]

Therefore, we as Christians must completely separate ourselves from the pagan state and the subsidizing of the corrupted activities of the pagan state through our earnings or our labor, which belong not to the state, but to The Creator alone. We think this is what Jefferson had in mind when he said that we needed a "wall of separation between church and state". For the same reasons, we also endorse the following other forms of separation of the people and state to further promote the separation of powers doctrine:

- **Separation of marriage and state:** Eliminate state marriage licenses to remove government jurisdiction from family life. See our Sovereign Christian Marriage book at <http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/Forms/Marriage/SovChristianMarriage.pdf> for details.
- **Separation of family and state:** Not making individuals subject to taxation or government regulation by correcting their citizenship status to put them outside of government jurisdiction. Showing them how to govern themselves within the family so they don't need government involvement to settle or arbitrate disputes. See our Family Constitution Publications/FamilyConst/FamilyConst.htm at <http://famguardian.org/Publications/FamilyConst/FamilyConst.htm> for details.
- **Separation of school and state:** School vouchers so that people can take their children out of public schools and put them into private schools using the money they used to pay to the government. This will reintroduce our children and future generations to Christian principles so that morality and absolute standards of right and wrong can return to our society and our government. Visit the Alliance for the Separation of School and State at <http://www.sepschool.org/> for further details.
- **Separation of retirement and state:** Eliminating Socialist Security and forcing people to save for and fund their own retirement. See also section 2.9 and following.
- **Separation of money and state:** Return to the gold standard and elimination of the Federal Reserve. See also section 2.8.9.2. Visit People for Perfect Economy at <http://www.perfecteconomy.com/> for further details.
- **Separation of commerce and state:** Getting rid of social security numbers or any form of government-issued number to track people, so that their private lives will once again be completely private. If banks still think they need numbers, then transform to a privately issued number and prohibit government from accessing information about the transactions of individuals. Eliminating illegal enforcement of currency transaction laws by banks.
- **Separation of media and state:** Eliminating censorship of the media through IRS persecution of media sources who are "politically incorrect". See the Media and Intelligence page of the Family Guardian website.

Government and liberal rights groups and the courts: Why don't you defend and protect our right to promote THIS particular brand of "separation of church and state"? For government to admit that we don't have the right to use our property and our person in support of the above goals is to admit that we really don't have property rights, that government owns all property, and that we rent it from them through the taxes we pay. The right to exclude others or the state is the essence of property rights, as a matter of fact, and the right to happiness guaranteed by our Declaration of Independence is the equivalent of our property rights, according to our courts. Courts that won't defend our right to the above goals basically must admit that they are at war against our happiness.

All of the above goals which collectively limit the size and power and the growth of the government are the key to restoring our liberties and freedoms. They are the essence and an extension of the "separation of powers doctrine".

"The history of liberty is the history of the limitation of governmental power, not the increase of it."
[Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States]

The ultimate result of a complete separation of powers between The Creator and His people from their government is the just result of being completely left alone by government, which the Supreme Court has said is the most fundamental and important right of any civilization:

"The makers of our Constitution undertook to secure conditions favorable to the pursuit of happiness. They recognized the significance of man's spiritual nature, of his feelings and of his intellect. They knew that only a part of the pain, pleasure and satisfactions of life are to be found in material things. They sought to protect Americans in their beliefs, their thoughts, their emotions and their sensations. They conferred, as against the

Government, the right to be let alone - the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized men."

[*Olmstead v. United States*, 277 U.S. 438, 478 (1928) (Brandeis, J., dissenting); see also *Washington v. Harper*, 494 U.S. 210 (1990)]

Morality and wisdom are the ultimate and most important means of protection and self-government. In fact, The Creator says that wisdom is more powerful than any army or military weapon:

"Wisdom is better than strength. Nevertheless the poor man's wisdom is despised, and his words are not heard. Words of the wise, spoken quietly [in this book, for instance], should be heard rather than the shout of a ruler of fools [the federal courts and congress?]. Wisdom is better than weapons of war; but one sinner [the IRS] destroys much good."

[Eccl. 9:16-18, Bible, NKJV]

The source of all Truth and all Wisdom is The Creator and not any man or any government:

"I am the way, the [only moral] Truth, and the life. No one comes to the father but by me."

[John 14:6, Bible, NKJV]

"The fear [respect] of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom: a good understanding have all they that do his commandments: His praise endureth for ever."

[Psalms 111:10, Bible, NKJV]

Americans no longer trust The Creator as the absolute, unquestioned, and exclusive source of all moral truth, but instead prefer to vainly trust their "feelings", "science", a so-called heathen "expert", or their idolatrous government above and instead of their Creator. This violates the first commandment revealed by Jesus in Matt. 22:36-38 and also the following scripture:

"Trust in the Lord with all your heart. And lean not on your own understanding [or your own feelings]; In all your ways acknowledge Him [not just in the ways that FEEL good or are politically correct], and He [not the winds of public opinion] shall direct your paths."

[Prov. 3:5, Bible, NKJV]

If you want to know what The Creator does to idolaters who are like the majority of Americans today who reject or are disobedient to The Creator's Law, then read the books of Ezekial and Judges to get some fear and respect for The Creator. This may not be a message that most people want to hear, but it is at the heart of why The Creator gave us a deceitful government and why we are being punished for our unbelief: we are reaping what we sowed.¹⁹ The book of Judges especially shows what happens to a culture that trusts in man, the flesh, secular humanism, and their own feelings rather than in The Creator for their sense of morality. Below is an excerpt from our bible introducing the Book of Judges to make the moral lessons contained in the book crystal clear:

The Book of Judges stands in stark contrast to Joshua. In Joshua an obedient people conquered the land through trust in the power of God. In Judges, however, a disobedient and idolatrous people are defeated time and time again because of their rebellion against God.

In seven distinct cycles of sin to salvation, Judges shows how Israel had set aside God's law and in its place substituted "what was right in his own eyes" (21:25). The recurring result of abandonment from God's law is corruption from within and oppression from without. During the nearly four centuries spanned by this book, God raises up military champions to throw off the yoke of bondage and to restore the nation to pure worship. But all too soon the "sin cycle" begins again as the nation's spiritual temperance grows steadily colder.

...

The Book of Judges could also appropriately be titled "The Book of Failure."

Deterioration (1:1-3:4). Judges begins with short-lived military successes after Joshua's death, but quickly turns to the repeated failure of all the tribes to drive out their enemies. The people feel the lack of a unified central leader, but the primary reasons for their failure are a lack of faith in God and lack of obedience to Him (2:1-2). Compromise leads to conflict and chaos. Israel does not drive out the inhabitants (1:21, 27, 29, 30); instead of removing the moral cancer [IRS, Federal Reserve?] spread by the inhabitants of Canaan, they contract the disease. The Canaanite gods [money, sex, covetousness] literally become a snare to them (2:3). Judges 2:11-23 is a microcosm of the pattern found in Judges 3-16.

¹⁹ See Gal. 6:7, which says: "Do not be deceived, God is not mocked; for whatever a man sows, that he will also reap."

Deliverance (3:5-16:31). In verses 3:5 through 16:31 of the Book of Judges, seven apostasies (fallings away from God) are described, seven servitudes, and seven deliverances. **Each of the seven cycles has five steps: sin, servitude, supplication, salvation, and silence.** These also can be described by the words **rebellion, retribution, repentance, restoration, and rest.** The seven cycles connect together as a descending spiral of sin (2:19). Israel vacillates between obedience and apostasy as the people continually fail to learn from their mistakes. Apostasy grows, but the rebellion is not continual. The times of rest and peace are longer than the times of bondage. The monotony of Israel's sins can be contrasted with the creativity of God's methods of deliverance.

Depravity (17:1-21:25). Judges 17:1 through 21:25 illustrate (1) religious apostasy (17 and 18) and (2) social and moral depravity (19-21) during the period of the judges. Chapters 19-21 contain one of the worst tales of degradation in the Bible. **Judges closes with a key to understanding the period: "everyone did what was right in his own eyes" (21:25) [a.k.a. "what FEELS good"].** The people are not doing what is wrong in their own eyes, but what is "evil in the sight of the Lord" (2:11).

Just like the depravity and corruption that happened to the Israelites in the Book of Judges because of relying on their own desires instead of The Creator's commands as their guide, the price for the vain sin of moral relativism that is happening right here in America as we speak will be eventual deception and damnation for many.

"The coming of the lawless one [a socialist democracy that disregards The Creator's Laws] is according to the working of Satan, with all power, signs, and lying wonders, and with all unrighteous deception among those who perish, because they did not receive the love of the truth [God's truth], that they might be saved.

And for this reason God will send them strong delusion, that they should believe the lie, that they all may be condemned who did not believe the truth but had pleasure in unrighteousness."
[2 Thess. 2:9-12, Bible, NKJV]

7.2 Notification to De Facto Government by Elected Officials of De Jure Government Upon Election

Duly elected officials of the de jure government shall give written notice to the de facto government of their election to office within one month of election pursuant to 22 CFR Part 4.

7.3 Status of De Jure Citizens in Relation to De Facto United States Government

Officers and employees serving within the de jure government of the United States, shall have the following status in relation to the de facto government of the United States:

1. We are fiduciaries of The Creator, who is a "[nontaxpayer](#)", and therefore we are "nontaxpayers". Our legal status takes on the character of the sovereign who we represent. Therefore, we become "[foreign diplomats](#)".

"For God is the King of all the earth: Sing praises with understanding."
[[Psalms 47:7](#), Bible, NKJV]

"For the LORD is our Judge, the LORD is our Lawgiver, the LORD is our King; He will save [and protect] us."
[[Isaiah 33:22](#), Bible, NKJV]

2. The laws which apply to all civil litigation relating to us are from the domicile of the Heavenly sovereign we represent, which are the Holy Bible pursuant to:

- 2.1. The Creator's Laws found in the memorandum of law below:

[Laws of the Bible, Form #05.028](#)
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

- 2.2. [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17\(b\)](#)

- 2.3. [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 44.1](#)

3. Our "[domicile](#)" is the Kingdom of The Creator on Earth, and not within the jurisdiction of any man-made government. We can have a domicile on earth and yet not be in the jurisdiction of any government because The Creator's Law says that The Creator, and not man, owns the WHOLE earth and all of Creation. We are therefore "transient foreigners" and "stateless persons" in respect to every man-made government on earth. See the following for details:

[Why Domicile and Becoming a "Taxpayer" Require Your Consent](#), Form #05.002
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

4. We are "[Nonresident aliens](#)" and "[nationals](#)" but not "[citizens](#)" under federal law. The reason this must be so is that statutory "[citizens of the United States](#)" (who are all born in and resident within exclusive federal jurisdiction under [8](#)

[U.S.C. §1401](#)) may not be classified as an instrumentality of a foreign state under [28 U.S.C. §1332\(c\)](#) and (d) and [28 U.S.C. §1603\(b\)](#).

5. We are not and cannot be "[residents](#)" of any earthly jurisdiction without having a conflict of interest and violating the first four Commandments of the [Ten Commandments](#) found in [Exodus 20](#). Heaven is our exclusive legal "[domicile](#)", and our "permanent place of abode", and the source of [ALL](#) of our permanent protection and security. We cannot and should not rely upon man's vain earthly laws as an idolatrous substitute for The Creator's Laws. Instead, only [The Creator's Laws](#) and the Common law, which is derived from The Creator's Law, are suitable protection for our Creator-given rights.

"For I was ashamed to request of the king an escort of soldiers and horsemen to help us against the enemy on the road, because we had spoken to the king, saying 'The hand of our God is upon all those for good who seek Him, but His power and His wrath are against all those who forsake Him.' So we fasted and entreated our God for this, and He answered our prayer."
[[Ezra 8:21-22](#), Bible, NKJV]

6. We are "Foreign Ambassadors", "public officers", and "Ministers of a [Foreign State](#)" called the Kingdom of Heaven. We are exempt from taxation by any other foreign government, including the U.S. government, pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §892\(a\)\(1\)](#) who are obligated to stop withholding using IRS Form W-8EXP, which specifically exempts foreign government officials from taxation. The U.S. Supreme Court said in *U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark* below that "ministers of a foreign state" may not be statutory "citizens of the United States".

"For our citizenship is in heaven [and not earth], from which we also eagerly wait for the Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ"
[[Philippians 3:20](#), Bible, NKJV]

"I am a stranger in the earth; Do not hide Your commandments [laws] from me."
[[Psalms 119:19](#), Bible, NKJV]

"I have become a stranger to my brothers, and an alien to my mother's children; because zeal for Your [God's] house has eaten me up, and the reproaches of those who reproach You have fallen on me."
[[Psalms 69:8-9](#), Bible, NKJV]

"And Mr. Justice Miller, delivering the opinion of the court [legislating from the bench, in this case], in analyzing the first clause [of the [Fourteenth Amendment](#)], observed that "the phrase 'subject to the jurisdiction thereof' was intended to exclude from its operation children of ministers, consuls, and citizens or subjects of foreign states, born within the United States."
[*U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark*, [169 U.S. 649](#), 18 S.Ct. 456, 42 L.Ed. 890 (1898)]

7. Our dwelling is a "Foreign Embassy". Notice we didn't say "residence", because only "[resident aliens](#)" can have a "residence". See the following for more details on this SCAM:

[Why Domicile and Becoming a "Taxpayer" Require Your Consent](#), Form #05.002
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

8. We are protected from federal government persecution by [18 U.S.C. §112](#) and the [Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976](#).
9. We are a "[stateless person](#)" within the meaning of [28 U.S.C. §1332\(a\)](#) immune from the jurisdiction of the [federal courts, which are all Article IV, legislative, territorial courts](#). We are "stateless" because we do not maintain a domicile within the "state" defined in [28 U.S.C. §1332\(d\)](#), which is a federal territory and excludes states of the Union.
10. We are not allowed under The Creator's Law to conduct "[commerce](#)" or "intercourse" with the government by sending to it our money or receiving benefits we did not earn. Black's Law Dictionary defines "[commerce](#)" as "intercourse". The Bible defines "the Beast" as the "kings of the earth"/political rulers in [Rev. 19:19](#):

"And I saw the beast, the kings [heathen political rulers and the unbelieving democratic majorities who control them] of the earth [controlled by Satan], and their armies, gathered together to make war against Him [God] who sat on the horse and against His army."
[[Revelation 19:19](#), Bible, NKJV]

This is consistent with the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act found in [28 U.S.C. §1605\(a\)\(2\)](#), which says that those who conduct "[commerce](#)" with the "[United States](#)" federal corporation within its legislative jurisdiction thereby surrender their sovereignty. See the following for details:

http://travel.state.gov/law/info/judicial/judicial_693.html

11. Our citizenship is that described in the following documents:

11.1. [Why You Are a "national" or a "state national" and not a "U.S. citizen"](#), Form #05.006

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

11.2. *Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status Options*, Form #10.010

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

12. Our domicile and tax status is that described in the following document:

Affidavit of Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status, Form #02.001

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

7.4 Income Taxes of Foreign States Upon Officers and Employees of this Government

All employees and officers of the de jure government are exempt from taxation under the laws of the United States and of every de facto State government:

1. [26 U.S.C. §892](#)(a)(1) makes all officers and employees of the de jure government exempt from federal income taxation.
2. Officers and employees of the de jure government must file IRS Form W-8EXP with any business associate in order to document their status.

7.5 Judicial Department

Courts of the de jure government shall limit themselves to civil matters. All civil matters have domicile within the forum as a prerequisite.

7.5.1 Reciprocity

Every de facto state or foreign government which recognizes and accepts judgments of our judicial department shall have its judgments recognized within our jurisdiction as well and shall be subject to the full faith and credit clause found in Article IV, Section 1 of the United States Constitution.

7.5.2 Attorneys Licensed by De Facto State Barred from Practice of Law in De Jure State

The Fifty Second Amendment prohibits the licensing or regulation of the practice of law, and especially by judges. This requirement is intended to prevent attorneys from having a conflict of interest or allegiance. For details, see:

1. Petition for Admission to Practice
<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/LawAndGovt/LegalEthics/PetForAdmToPractice-USDC.pdf>
2. Why You Don't Want an Attorney
<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/LawAndGovt/LegalEthics/Corruption/WhyYouDontWantAnAtty/WhyYouDon'tWantAnAttorney.htm>
3. Unlicensed Practice of Law, Form #05.029
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

As a result:

Attorneys licensed to practice law in foreign jurisdictions may be excluded from appearing or representing clients within federation courts by motion of a party if that party has accepted a title of nobility in violation of the Fifty Fifth Amendment, which prohibits titles of nobility.

7.5.3 Appeals from De Jure Government Courts to External Tribunals

The only tribunal which the de jure government may appeal to is the U.S. Supreme Court pursuant to Article III, Section 2, Clause 2. De facto states may not hear appeals from the de jure state that is this government.

7.5.4 Foreign Judgments

All judgments issued by the de jure court relating to removals from any federal court shall be recorded with the corresponding de facto federal court under the rules of the following:

1. Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act
2. Uniform Foreign Money-Judgments Recognition Act, 13 U.L.A. 149 (1986).
3. [Hague Convention on Foreign Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters](#)

Below is a summary of the Uniform Foreign Judgments Act in each state:

1. Alabama: Ala.Code 1975, §6-9-230 et seq.
2. Arkansas: Ark.Code Ann. §16-66-601 through §16-66-608 (Supp.2001).
3. California: Not implemented.
4. Colorado: Colo.Rev.Stat. §§13-53-101 to 13-53-108.
5. Connecticut: C.G.S.A. §§52-604 to 52-609.
6. Delaware: 10 Del. C. §4784(a), 4801.
7. District of Columbia: D.C.Code §15-352 (2001).
8. Florida: Florida Statutes (2005), Sections 55.501 to 55.509.
9. Georgia: OCGA §9-12-138.
10. Hawaii: HRS chapter 636C.
11. Idaho: I.C. §10-1302.
12. Illinois: 735 ILCS 5/12-650 et seq. (West 2004).
13. Iowa: Iowa Code chapter 626A.
14. Kansas: KRS 426.950 -.990.
15. Kentucky: KRS FN 4 426.950 to KRS 426.990 KRS 426.950.
16. Louisiana: LA. R.S. 13:4241 et seq.
17. Maine: 14 M.R.S. §§ 8001-8008 (2005).
18. Maryland: Maryland Code, §§11-801 through 11-807 of the Cts. & Jud. Proc. Article (CJP).
19. Michigan: MCL 691.1171.
20. Minnesota: Minn.Stat. §§548.26 .33 (2006).
21. Mississippi: Miss.Code Ann. §§11-7-301 to - 309 (Supp.2002).
22. Missouri: V.A.M.R. 74.14, 74.79, V.A.M.S. §511.760.
23. Montana: MCA §25-9-501 to 508.
24. Nebraska: Neb.Rev.St. §25-1587.01 et seq.
25. Nevada: Nev.Rev.Stat. §17.330 17.400.
26. New Hampshire: Unknown.
27. New Jersey: N.J.S.A. 2A:49A-27 to 28.
28. New Mexico: NMSA 1978, §§39-4A-1 to - 6 (1989, as amended through 1994).
29. North Carolina: N.C. Gen.Stat. §§1C-1701 to - 1708 (2001).
30. North Dakota: NDCC 14-14-03, 14-14-04, 14-14-15, 28-20.1-03, subds. 2, 3.
31. Ohio: R.C. 2329.021 through 2329.027 On March 2, 2004.
32. Oklahoma: 12 O.S.2001 §719 et seq.
33. Oregon: ORS 24.105 to 24.175.
34. Pennsylvania: 42 Pa.C.S.A. §4306.
35. Puerto Rico: Unknown.
36. Rhode Island: Unknown.
37. South Carolina: S.C.C.L. §15-35-940.
38. Tennessee: Tenn.Code Ann. §26-6-101, et seq.
39. Texas: Tex.Civ.Prac. & Rem.Code §§35.001 -.008.
40. Utah: U.C.A.1953, 78-22a-2(2).
41. Virginia: Code Of Virginia, §§8.01-465.1 through 465.5.
42. Washington: R.C.W. Ch. 6.36.
43. West Virginia: W.Va.Code §55-14-2.
44. Wisconsin: Wis. Stat. §806.24.
45. Wyoming: W.S.1957, §§1-477.1 to 1-477.8.

If you would like to learn more about uniform state laws, please visit:

National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws
<http://www.nccusl.org/Update/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabindex=2&tabid=60>

The Uniform Foreign Money-Judgments Recognition Act is applicable to states of the Union and NOT to federal courts. Federal judgments are made applicable in other federal districts by the following procedure:

[TITLE 28](#) > [PART V](#) > [CHAPTER 125](#) > § 1963
[§ 1963. Registration of judgments for enforcement in other districts](#)

A judgment in an action for the recovery of money or property entered in any court of appeals, district court, bankruptcy court, or in the Court of International Trade may be registered by filing a certified copy of the judgment in any other district or, with respect to the Court of International Trade, in any judicial district, when the judgment has become final by appeal or expiration of the time for appeal or when ordered by the court that entered the judgment for good cause shown. Such a judgment entered in favor of the United States may be so registered any time after judgment is entered. A judgment so registered shall have the same effect as a judgment of the district court of the district where registered and may be enforced in like manner.

A certified copy of the satisfaction of any judgment in whole or in part may be registered in like manner in any district in which the judgment is a lien.

The procedure prescribed under this section is in addition to other procedures provided by law for the enforcement of judgments.

The above statute only authorizes and can only authorize the enforcement of a federal court judgment within a “district”, meaning to persons domiciled on federal territory and property situated on said territory. Everywhere else, it is a “foreign judgment” not enforceable except by comity of the forum or venue in question.

Judgments rendered in a foreign court to transfer title to real property have been held ineffective in a sister state by the U.S. Supreme Court:

*Orders commanding action or inaction have been denied enforcement in a sister State when they purported to accomplish an official act within the exclusive province of that other State or interfered with litigation over which the ordering State had no authority. Thus, a sister State's decree concerning land ownership in another State has been held ineffective to transfer title, see [Fall v. Eastin](#), 215 U.S. 1, 30 S.Ct. 3, 54 L.Ed. 65 (1909), although such a decree may indeed preclusively adjudicate the rights and obligations running between the parties to the foreign litigation, see, e.g., [Robertson v. Howard](#), 229 U.S. 254, 261, 33 S.Ct. 854, 856, 57 L.Ed. 1174 (1913) (“[I]t may not be doubted that a *236 court of equity in one State in a proper case could compel a defendant before it to convey property situated in another State.”). And antisuit injunctions regarding litigation elsewhere, even if compatible with due process as a direction constraining parties to the decree, see [Cole v. Cunningham](#), 133 U.S. 107, 10 S.Ct. 269, 33 L.Ed. 538 (1890), in fact have not controlled the second court's actions regarding litigation in that court. See, e.g., [James v. Grand Trunk Western R. Co.](#), 14 Ill.2d 356, 372, 152 N.E.2d 858, 867 (1958); see also E. Scoles & P. Hay, *Conflict of Laws* § 24.21, p. 981 (2d ed.1992) (observing that antisuit injunction “does not address, and thus has no preclusive effect on, the merits of the litigation [in the second forum]”).^{FN9} Sanctions for violations of an injunction, in any event, are generally administered by the court that issued the injunction. See, e.g., [Stiller v. Hardman](#), 324 F.2d 626, 628 (C.A.2 1963) (nonrendition forum enforces monetary relief portion of a judgment but leaves enforcement of injunctive portion to rendition forum).*

^{FN9}. This Court has held it impermissible for a state court to enjoin a party from proceeding in a federal court, see [Donovan v. Dallas](#), 377 U.S. 408, 84 S.Ct. 1579, 12 L.Ed.2d 409 (1964), but has not yet ruled on the credit due to a state- court injunction barring a party from maintaining litigation in another State, see Ginsburg, *Judgments in Search of Full Faith and Credit: The Last-in-Time Rule for Conflicting Judgments*, 82 *Harv. L.Rev.* 798, 823 (1969); see also Reese, *Full Faith and Credit to Foreign Equity Decrees*, 42 *Iowa L.Rev.* 183, 198 (1957) (urging that, although this Court “has not yet had occasion to determine [the issue], ... full faith and credit does not require dismissal of an action whose prosecution has been enjoined,” for to hold otherwise “would mean in effect that the courts of one state can control what goes on in the courts of another”). State courts that have dealt with the question have, in the main, regarded antisuit injunctions as outside the full faith and credit ambit. See Ginsburg, 82 *Haw.L.Rev.* at 823, and n. 99; see also *id.*, at 828-829 (“The current state of the law, permitting [an antisuit] injunction to issue but not compelling any deference outside the rendering state, may be the most reasonable compromise between ... extreme alternatives,” i.e., “[a] general rule of respect for antisuit injunctions running between state courts,” or “a general rule denying the states authority to issue injunctions directed at proceedings in other states”).
 [Baker by Thomas v. [General Motors Corp.](#), 522 U.S. 222, 118 S.Ct. 657 (U.S.Mo.,1998)]

7.5.5 Removals from foreign courts

All removals shall be sent general delivery to the de facto post office. The proper address should be formatted as follows:

John Doe

Judge, De Jure Court of _____ County
General Delivery
City, State [ZIP]

Citizens are cautioned that some clerks of state and federal courts try to interfere with removals to de jure courts by mailing the removal to the de facto government instead of the de jure government. All those attempting to remove matters from de facto courts to the Judicial Branch of the de jure government should warn the clerks of defacto courts with a cover page on their filings:

1. To use ONLY the address provided to them for the removal.
2. To not redirect the mailing of court records to de facto courts or to ANY de facto government listed in the phone book.

7.5.5.1 Removals from De Facto State Courts to the De Jure Government

The Judicial Department of the de jure government shall accept removals of any civil matter heard by any de facto state court, including but not limited to the following matters:

1. Marriage, divorce.
2. State income taxation.
3. State sales taxation.
4. Property taxation.
5. Professional licensing.

7.5.5.2 Removals from De Facto Federal Courts to the Fellowship

The Judicial Department shall accept removals of any civil matter heard by any de facto federal court, including but not limited to the following matters:

1. Federal income taxation.
2. Federal sales taxation.

7.5.6 Declaratory Judgments relating to Citizens

Every person naturalized to become a citizen of this government shall be issued a declaratory judgment documenting his citizenship, domicile, and tax status as well as his relationship to other foreign governments. The content of that declaratory judgment issued by the Judicial Department shall conform with the content of section 7.2 earlier. A sample declaratory judgment is provided later in section 9.2.

7.6 Rebutted Arguments Against this Document or this Government

7.6.1 You people are just anti-government traitors. What you are trying to do is an act of treason

Argument: You people are just anti-government traitors. What you are trying to do is an act of treason.

Rebuttal: The term “government” implies simply a method of conducting one’s affairs. There are many levels of government:

1. Self-government
2. Family government
3. Church government
4. Corporate government
5. City government
6. County government
7. State government
8. Federal government
9. International government

Anyone who is alive practices self-government. Anyone who has there own family participates in family government. Many of those who go to church also participate in and vote in church elections. To say that a person is “anti-government” implies that they are anarchists who oppose EVERY form of government, including all the above. We are therefore not “anti-government” because we are not against any of the above forms of government.

We like government so much that we want to create our own civil and not criminal government at every level consistent with the de jure constitution and laws. How can wanting to setup your own government and govern your own lives by people you elect and personally supervise truthfully be labeled as “anti-government”? If capitalism and competition works in private industry, then certainly it can and should be allowed to work in government services. The main problem with the present de facto government is that is that it is a monopoly and that it abuses its authority to write law in order to perpetuate and expand this monopoly and its own unjust unnecessarily coercive control over the populace. We seek only to restore choice and competition in all government services in order to force the de facto government to be more accountable, efficient, and responsible to the people it is supposed to serve and protect. Right now, the only thing that public servants serve and protect is their own bloated retirement checks, the plunder that pays for them and not a whole lot more, and the fraudulent administration of the legal system that maintains the flow of this plunder.

The present government, according to the courts, derives ALL of its delegated authority from the people it is supposed to serve and protect. That delegation of authority expressly occurs when one voluntarily chooses a domicile within the jurisdiction of the government. No one can compel a choice of domicile or the delegation of authority that it accomplishes because:

1. A government which forces you to associate with them and become a “citizen” or “resident” within its jurisdiction is engaging in nothing more than a criminal “protection racket”.
2. The First Amendment to the United States Constitution protects your right to associate and to disassociate and to assemble to form your own competing government. No one can force me to associate with or choose a domicile within a particular government that is harmful to me or which violates its corporate charter, the Constitution, because that would be compelled association in violation of the Constitution. Those who associate with a particular government become “citizens” and “residents” in respect to that government. Those who don’t are called “transient foreigners” and “nonresident aliens”.
3. The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution forbids involuntary servitude, including servitude to a government that does not rule by consent.

The real people who are engaging in treason are the elected and appointed officials of the de facto state and federal governments, who are engaging in the specific acts of treason enumerated in section 3.1.1.

7.6.2 You can’t set up a government without territory

Argument: To form a legitimate government, you need people, laws, and territory. Your de jure government has no territory and therefore cannot be a legitimate government.

Rebuttal: Our de jure government DOES have territory, and it is the nonfederal areas within the exterior limits of the “State” mentioned within the United States Constitution. These areas have been ABANDONED from the protection of the original de jure states. Nearly all the statutes passed by the current de facto states and municipalities applies only to “public officers” and federal areas within the exterior limits of these states. The de facto states know they can’t lawfully enact anything but possibly criminal law for the republic state so they have shifted all their civil laws like marriage licenses, driver’s licenses, professional licenses, and the regulation of every other right to federal territory where rights don’t exist and the Bill of Rights does not apply. This fact is exhaustively proven in the following documents on our website:

1. [Corporatization and Privatization of the Government](http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm), Form #05.024
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
2. [State Income Taxes, Form #05.031](http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm)
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

The fact of the matter is that:

1. The current de facto state governments don’t have any of their own territory. All of their territory, at least in the context of the civil law, is federal territory borrowed from the federal government.

2. It is illegal to enforce de facto state laws intended only for federal areas within the nonfederal areas and amounts to what some states such as Texas have made into a crime: "Simulating legal process."

If you are going to say that we can't have a legitimate de jure state without territory, you have to enforce the same requirement against the de facto states of the Union, who are also operating outside their territory on borrowed/rented land called federal areas under the Buck Act, 4 U.S.C. §106.

7.6.3 You can't use The Creator's Law. That violates the separation of church and state and the First Amendment

Argument: You can't set up a government based on The Creator's Law. That violates the separation of church and state and the First Amendment.

Rebuttal: The early founding fathers recognized The Creator's existence in their constitutions, back when we still had a First Amendment. See:

God and Our State Constitutions

<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/ChristianHeritage/Articles/GodAndOurStateConst.htm>

If the founding fathers can do it, then why can't we? Even to this day, the U.S. Supreme Court has the Ten Commandments on their front door. Prayers are said at the beginning of every session of congress and chaplains on navy ships say prayers over the public address system at taps every night on ships underway.

The Bible says of Jesus Christ that "the government will be upon His shoulders". How can government be upon His shoulders if His law cannot be implemented?

*For unto us a Child is born,
Unto us a Son is given;
And the government will be upon His shoulder.
And His name will be called
Wonderful, Counselor, Mighty God,
Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.
[Isaiah 9:6, Bible, NKJV]*

The de facto states have also set up their own civil religion and violated the First Amendment by proceeding mainly upon presumption in the de facto courts and within administrative agencies of the Executive Branch. A presumption is simply a belief that either is not or cannot be supported with physical evidence. Presumption serves as the equivalent of religious faith, which is also a belief that cannot be or is not supported by evidence. All presumption that prejudices constitutional rights is a violation of due process of law and renders the judgment or administrative action void. Yet presumption is the main method by which taxes are collected and other de facto licensing and tax laws function within the de facto states. If you are going to attack us for setting up a religion, you must also attack the civil religion established by the de facto federal and state governments as well, which is exhaustively described in the document below. It is the existence of THIS religion that is the very reason for the re-establishment of this de jure government in the first place:

Socialism: The New American Civil Religion, Form #05.016

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Aside from the above, all we are implementing is The Creator's Law, and not a belief system or a church. That same law as codified below is the basis for every state and federal law and is already codified in many state and federal "codes". The source is irrelevant, as long as the people within the community established order their conduct consensually consistent with it.

Laws of the Bible, Form #05.028

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

If you think the above law establishes a "religion", please:

1. Define what a “religion” is. The Supreme Court and no federal law has ever defined it. To even define what religion is would be to establish it.

A problem common to both religion clauses of the First Amendment is the dilemma of defining religion. To define religion is in a sense to establish it--those beliefs that are included enjoy a preferred constitutional status. For those left out of the definition, the definition may prove coercive. Indeed, it is in this latter context, which roughly approximates the area covered by the free exercise clause, where the cases and discussion of the meaning of religion have primarily centered. Professor Kent Greenawalt challenges the effort, and all efforts, to define religion: “No specification of essential conditions will capture all and only the beliefs, practices, and organizations that are regarded as religious in modern culture and should be treated as such under the Constitution”. Greenawalt, *Religion As a Concept in Constitutional Law*, 72 Cal. L.Rev. 753 (1984)

The Framers may well have intended to limit religion to the established traditional theistic varieties. But in our highly pluralistic society, with its cults and nontheistic belief systems, any such narrow definition is unworkable. Not surprisingly, then, the Court rejected limiting religion to theistic religions. *Torcaso v. Watkins* (1961) invalidated a provision of the Maryland constitution which required appointees to public office to declare a belief in the existence of God. Justice Black, for the Court in *Torcaso*, concluded that Everson command of neutrality prohibited government favoritism of traditional religions. Government can neither “aid all religions against non-believers [nor] can [it] aid those religions based on a belief in the existence of God as against those religions founded on different beliefs.” This principle extended protection not only to the secular humanist who challenged the Maryland law but also to the adherents of other nontheistic religious beliefs such as Buddhism, Taoism, and Ethical Culture.

In a series of cases involving conscientious objection to military service, the Court again confronted the task of defining religion. A provision of the Universal Military Training and Service Act exempted from military service any person ‘who by reason of religious training and belief, is conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form.’ At that time, the Act defined ‘religious training and belief’ as requiring belief in a Supreme Being. The Act specifically excluded “essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code” In *United States v. Seeger* (1965), the Court, per Justice Clark, interpreted the Act broadly and stated that the relevant test ‘is whether a given belief that is sincere and meaningful occupies a place in the life of its possessor parallel to that filled by the orthodox belief in God of one who clearly qualifies for the exemption.’

The parallel beliefs test of *Seeger* was taken a step further in *Welsh V. United States* (1970). A claimant for conscientious objector status had deleted the word “religious” from his application and indicated instead that his belief system came from readings in history and sociology. Justice Black, in a plurality opinion, held that “if an individual deeply and sincerely holds beliefs which are purely ethical or moral in source and content but that nevertheless impose upon him a duty of conscience to refrain from participating in any war at any time, those beliefs certainly occupy in the life of that individual ‘a place parallel to that filled [by] God’ in traditionally religious persons” On the other hand, in *Gillette v. United States*, 401 U.S. 437 (1971), the Court refused to extend the statutory exemption for conscientious objector to those opposed to particular wars.

Is it possible to define religion? It will be recalled that the parallel beliefs test approach adopted in *Seeger* attempts to avoid the problem of defining religion solely in terms of the traditional and familiar by extending the protection of the religion clauses to any equivalent belief system. The great theologians, Paul Tillich, may have captured the parallel beliefs system concept when he defined religion to encompass “matters of ultimate concern.” Tillich, *Dynamics of Faith* (1958). Drawing upon this idea, it has been suggested that religion extends “to the underlying concern which gives meaning and orientation to a person’s whole life.” Note, *Toward A Constitutional Definition of Religion*, 91 Harv. L.Rev. 1056 (1978). The author of this Note contends that the approach requires that any such ultimate concern be protected regardless of how secular it may be. Further, he argues that the only one capable of determining what constitutes an ultimate concern is the individual believer.

[First Amendment Law in a Nutshell, Second Edition, pp. 432-435, Jerome A Barron, West Group, 2000; ISBN 0-314-22677-X]

2. Apply the same standard for your definition to the de facto government as you apply to us, otherwise you are discriminating and violating my right to equal protection of the law. If you are going to say we have to disestablish our laws, then you have to disestablish the practice of presumption within de facto courtrooms that is largely responsible for the unlawful enslavement of millions of Americans in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment. That enslavement is described below:

Presumption: Chief Weapon for Unlawfully Enlarging Federal Jurisdiction, Form #05.017
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

3. Explain what portions of the above are NOT “religious” and provide legally admissible evidence explaining WHY. Nearly all of the laws above are the same as found in current secular government “codes”. If you are going to say that any of our laws are religious, you will need to remove the same or similar statutes from the government’s code books, which would leave virtually NOTHING left for the de facto government to enforce. If the president can establish a

“don’t ask don’t tell” policy regarding homosexuality in the military, than would a “don’t ask and don’t tell” policy about where these laws came from be sufficient to appease you?

4. What if you regarded our de facto government as an ecclesiastical community? Church courts are perfectly legal and their judgments are NOT appealable. Wouldn’t you be interfering with our First Amendment religious practice to interfere with the enforcement of The Creator’s Laws within a church community?

Let’s look at the separation of church and state from a completely DIFFERENT angle. The Bible says Christians are the church. The church isn’t a building. See:

We Are the Church

<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Spirituality/ChurchTaxation/WeAreTheChurch.htm>

Black’s Law Dictionary defines the term “state” to mean all the people occupying a territory:

“State. A people permanently occupying a fixed territory bound together by common-law habits and custom into one body politic exercising, through the medium of an organized government, independent sovereignty and control over all persons and things within its boundaries, capable of making war and peace and of entering into international relations with other communities of the globe. United States v. Kusche, D.C.Cal., 56 F.Supp. 201 207, 208. The organization of social life which exercises sovereign power in behalf of the people. Delany v. Moralitis, C.C.A.Md., 136 F.2d 129, 130. In its largest sense, a “state” is a body politic or a society of men. Beagle v. Motor Vehicle Acc. Indemnification Corp., 44 Misc.2d 636, 254 N.Y.S.2d 763, 765. A body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government. State ex re. Maisano v. Mitchell, 155 Conn. 256, 231 A.2d 539, 542. A territorial unit with a distinct general body of law. Restatement, Second, Conflicts, §3. Term may refer either to body politic of a nation (e.g. United States) or to an individual government unit of such nation (e.g. California).

[...]

The people of a state, in their collective capacity, considered as the party wronged by a criminal deed; the public; as in the title of a cause, “The State vs. A.B.”
[Black’s Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 1407]

If all Christians are the church, and Black’s Law Dictionary defines the “state” as the people occupying a territory, then literal “separation of church and state” could only mean that Christians cannot be part of any secular government and may only live under a theocracy. The Creator’s Law confirms this view:

“For our citizenship is in heaven, from which we also eagerly wait for the Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ”
[Philippians 3:20, Bible, NKJV]

“These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off were assured of them, embraced them and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth.”
[Hebrews 11:13, Bible, NKJV]

“Beloved, I beg you as sojourners and pilgrims [temporarily occupying the world], abstain from fleshly lusts which war against the soul...”
[1 Peter 2:1, Bible, NKJV]

“Do you not know that friendship [and citizenship] with the world is enmity with God? Whoever therefore wants to be a friend for “resident”] of the world makes himself an enemy of God.”
[James 4:4, Bible, NKJV]

“And do not be conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind, that you may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God.”
[Romans 12:2, Bible, NKJV]

What remedy other than what is proposed in this document do you have that would allow Christians or people of other faiths to live in harmony with a pagan society that violates The Creator’s Laws? Without this document, the differences are irreconcilable and the First Amendment says you can’t force paganism codified in civil law against a non-consenting people who choose not to otherwise politically associate with you.

“The right to associate or not to associate with others solely on the basis of individual choice, not being absolute, ²⁰ may conflict with a societal interest in requiring one to associate with others, or to prohibit one

²⁰ § 539.

from associating with others, in order to accomplish what the state deems to be the common good. The Supreme Court, though rarely called upon to examine this aspect of the right to freedom of association, has nevertheless established certain basic rules which will cover many situations involving forced or prohibited associations. Thus, where a sufficiently compelling state interest, outside the political spectrum, can be accomplished only by requiring individuals to associate together for the common good, then such forced association is constitutional. ²¹ But the Supreme Court has made it clear that compelling an individual to become a member of an organization with political aspects, or compelling an individual to become a member of an organization which financially supports, in more than an insignificant way, political personages or goals which the individual does not wish to support, is an infringement of the individual's constitutional right to freedom of association. ²² The First Amendment prevents the government, except in the most compelling circumstances, from wielding its power to interfere with its employees' freedom to believe and associate, or to not believe and not associate; it is not merely a tenure provision that protects public employees from actual or constructive discharge. ²³ Thus, First Amendment principles prohibit a state from compelling any individual to associate with a political party, as a condition of retaining public employment. ²⁴ The First Amendment protects nonpolicy-making public employees from discrimination based on their political beliefs or affiliation. ²⁵ But the First Amendment protects the right of political party members to advocate that a specific person be elected or appointed to a particular office and that a specific person be hired to perform a governmental function. ²⁶ In the First Amendment context, the political patronage exception to the First Amendment protection for public employees is to be construed broadly, so as presumptively to encompass positions placed by legislature outside of "merit" civil service. Positions specifically named in relevant federal, state, county, or municipal laws to which discretionary authority with respect to enforcement of that law or carrying out of some other policy of political concern is granted, such as a secretary of state given statutory authority over various state corporation law practices, fall within the political patronage exception to First Amendment protection of public employees. ²⁷ However, a supposed interest in ensuring effective government

²¹ Lathrop v. Donohue, 367 U.S. 820, 81 S. Ct. 1826, 6 L.Ed. 2d 1191 (1961), reh'g denied, 368 U.S. 871, 82 S. Ct. 23, 7 L.Ed. 2d 72 (1961) (a state supreme court may order integration of the state bar); Railway Emp. Dept. v. Hanson, 351 U.S. 225, 76 S. Ct. 714, 100 L.Ed. 1112 (1956), motion denied, 351 U.S. 979, 76 S. Ct. 1044, 100 L.Ed. 1494 (1956) and reh'g denied, 352 U.S. 859, 77 S. Ct. 22, 1 L.Ed. 2d 69 (1956) (upholding the validity of the union shop provision of the Railway Labor Act).

The First Amendment right to freedom of association of teachers was not violated by enforcement of a rule that white teachers whose children did not attend public schools would not be rehired. Cook v. Hudson, 511 F.2d 744, 9 Empl. Prac. Dec. (CCH) ¶ 10134 (5th Cir. 1975), reh'g denied, 515 F.2d 762 (5th Cir. 1975) and cert. granted, 424 U.S. 941, 96 S. Ct. 1408, 47 L.Ed. 2d 347 (1976) and cert. dismissed, 429 U.S. 165, 97 S. Ct. 543, 50 L.Ed. 2d 373, 12 Empl. Prac. Dec. (CCH) ¶ 11246 (1976).

Annotation: Supreme Court's views regarding Federal Constitution's First Amendment right of association as applied to elections and other political activities, 116 L.Ed. 2d 997, § 10.

²² Rutan v. Republican Party of Illinois, 497 U.S. 62, 110 S. Ct. 2729, 111 L.Ed. 2d 52, 5 I.E.R. Cas. (BNA) 673 (1990), reh'g denied, 497 U.S. 1050, 111 S. Ct. 13, 111 L.Ed. 2d 828 (1990) and reh'g denied, 497 U.S. 1050, 111 S. Ct. 13, 111 L.Ed. 2d 828 (1990) (conditioning public employment hiring decisions on political belief and association violates the First Amendment rights of applicants in the absence of some vital governmental interest).

²³ Rutan v. Republican Party of Illinois, 497 U.S. 62, 110 S. Ct. 2729, 111 L.Ed. 2d 52, 5 I.E.R. Cas. (BNA) 673 (1990), reh'g denied, 497 U.S. 1050, 111 S. Ct. 13, 111 L.Ed. 2d 828 (1990) and reh'g denied, 497 U.S. 1050, 111 S. Ct. 13, 111 L.Ed. 2d 828 (1990).

Annotation: Public employee's right of free speech under Federal Constitution's First Amendment—Supreme Court cases, 97 L.Ed. 2d 903.

First Amendment protection for law enforcement employees subjected to discharge, transfer, or discipline because of speech, 109 A.L.R. Fed. 9.

First Amendment protection for judges or government attorneys subjected to discharge, transfer, or discipline because of speech, 108 A.L.R. Fed. 117.

First Amendment protection for public hospital or health employees subjected to discharge, transfer, or discipline because of speech, 107 A.L.R. Fed. 21.

First Amendment protection for publicly employed firefighters subjected to discharge, transfer, or discipline because of speech, 106 A.L.R. Fed. 396.

²⁴ Abood v. Detroit Bd. of Ed., 431 U.S. 209, 97 S. Ct. 1782, 52 L.Ed. 2d 261, 95 L.R.R.M. (BNA) 2411, 81 Lab. Cas. (CCH) ¶ 55041 (1977), reh'g denied, 433 U.S. 915, 97 S. Ct. 2989, 53 L.Ed. 2d 1102 (1977); Parrish v. Nikolits, 86 F.3d 1088 (11th Cir. 1996), cert. denied, 117 S. Ct. 1818, 137 L.Ed. 2d 1027 (U.S. 1997).

²⁵ LaRou v. Ridlon, 98 F.3d 659 (1st Cir. 1996); Parrish v. Nikolits, 86 F.3d 1088 (11th Cir. 1996), cert. denied, 117 S. Ct. 1818, 137 L.Ed. 2d 1027 (U.S. 1997).

²⁶ Vickery v. Jones, 100 F.3d 1334 (7th Cir. 1996), cert. denied, 117 S. Ct. 1553, 137 L.Ed. 2d 701 (U.S. 1997).

Responsibilities of the position of director of a municipality's office of federal programs resembled those of a policymaker, privy to confidential information, a communicator, or some other office holder whose function was such that party affiliation was an equally important requirement for continued tenure. Ortiz-Pinero v. Rivera-Arroyo, 84 F.3d 7 (1st Cir. 1996).

²⁷ McCloud v. Testa, 97 F.3d 1536, 12 I.E.R. Cas. (BNA) 1833, 1996 FED App. 335P (6th Cir. 1996), reh'g and suggestion for reh'g en banc denied, (Feb. 13, 1997).

Law Reviews: Stokes, When Freedoms Conflict: Party Discipline and the First Amendment. 11 JL & Pol 751, Fall, 1995.

Pave, Public Employees and the First Amendment Petition Clause: Protecting the Rights of Citizen-Employees Who File Legitimate Grievances and Lawsuits Against Their Government Employers. 90 NW U LR 304, Fall, 1995.

Singer, Conduct and Belief: Public Employees' First Amendment Rights to Free Expression and Political Affiliation. 59 U Chi LR 897, Spring, 1992.

and efficient government employees, political affiliation or loyalty, or high salaries paid to the employees in question should not be counted as indicative of positions that require a particular party affiliation.²⁸
[American Jurisprudence 2d, Constitutional law, §546: Forced and Prohibited Associations]

The founders of this de jure government aren't saying that they won't live with you, but simply that they can't be compelled to politically associate, to have legal domicile within, or to subsidize corrupted governments that compel them to violate The Creator's Laws and injure others. The First Amendment prohibits "compelled association". That is why it is the First Amendment. The most important thing you can do when associating to form a government is give those who don't want to associate the right NOT to participate. Lack of participation in turn, includes the right to not subsidize services and activities that they find objectionable by the payment of any kind of taxes. This is further described below:

Why Domicile and Becoming a "Taxpayer" Require Your Consent, Form #05.002
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

7.6.4 This is ridiculous. You can't have two governments sharing jurisdiction over the same subject matters and the same territory

Argument: This is ridiculous. You can't have two governments sharing jurisdiction over the same subject matters and the same territory. How are you going to arbitrate which government has jurisdiction: The de facto or the de jure government?

Rebuttal: We aren't suggesting that two governments, the de facto or the de jure, shall share simultaneous jurisdiction over the same thing or the same territory at the same time:

1. As we said earlier in section 7.6, almost all of the civil law enacted by de facto governments applies only on federal territory, within federal areas, or to officers of the de facto government of which neither we nor any of our Citizens are part. We neither seek nor want jurisdiction over these areas because no one who inhabits or maintains a domicile or residence in these areas has any rights, nor are they protected by the Bill of Rights. Those who do maintain a domicile in these areas have, for the most part, been deceived into doing so. Our Citizens are informed enough to ensure that they do not misrepresent their status on government forms in such a way that they end up with a domicile in these areas.

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

2. The de facto government is the only one with criminal jurisdiction in any place where we choose to operate. By criminal jurisdiction, we don't mean civil law that has penalty provisions that appear criminal, such as the vehicle code or the Internal Revenue Code. These codes create so-called "crimes" under the terms of a franchise agreement that regulates the exercise of government franchises and therefore technically are not "crimes" in a classical sense. That is why they are not in the criminal or penal code.
3. Our de jure government and de jure courts will only deal with civil matters that require the consent of the litigants manifested by a choice of domicile or residence within our jurisdiction.
4. We will have exclusive civil jurisdiction over civil disputes between and among all of our domiciliaries and citizens that we will not share with the de facto government. In that sense, we will act as the equivalent of a form of binding

As to political patronage jobs, see § 472.

²⁸ Parrish v. Nikolits, 86 F.3d 1088 (11th Cir. 1996), cert. denied, 117 S. Ct. 1818, 137 L.Ed. 2d 1027 (U.S. 1997).

arbitration for consenting parties and our civil laws will bind only our own inhabitants. and those nonresident parties conducting commerce with our inhabitants and the business entities they own or control.

5. Our judgments will be binding against parties who have a domicile in the de facto government to the same extent as other foreign parties such as the IRS. IRS enjoys no jurisdiction over persons not domiciled on federal territory and consensually engaged in the “trade or business” franchise. Notices of Lien filed by the IRS in County Courthouses of the de facto governments across the country are foreign administrative demands that are filed illegally. If the de facto government can illegally file its foreign judgments in foreign jurisdictions, then we reserve the right to do so as well.
6. Nonresident persons involved in civil disputes with our Citizens may entertain suits in our courts under the longarm statutes within the state where the dispute occurs in a manner no different than the courts of de facto governments. Most civil disputes between two parties not sharing residence within the same jurisdiction require that the Defendant’s domicile is the usual place where suits must be initiated. Plaintiff’s therefore wishing to entertain suits against our citizens must therefore initiate and conduct the litigation within our Judicial Tribunal and if they don’t, the civil judgment of a de facto court may be unenforceable.

7.6.5 If you try to enforce your court judgments outside the de jure state or inside the de facto state, you may be prosecuted for “simulating legal process”

Argument: If you try to enforce your court judgments outside the de jure state or inside the de facto state, you may be prosecuted for “simulating legal process”. Aren’t you worried about that?

Rebuttal: “Simulating legal process” involves issuing judgments of courts that are either not lawfully established or recording judgments of these courts improperly in foreign jurisdictions. Our courts are lawfully established and we have legal evidence to prove it maintained by our Recorder.

Some de facto states, such as Texas, have enacted statutes which criminalize simulating legal process. Ironically, these same states themselves are:

1. Simulating legal process outside of their territorial jurisdiction over borrowed federal territory.
2. Enforcing judgments of de facto courts that are only lawful over domiciliaries of federal territory outside of federal territory and inside the exclusive jurisdiction of the republic.
3. Unlawfully allowing franchises such as income taxes, driver’s licenses, and marriage licenses to be illegally enforced outside of federal territory.

The above infractions of “simulating legal process” are exhaustively analyzed in the following documents which we encourage you to rebut:

1. *Government Conspiracy to Destroy the Separation of Powers, Form #05.023*
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
2. *Federal Enforcement Authority Within States of the Union, Form #05.032*
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
3. *Why All Statutory Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons, Form #05.037*
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
4. *Corporatization and Privatization of the Government, Form #05.024*
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
5. *State Income Taxes, Form #05.031*
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

If you are going to try to prosecute us for simulating legal process, you are violating equal protection of the law and practicing “selective enforcement” if you do not also prosecute the de facto states for doing not only the same thing outside of federal territory, but doing it so habitually that it is pathetic.

We propose to prevent any of our Citizens, officers, employees, or judges from being prosecuted for simulating legal process by ensuring that all of our judgments are filed as foreign judgments in strict accordance with the following:

1. Uniform Foreign Money-Judgments Recognition Act, 13 U.L.A. 149 (1986).
2. [Hague Convention on Foreign Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters](http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm)

8 AUTHORITIES OF LAW

The following subsections provide verified legal authorities on various subjects relevant to the content of this document. In addition to these cites, you may also wish to employ the following:

1. Famous Quotes about Rights and Liberty, Form #08.001
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
2. Sovereignty Forms and Instructions: Cites by Topic
<http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/FormsInstr-Cites.htm>

8.1 Sovereignty

*"You [Jesus] are worthy to take the scroll,
 And to open its seals;
 For You were slain,
 And have redeemed us to God by Your blood
 Out of every tribe and tongue and people and nation,
And have made us kings and priests to our God;
And we shall reign on the earth."*
 [Rev. 5:8-10, Bible, NKJV]

"Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord and He will lift you up [above your government]."
 [James 4:10, Bible, NKJV]

"We of this mighty western Republic have to grapple with the dangers that spring from popular self-government tried on a scale incomparably vaster than ever before in the history of mankind, and from an abounding material prosperity greater also than anything which the world has hitherto seen.

As regards the first set of dangers, it behooves us to remember that men can never escape being governed. Either they must govern themselves or they must submit to being governed by others. If from lawlessness or fickleness, from folly or self-indulgence, they refuse to govern themselves then most assuredly in the end they will have to be governed from the outside. They can prevent the need of government from without only by showing they possess the power of government from within. A sovereign cannot make excuses for his failures; a sovereign must accept the responsibility for the exercise of power that inheres in him; and where, as is true in our Republic, the people are sovereign, then the people must show a sober understanding and a sane and steadfast purpose if they are to preserve that orderly liberty upon which as a foundation every republic must rest."
 [President Theodore Roosevelt; Opening of the Jamestown Exposition; Norfolk, VA, April 26, 1907]

"In United States, sovereignty resides in people... the Congress cannot invoke the sovereign power of the People to override their will as thus declared."
 [Perry v. U.S., 294 U.S. 330 (1935)]

"Since in common usage the term 'person' does not include the sovereign, statutes employing that term are ordinarily construed to exclude it."
 [U.S. v. Cooper, 312 U.S. 600, 604, 61 SCt 742 (1941)]

"... The governments are but trustees acting under derived authority and have no power to delegate what is not delegated to them. But the people, as the original fountain might take away what they have delegated and intrust to whom they please. ...The sovereignty in every state resides in the people of the state and they may alter and change their form of government at their own pleasure."
 [Luther v. Borden, 48 U.S. 1, 12 LEd 581 (1841)]

"The Government of the United States is one of delegated powers alone. Its authority is defined and limited by the Constitution. All powers not granted to it by that instrument are reserved to the States or the people."
[United States v. Cruikshank, [92 U.S. 542](#) (1875)]

"Quod meum est sine me auferri non potest.
What is mine [sovereignty in this case] cannot be taken away without my consent"
[Bouvier's Law Dictionary Unabridged, 8th Edition, pg. 2159]

"Derivativa potestas non potest esse major primitive.
The power [sovereign immunity in this case] which is derived cannot be greater than that from which it is derived."
[Bouvier's Law Dictionary Unabridged, 8th Edition, pg. 2131]

"Quod per me non possum, nec per alium..
What I cannot do in person, I cannot do through the agency of another [including a government]."
[Bouvier's Law Dictionary Unabridged, 8th Edition, pg. 2159]

"Nemo potest facere per obliquum quod non potest facere per directum.
No one can do that indirectly which cannot be done directly."
[Bouvier's Law Dictionary Unabridged, 8th Edition, pg. 2147]

8.2 Right of Self Government

"We of this mighty western Republic have to grapple with the dangers that spring from popular self-government tried on a scale incomparably vaster than ever before in the history of mankind, and from an abounding material prosperity greater also than anything which the world has hitherto seen.

As regards the first set of dangers, it behooves us to remember that men can never escape being governed. Either they must govern themselves or they must submit to being governed by others. If from lawlessness or fickleness, from folly or self-indulgence, they refuse to govern themselves then most assuredly in the end they will have to be governed from the outside. They can prevent the need of government from without only by showing they possess the power of government from within. A sovereign cannot make excuses for his failures; a sovereign must accept the responsibility for the exercise of power that inheres in him; and where, as is true in our Republic, the people are sovereign, then the people must show a sober understanding and a sane and steadfast purpose if they are to preserve that orderly liberty upon which as a foundation every republic must rest."
[President Theodore Roosevelt; Opening of the Jamestown Exposition; Norfolk, VA, April 26, 1907]

Mr. Logan: "...Natural laws can not be created, repealed, or modified by legislation. Congress should know there are many things which it can not do..."

"It is now proposed to make the Federal Government the guardian of its citizens. If that should be done, the Nation soon must perish. There can only be a free nation when the people themselves are free and administer the government which they have set up to protect their rights. Where the general government must provide work, and incidentally food and clothing for its citizens, freedom and individuality will be destroyed and eventually the citizens will become serfs to the general government..."
[Congressional Record-Senate, Volume 77- Part 4, June 10, 1933, Page 12522;
SOURCE: <http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/CitesByTopic/Sovereignty-CongRecord-Senate-JUNE101932.pdf>]

The right to be proceeded against only by indictment, and the right to a trial by twelve jurors, are of the same nature, and are subject to the same judgment, and the people in the several states have the same right to provide by their organic law for the change of both or either. Under this construction of the [176 U.S. 581, 605] amendment there can be no just fear that the liberties of the citizen will not be carefully protected by the states respectively. It is a case of self-protection, and the people can be trusted to look out and care for themselves. There is no reason to doubt their willingness or their ability to do so, and when providing in their Constitution and legislation for the manner in which civil or criminal actions shall be tried, it is in entire conformity with the character of the Federal government that they should have the right to decide for themselves what shall be the form and character of the procedure in such trials, whether there shall be an indictment or an information only, whether there shall be a jury of twelve or a lesser number, and whether the verdict must be unanimous or not. These are matters which have no relation to the character of the Federal government. As was stated by Mr. Justice Brewer, in delivering the opinion of the court in *Brown v. New Jersey*, 175 U.S. 172, 20 Sup. Ct. Rep. 77, 44 L. ed. --, the state has full control over the procedure in its courts, both in civil and criminal cases, subject only to the qualification that such procedure must not work a denial of fundamental rights or conflict with specific and applicable provisions of the Federal Constitution. The legislation in question is not, in our opinion, open to either of these objections.

[Maxwell v. Dow, 176 U.S. 581 (1900)]

"Go to the ant, you sluggard! Consider her ways and be wise, which, having no captain, overseer or ruler, provides her supplies in the summer, and gathers her food in the harvest, how long will you slumber, O sluggard? When will you rise from your sleep? A little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep--so shall your poverty come on you like a prowler [and government dependence], and your need like an armed man."

[Prov. 6:11, Bible, NKJV]

The determination of the Framers Convention and the ratifying conventions to preserve complete and unimpaired state self-government in all matters not committed to the general government is one of the plainest facts which emerges from the history of their deliberations. And adherence to that determination is incumbent equally upon the federal government and the states. State powers can neither be appropriated on the one hand nor abdicated on the other. As this court said in *Texas v. White*, 7 Wall. 700, 725, "The preservation of the States, and the maintenance of their governments, are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the National government." The Constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an indestructible Union, composed of indestructible States.' Every journey to a forbidden end begins with the first step; and the danger of such a step by the federal government in the direction of taking over the powers of the states is that the end of the journey may find the states so despoiled of their powers, or-what may amount to the same thing-so [298 U.S. 238, 296] relieved of the responsibilities which possession of the powers necessarily enjoins, as to reduce them to little more than geographical subdivisions of the national domain. It is safe to say that if, when the Constitution was under consideration, it had been thought that any such danger lurked behind its plain words, it would never have been ratified.

And the Constitution itself is in every real sense a law-the lawmakers being the people themselves, in whom under our system all political power and sovereignty XE "SOVEREIGNTY:Political power and sovereignty" primarily resides, and through whom such power and sovereignty primarily speaks. It is by that law, and not otherwise, that the legislative, executive, and judicial agencies which it created exercise such political authority as they have been permitted to possess. The Constitution speaks for itself in terms so plain that to misunderstand their import is not rationally possible. 'We the People of the United States,' it says, 'do ordain and establish this Constitution.' Ordain and establish! These are definite words of enactment, and without more would stamp what follows with the dignity and character of law. The framers of the Constitution, however, were not content to let the matter rest here, but provided explicitly-'This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; ... shall be the supreme Law of the Land.' (Const. art. 6, cl. 2.) The supremacy of the Constitution as law is thus declared without qualification. That supremacy is absolute; the supremacy of a statute enacted by Congress is not absolute but conditioned upon its being made in pursuance of the Constitution. And a judicial tribunal, clothed by that instrument with complete judicial power, and, therefore, by the very nature of the power, required to ascertain and apply the law to the facts in every case or proceeding properly brought for adjudication, must apply the supreme law and reject the inferior stat- [298 U.S. 238, 297] ute whenever the two conflict. In the discharge of that duty, the opinion of the lawmakers that a statute passed by them is valid must be given great weight, *Adkins v. Children's Hospital*, 290H261 U.S.

1 [525, 544](#), 43 S.Ct. 394, 24 A.L.R. 1238; but their opinion, or the court's opinion, that the statute will prove greatly or
2 generally beneficial is wholly irrelevant to the inquiry. *Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States*, 291H295 U.S. 495, 549,
3 550 S., 55 S.Ct. 837, 97 A.L.R. 947.
4 [Carter v. Carter Coal Co., [298 U.S. 238](#) (1936)]

6 THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

7 The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's
8 Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the
9 national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

10 First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

11 Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples
12 concerned;

13 **Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they**
14 **wish to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;**

15 Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or
16 small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed
17 for their economic prosperity;

18 Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of
19 securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

20 Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the
21 means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands
22 may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

23 Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

24 Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the
25 abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be
26 employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the
27 establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They
28 will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing
29 burden of armaments.

30
31 Franklin D. Roosevelt

32
33 Winston S. Churchill

34
35 Source: Samuel Rosenman, ed., *Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt*, vol.10 (1938-1950), 314.
36 [The Atlantic Charter, 1941; SOURCE: <http://usinfo.state.gov/usa/infousa/facts/democrac/53.htm>]

37
38 The obvious purpose of the statute is to protect existing Government, not from change by peaceable, lawful and
39 constitutional means, but from change by violence, revolution and terrorism. That it is within the power of the Congress to
40 protect the Government of the United States from armed rebellion is a proposition which requires little discussion.
41 **Whatever theoretical merit there may be to the argument that there is a "right" to rebellion against dictatorial**
42 **governments is without force where the existing structure of the government provides for peaceful and orderly**
43 **change.** We reject any principle of governmental helplessness in the face of preparation for revolution, which principle,
44 carried to its logical conclusion, must lead to anarchy. No one could conceive that it is not within the power of Congress to
45 prohibit acts intended to overthrow the Government by force and violence. The question with which we are concerned here

is not whether Congress has such power, but whether the means which it has employed conflict with the First and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution.

[. . .]

3. In three cases, we have considered the scope and application of the power of the Government to exclude, deport, or denaturalize aliens because of their advocacy or their beliefs. In United States ex rel. Turner v. Williams, 194 U.S. 279, we held that the First Amendment did not disable Congress from directing the exclusion of an alien found in an administrative proceeding to be an anarchist. "[A]s long as human governments endure," we said, "they cannot be denied the power of self-preservation, as that question is presented here." [341 U.S. 531] 194 U.S. at 294. In *Schneiderman v. United States*, 320 U.S. 118, and *Bridges v. Wixon*, 326 U.S. 135, we did not consider the extent of the power of Congress. In each case, by a closely divided Court, we interpreted a statute authorizing denaturalization or deportation to impose on the Government the strictest standards of proof. [Dennis v. United States, 341 U.S. 494 (1951)]

As to the objections made on the other side to our interpretation of the compact, that **it impugns *63 the right to the pursuit of happiness, which is inherent in every society of men, and is incompatible with these unalienable rights of sovereignty and of self-government, which every independent State must possess**, the answer is obvious: that no people has a right to pursue its own happiness to the injury of others, for whose protection solemn compacts, like the present, have been made. It is a trite maxim, that man gives up a part of his natural liberty when he enters into civil society, as the price of the blessings of that state: and it may be said, with truth, this liberty is well exchanged for the advantages which flow from law and justice. The sovereignty of Kentucky will not be impaired by a faithful observance of this compact in its true spirit. It does not prevent her from making any general regulations of police and revenue, which any other State may make; but it does prevent her from confiscating the property of individuals under the pretext of a mere modification of the law as to improvements made by occupying claimants. There can be no doubt that sovereign States may make pacts with each other, limiting and restraining their rights of sovereignty as to proprietary interests in the soil. Such conventions are not inconsistent with the eminent domain which the law of nations attributes to them. Here the sole object of the compact is perpetually to secure the vested rights of private individuals from violation by legislative acts. It is in furtherance of the most sacred duty which society owes to its members. And even if it stipulated a special restraint upon the legislative *64 power, in respect to the public revenue, it would not be the less obligatory. All the new States, on their admission into the Union, uniformly bind themselves not to tax the lands of the United States. Various other restraints upon their sovereign powers have been voluntarily consented to by the States: such, for example, as that contained in the act for the admission of Louisiana into the Union, which provides that all the legislative proceedings shall be conducted in the English language." [Green v. Biddle, 21 U.S. 1 (1823)]

Mr. Justice DOUGLAS, with whom THE CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice BRENNAN, and Mr. Justice FORTAS concur, dissenting.

The First Amendment, applicable to the States by reason of the Fourteenth ([Edwards v. South Carolina, 372 U.S. 229, 235, 83 S.Ct. 680, 683](#)), provides that 'Congress shall make no law * * * abridging * * * the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.' These rights, along with religion, speech, and press, are preferred rights of the Constitution, made so by reason of that explicit guarantee and *49 what Edmond Cahn in *Confronting Injustice* (1966) referred to as 'The Firstness of the First Amendment.'^{FN1} With all respect, therefore, the Court errs in treating the case as if it were an ordinary trespass case or an ordinary picketing case.

FN1. 'Where would we really find the principal danger to civil liberty in a republic? Not in the governors as governors, not in the governed as governed, but in the governed unequipped to function as governors. The chief enemies of republican freedom are mental sloth, conformity, bigotry, superstition, credulity, monopoly in the market of ideas, and utter, benighted ignorance. Relying as it does on the consent of the governed, representative government cannot succeed unless the community receives enough information to grasp public issues and make sensible decisions. As lights which may have been enough for the past do not meet the needs of the present, so present lights will not suffice for the more extensive and complex problems of the future. Heretofore public enlightenment may have been only a manifest desideratum; today it constitutes an imperative necessity. **The First Amendment, says Justice Black, 'reflects the faith that a good society is not static but advancing, and that the fullest possible interchange of ideas and beliefs is essential to attainment of this goal.'** (From [Feldman v. United States, 322 U.S. 487, 501, 64 S.Ct. 1082, 1088, 88 L.Ed. 1408](#) (dissenting opinion).)' Cahn, *supra*, p. 102.

[Adderley v. State of Fla., 385 U.S. 39, 87 S.Ct. 242 (U.S.Fla. 1966)]

8.3 Choice of Law

8.3.1 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b)

[IV. PARTIES](#) > Rule 17.

[Rule 17. Parties Plaintiff and Defendant; Capacity](#)

(b) Capacity to Sue or be Sued.

Capacity to sue or be sued is determined as follows:

(1) for an individual who is not acting in a representative capacity, by the law of the individual's domicile;

(2) for a corporation, by the law under which it was organized; and

(3) for all other parties, by the law of the state where the court is located, except that:

(A) a partnership or other unincorporated association with no such capacity under that state's law may sue or be sued in its common name to enforce a substantive right existing under the United States Constitution or laws; and

(B) [28 U.S.C. §§ 754](#) and [959\(a\)](#) govern the capacity of a receiver appointed by a United States court to sue or be sued in a United States court.

8.3.2 Rules of Decision Act, 28 U.S.C. §1652

[TITLE 28](#) > [PART V](#) > [CHAPTER 111](#) > § 1652

[§1652. State laws as rules of decision](#)

The laws of the several states, except where the Constitution or treaties of the United States or Acts of Congress otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in civil actions in the courts of the United States, in cases where they apply.

8.4 Supremacy of the Constitution as Law for Government

“And the Constitution itself is in every real sense a law-the lawmakers being the people themselves, in whom under our system all political power and sovereignty primarily resides, and through whom such power and sovereignty primarily speaks. It is by that law, and not otherwise, that the legislative, executive, and judicial agencies which it created exercise such political authority as they have been permitted to possess. The Constitution speaks for itself in terms so plain that to misunderstand their import is not rationally possible. ‘We the People of the United States,’ it says, ‘do ordain and establish this Constitution.’ Ordain and establish! These are definite words of enactment, and without more would stamp what follows with the dignity and character of law. The framers of the Constitution, however, were not content to let the matter rest here, but provided explicitly-‘This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; ... shall be the supreme Law of the Land.’ (Const. art. 6, cl. 2.) The supremacy of the Constitution as law is thus declared without qualification. That supremacy is absolute; the supremacy of a statute enacted by Congress is not absolute but conditioned upon its being made in pursuance of the Constitution. And a judicial tribunal, clothed by that instrument with complete judicial power, and, therefore, by the very nature of the power, required to ascertain and apply the law to the facts in every case or proceeding properly brought for adjudication, must apply the supreme law and reject the inferior statute whenever the two conflict. In the discharge of that duty, the opinion of the lawmakers that a statute passed by them is valid must be given great weight, Adkins v. Children’s Hospital, [261 U.S. 525, 544](#), 43 S.Ct. 394, 24 A.L.R. 1238; but their opinion, or the court’s opinion, that the statute will prove greatly or generally beneficial is wholly irrelevant to the inquiry. Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States, [295 U.S. 495, 549](#), 550 S., 55 S.Ct. 837, 97 A.L.R. 947.”

[Carter v. Carter Coal Co., [298 U.S. 238](#) (1936)]

8.5 Legislative Jurisdiction

“It is no longer open to question that the general government, unlike the states, Hammer v. Dagenhart, [247 U.S. 251, 275](#), 38 S.Ct. 529, 3 A.L.R. 649, Ann.Cas.1918E 724, possesses no inherent power in respect of the internal affairs of the states; and emphatically not with regard to legislation.”

[Carter v. Carter Coal Co., [298 U.S. 238](#), 56 S.Ct. 855 (1936)]

"The difficulties arising out of our dual form of government and the opportunities for differing opinions concerning the relative rights of state and national governments are many; but for a very long time this court has steadfastly adhered to the doctrine that the taxing power of Congress does not extend to the states or their political subdivisions. The same basic reasoning which leads to that conclusion, we think, requires like limitation upon the power which springs from the bankruptcy clause. *United States v. Butler*, supra." [Ashton v. Cameron County Water Improvement District No. 1, 298 U.S. 513; 56 S.Ct. 892 (1936)]

8.6 Due Process

"Due process of law is violated when the government vindictively attempts to penalize a person for exercising a protected statutory or constitutional right." [United States v. Conkins, 9 F.3d 1377, 1382 (9th Cir. 1993)]

"No judgment of a court is due process of law, if rendered without jurisdiction in the court, or without notice to the party." Scott v. McNeal, 154 U.S. 34, 46, 38 S. L. ed. 896, 901, 14 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1108. No state can, by any tribunal or representative, render nugatory a provision of the supreme law. And if the conclusiveness of a judgment of decree in a court of one state is questioned in a court of another government, Federal or state, it is open, under proper averments, to inquire whether the court rendering the decree or judgment had jurisdiction to render it." [Old Wayne Mut. L. Assoc. v. McDonough, 204 U.S. 8, 27 S. Ct. 236 (1907)]

Due process does not require that one charged with a criminal offense shall be called upon the plead in his own behalf when he is represented by counsel who undertakes to act for him. Especially is this true, when as here, it is shown that the petitioner understood the charge against him, the nature and consequence of the plea in his behalf, and no prejudice is shown. See *Garland v. State of Washington*, 232 U.S. 642, 34 S. Ct. 456, 58 L. Ed. 772; *United States v. Denniston*, 2 Cir., 89 F.2d 696, 110 A.L.R. 1296, certiorari denied 301 U.S. 709, 57 S. Ct. 943, 81 L. Ed. 1362; Annotation 110 A.L.R. 1300. Due process does not depend upon any such requirements. See *Betts v. Brady*, 316 U.S. 455, 62 S. Ct. 1252, 86 L. Ed. 1595; *Screws v. United States*, 325 U.S. 91, 65 S. Ct. 1031, 89 L. Ed. 1495, 162 A.L.R. 1330.

Petitioner invokes Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, 18 U.S.C.A., which provides that an "arraignment shall be conducted in open court and shall consist of reading the indictment or information to the defendant or stating to him the substance of the charge and calling on him to plead thereto. * * * He says in effect that failure to call upon him to plead out of his own mouth deprived the court of jurisdiction to impose the sentence. Obviously, arraignment in accordance with Rule 10 is intended to be a safeguard for due process - a pattern for a fair hearing. It is only when failure to observe this safeguard amounts to denial of due process, that the court is deprived of jurisdiction. The fair administration of criminal justice does not depend upon any such procedural niceties. See *Garland v. State of Washington*, supra; *United States v. Denniston*, supra. [Merritt v. Hunter, C.A. Kansas, 170 F.2d 739 (10th Cir, 1948)]

Exactly what due process of law requires in the assessment and collection of general taxes has never been decided by this court, although we have had frequent occasion to hold that, in proceedings for the condemnation of land under the laws of eminent domain, or for the imposition of special taxes for local improvements, notice to the owner at some stage of the proceedings, as well as an opportunity to defend, is essential. [Cites omitted.] But laws for the assessment and collection of general taxes stand upon a somewhat different footing, and are construed with the utmost liberality, sometimes even to the extent of holding that no notice whatever is necessary. Due process of law was well defined by Mr. Justice Field in *Hagar v. Reclamation Dist.*, No. 108, 111 U.S. 701, 28 L.Ed. 569, 4 Sup.Ct.Rep. 663, in the following words: "It is sufficient to observe here, that by 'due process' is meant one which, following the forms of law, is appropriate to the case, and just to the parties to be affected. It must be pursuant in the ordinary mode prescribed by the law; it must be adapted too the end to be attained; and wherever it is necessary for the protection of the parties, it must give them an opportunity to be heard respecting the justice of the judgment sought. The clause in question means, therefore, that there can be no proceeding against life, liberty, or property which may result in deprivation of either, without the observance of those general rules established in our system of jurisprudence for the security of private rights."

Under the Fourth Amendment, the legislature is bound to provide a method for the assessment and collection of taxes that shall not be inconsistent with natural justice; but it is not bound to provide that the particular steps of a procedure for the collection of such taxes shall be proved by written evidence; and it may properly impose upon the taxpayer the burden of showing that in a particular case the statutory method was not observed." [Turpin v. Lemon, 187 U.S. 51; 23 S.Ct. 20 (1902)]

In *Caldwell v. Texas*, [137 U.S. 692](#), 34 L. ed. 816, 11 Sup. Ct. Rep. 224, it was held that no state can deprive particular persons or classes of persons of equal and impartial justice under the law, without violating the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and that due process of law, within the meaning of the Constitution, is secured when the laws operate on all alike, and no one is subjected to partial or arbitrary exercise of the powers of government.

In *Leeper v. Texas*, [139 U.S. 462, 467](#), 35 S. L. ed. 225, 226, 11 Sup. Ct. Rep. 577, it was said 'that by the Fourteenth Amendment the powers of states in dealing with crime within their borders are not limited, except that no state can deprive particular persons, or class of persons, of equal and impartial justice under the law; that law in its regular course of administration through courts of justice is due process, and when secured by the law of the state the constitutional requirement is satisfied; and that due process is so secured by laws operating on all alike, and not subjecting the individual to the arbitrary exercise of the powers of government unrestrained by the established principles of private right and distributive justice. *Hurtado v. California*, [110 U.S. 516, 535](#), 28 S. L. ed. 232, 238, 4 Sup. Ct. Rep. 111, 292, and cases cited.' See also, for statement [[176 U.S. 581, 604](#)] as to due process of law, the cases of *Davidson v. New Orleans*, [96 U.S. 97](#), 24 L. ed. 616; *Hagar v. Reclamation Dist. No. 108*, [111 U.S. 701, 707](#), 28 S. L. ed. 569, 4 Sup. Ct. Rep. 663. [[Maxwell v. Dow](#), [176 U.S. 581 \(1900\)](#)]

8.7 Challenging Federal Jurisdiction

"But when a judge knows that he lacks jurisdiction, or acts in the face of clearly valid statutes or case law expressly depriving him of jurisdiction, judicial immunity is lost. See *Bradley v. Fisher*, 80 U.S. (13 Wall.) at 351 ("when the want of jurisdiction is known to the judge, no excuse is permissible"); *Turner v. Raynes*, 611 F.2d 92, 95 (5th Cir. 1980) (Stump is consistent with the view that "a clearly inordinate exercise of unconferred jurisdiction by a judge-one so crass as to establish that he embarked on it either knowingly or recklessly-subjects him to personal liability")."
[*Rankin v. Howard*, 633 F.2d 844 (1980)]

"When it clearly appears that the court lacks jurisdiction, the court has no authority to reach the merits. In such a situation the action should be dismissed for want of jurisdiction."
[*Melo v. US*, 505 F.2d 1026 (8th Cir, 1974)]

"No judgment of a court is due process of law, if rendered without jurisdiction in the court, or without notice to the party." *Scott v. McNeal*, [154 U.S. 34, 46](#), 38 S. L. ed. 896, 901, 14 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1108. No state can, by any tribunal or representative, render nugatory a provision of the supreme law. And if the conclusiveness of a judgment of decree in a court of one state is questioned in a court of another government, Federal or state, it is open, under proper averments, to inquire whether the court rendering the decree or judgment had jurisdiction to render it."
[*Old Wayne Mut. L. Assoc. v. McDonough*, 204 U.S. 8, 27 S. Ct. 236 (1907)]

"Where there is no jurisdiction over the subject matter, there is, as well, no discretion to ignore that lack of jurisdiction. See *F.R.Civ.P. 12(h)(3)*, *supra* note 1. "
[*Joyce v. U.S.*, 474 F.2d 215 (3rd Cir., 1973)]

"Generally, a plaintiff's allegations of jurisdiction are sufficient, but when they are questioned, as in this case, the burden is on the plaintiff to prove jurisdiction. *McNutt v. General Motors Acceptance Corp.*, 1936, 298 U.S. 178, 80 L. Ed. 1135, 56 S. Ct. 780; *Welsh v. American Surety Co.*, 5 Cir. 1951, 186 F.2d 16; 5 C. Wright & A. Miller, *supra* § 1363 at 653."
[*Rosemond v. Lambert*, 469 F.2d 416 (5th Cir., 1972)]

"Rule 12(h) (3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that "whenever it appears by suggestion of the parties or otherwise that the court lacks jurisdiction of the subject matter, the court shall dismiss the action." A court lacking jurisdiction cannot render judgment but must dismiss the cause at any stage of the proceedings in which it becomes apparent that jurisdiction is lacking. *Bradbury v. Dennis*, 310 F.2d 73 (10th Cir. 1962), cert. denied, 372 U.S. 928, 83 S. Ct. 874, 9 L. Ed. 2d 733 (1963). The party invoking the jurisdiction of the court has the duty to establish that federal jurisdiction does exist, *Wilshire Oil Co. of Texas v. Riffe*, 409 F.2d 1277 (10th Cir. 1969), but, since the courts of the United States are courts of limited jurisdiction, there is a presumption against its existence. *City of Lawton Okla. v. Chapman*, 257 F.2d 601 (10th Cir. 1958). Thus, the party invoking the federal court's jurisdiction bears the burden of proof. *Becker v. Angle*, 165 F.2d 140 (10th Cir. 1947).

"If the parties do not raise the question of lack of jurisdiction, it is the duty of the federal court to determine the matter sua sponte. *Atlas Life Insurance Co. v. W.I. Southern Inc.*, 306 U.S. 563, 59 S. Ct. 657, 83 L. Ed. 987 (1939); *Continental Mining and Milling Co. v. Migliaccio*, 16 F.R.D. 217 (D.C. Utah 1954). Therefore, lack of jurisdiction cannot be waived and jurisdiction cannot be conferred upon a federal court by consent, inaction or

stipulation. *California v. LaRue*, 409 U.S. 109, 93 S. Ct. 390, 34 L. Ed. 2d 342 (1972); *Natta v. Hogan*, 392 F.2d 686 (10th Cir. 1968); *Reconstruction Finance Corp. v. Riverview State Bank*, 217 F.2d 455 (10th Cir. 1955).”
[*Basso v. Utah Power & Light Co.* 495 F.2d 906, 910 (10th Cir. 1974)]

“The lack of subject matter jurisdiction may properly be raised for the first time at the appellate stage.”
Rodriguez v. State, 441 So.2d 1129, 1135 (Fla. 3d DCA 1983).

[. . .]

This matter should have been determined by the trial court through application of the judge-made “primary jurisdiction” doctrine, recognized in *Florida, State ex rel. Shevin v. Tampa Electric Company*, 291 So.2d 45, 46 (Fla. 2d DCA 1974), which is designed and intended to achieve a “proper relationship between the courts and administrative agencies charged with particular regulatory duties.” *United States v. Western P. R. Co.*, 352 U.S. 59, 63, 77 S. Ct. 161, 1 L. Ed. 2d 126 (1956). In *Mercury Motor Express, Inc. v. Brinke*, 475 F.2d 1086 (5th Cir. 1973), the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit explicated the doctrine in terms distinctly pertinent to this matter when it was before the trial court:

..primary jurisdiction comes into play when a court and an administrative agency have concurrent jurisdiction over the same matter, and no statutory provision coordinates the work of the court and of the agency. The doctrine operates, when applicable, to postpone judicial consideration of a case to administrative determination of important questions involved by an agency with special competence in the area. It does not defeat the court’s jurisdiction over the case, but coordinates the work of the court and the agency by permitting the agency to rule first and giving the court the benefit of the agency’s views... 475 F.2d at 1091-1092.

“In the circumstances where the primary jurisdiction doctrine is applicable, the judiciary, although possessing subject matter jurisdiction to pass upon the asserted claim, stays its hand and defers to the administrative agency in order to maintain uniformity at that level or to bring specialized expertise to bear upon the disputed issues. Cf. *Northeast Airlines, Inc. v. Weiss*, 113 So.2d 884 (Fla. 3d DCA 1959). Thus, here, where it cannot be questioned that the trial court was invested with subject matter jurisdiction to entertain the action cast in terms of a contractual debt owed by HTD to HPSC, application of the primary jurisdiction principle simply would have required the trial court to abate the proceeding until such time as an order was issued by the PSC, pursuant to its powers conferred by section 367.101, Florida Statutes, determining the justness and reasonableness of the facility expansion charge. The proceeding in the lower court, of course, would have been delayed pending the PSC’s action and judicial review, if sought, of its order. Such delay, however, would have preserved the respective jurisdictions of the PSC and the trial court.”
[*Hill Top Developers v. Holiday Pines Service Corp.*, 478 So.2d. 368 (Fla 2nd DCA 1985)]

“Jurisdiction is fundamental, and as heretofore pointed out, must be continuing in the court throughout the proceeding, because it is jurisdiction alone that gives the court power to hear, determine and pronounce judgment upon the issues before it.”
[*In Re Cavitt*, 47 Cal.App.2d 698, 701, 118 P.2d 846]

It is fundamental that a court, whether it is a trial or appellate court, has the jurisdiction to determine its own jurisdiction. (In *re Grove Street*, 61 Cal. 438; *Clary v. Hoagland*, 6 Cal. 685; *Cohen v. Barrett*, 5 Cal. 195; In *re Meisner*, 30 Cal. App. 2d 290 [86 P.2d 124]; In *re Wyatt*, 114 Cal. App. 557 [300 P. 132]; *Fitzpatrick v. Sonoma County*, 97 Cal. App. 588 [276 P. 113]; In *re Tassey*, 81 Cal. App. 287 [253 P. 948]; *Dillon v. Dillon*, 45 Cal. App. 191 [187 P. 27]; 21 C.J.S., Courts, § 113.) The general rule is stated in 21 *Corpus Juris Secundum*, Courts, section 113. “Every court has judicial power to hear and determine, or inquire into, the question of its own jurisdiction, both as to parties and as to subject matter, and to decide all questions, whether of law or fact, the decision of which is necessary to determine the question of jurisdiction.” And as a necessary corollary to that proposition it has jurisdiction to decide the jurisdictional question wrongly as well as rightly. (*Portnoy v. Superior Court*, 20 Cal. 2d 375 [125 P.2d 487]; In *re Bell*, 19 Cal. 2d 488 [122 P.2d 22]; *Truck Owners etc., Inc. v. Superior Court*, 194 Cal. 146 [228 P. 19]; *Morehouse v. Superior Court*, 124 Cal. App. 38 [12 P.2d 133].)
[*Rescue Army v. Municipal Court*, 28 Cal. 2d 460, 171 P.2d 8 (Cal. 06/26/1946)]

8.8 Void judgments

“A judgment rendered in violation of due process is void in the rendering State and is not entitled to full faith and credit elsewhere. *Pennoy v. Neff*, 95 U.S. 714, 732-733 (1878).”
[*World-Wide Volkswagen Corp. v. Woodson*, 444 U.S. 286 (1980)]

8.9 Constitutional Questions

The Court of Appeals ruled that petitioners had not tendered a substantial constitutional claim and ordered dismissal of the entire action for want of subject matter jurisdiction. The principle applied by the Court of Appeals - that a "substantial" question was necessary to support jurisdiction - was unexceptionable under prior cases. Over the years this Court has repeatedly held that the federal courts are without power to entertain claims otherwise within their jurisdiction if they are "so attenuated and unsubstantial as to be absolutely devoid of merit," *Newburyport Water Co. v. Newburyport*, [193 U.S. 561, 579](#) (1904); "wholly insubstantial," *Bailey v. Patterson*, [369 U.S. 31, 33](#) (1962); "obviously frivolous," *Hannis Distilling Co. v. Baltimore*, [216 U.S. 285, 288](#) (1910); "plainly unsubstantial," *Levering & Garrigues Co. v. Morrin*, [289 U.S. 103, 105](#) (1933); or "no longer open to discussion," *McGivra v. Ross*, [215 U.S. 70, 80](#) (1909). One of the principal decisions on the subject, *Ex parte Poresky*, [290 U.S. 30, 31](#) -32 (1933), held, first, that "[i]n the absence of diversity of citizenship, it is essential to jurisdiction that a substantial federal question should be presented"; second, that a three-judge court was not necessary to pass upon this initial question of jurisdiction; and third, that "[t]he question may be plainly unsubstantial, either because it is 'obviously without merit' or because 'its unsoundness so clearly results from the previous decisions of this court as to foreclose the subject and leave no room for the inference that the question sought to be raised can be the subject of controversy.'" *Levering & Garrigues Co. v. Morrin*, *supra*; *Hannis Distilling Co. v. Baltimore*, [216 U.S. 285, 288](#); *McGivra v. Ross*, [215 U.S. 70, 80](#)."

Only recently this Court again reviewed this general question where it arose in the context of convening a three-judge court under 28 U.S.C. 2281:

"'Constitutional insubstantiality' for this purpose has been equated with such concepts as 'essentially fictitious,' *Bailey v. Patterson*, [369 U.S., at 33](#); 'wholly insubstantial,' *ibid.*; 'obviously frivolous,' *Hannis Distilling Co. v. Baltimore*, [216 U.S. 285, 288](#) (1910); and 'obviously without merit,' *Ex parte Poresky*, [290 U.S. 30, 32](#) (1933). The limiting words 'wholly' and 'obviously' have cogent legal significance. In the context of the effect of prior decisions upon the substantiality of constitutional claims, those words import that claims are constitutionally [\[415 U.S. 528, 538\]](#) insubstantial only if the prior decisions inescapably render the claims frivolous; previous decisions that merely render claims of doubtful or questionable merit do not render them insubstantial for the purposes of 28 U.S.C. 2281. A claim is insubstantial only if "its unsoundness so clearly results from the previous decisions of this court as to foreclose the subject and leave no room for the inference that the questions sought to be raised can be the subject of controversy.'" *Ex parte Poresky*, *supra*, at 32, quoting from *Hannis Distilling Co. v. Baltimore*, *supra*, at 288; see also *Levering & Garrigues Co. v. Morrin*, [289 U.S. 103, 105](#) -106 (1933); *McGivra v. Ross*, [215 U.S. 70, 80](#) (1909)." *Goosby v. Osser*, [409 U.S. 512, 518](#) (1973).

The substantiality doctrine as a statement of jurisdictional principles affecting the power of a federal court to adjudicate constitutional claims has been questioned, *Bell v. Hood*, [327 U.S. 678, 683](#) (1946), and characterized as "more ancient than analytically sound," *Rosado v. Wyman*, *supra*, at 404. But it remains the federal rule and needs no re-examination here, for we are convinced that within accepted doctrine petitioners' complaint alleged a constitutional claim sufficient to confer jurisdiction on the District Court to pass on the controversy.

Jurisdiction is essentially the authority conferred by Congress to decide a given type of case one way or the other. *The Fair v. Kohler Die Co.*, [228 U.S. 22, 25](#) (1913). Here, 1343 (3) and 1983 unquestionably authorized federal courts to entertain suits to redress the deprivation, under color of state law, of constitutional rights. It is also plain that the complaint formally alleged such a deprivation. The District Court's jurisdiction, a matter for threshold determination, turned [\[415 U.S. 528, 539\]](#) on whether the question was too insubstantial for consideration.

In *Dandridge v. Williams*, [397 U.S. 471](#) (1970), AFDC recipients challenged the Maryland maximum grant regulation on equal protection grounds. We held that the issue should be resolved by inquiring whether the classification had a rational basis. Finding that it did, we sustained the regulation. But *Dandridge* evinced no intention to suspend the operation of the Equal Protection Clause in the field of social welfare law. State laws and regulations must still "be rationally based and free from invidious discrimination." *Id.*, at 487. See *Jefferson v. Hackney*, [406 U.S. 535, 546](#) (1972); *Carter v. Stanton*, [405 U.S. 669, 671](#) (1972); cf. *San Antonio School District v. Rodriguez*, [411 U.S. 1](#) (1973).

Judged by this standard, we cannot say that the equal protection issue tendered by the complaint was either frivolous or so insubstantial as to be beyond the jurisdiction of the District Court. We are unaware of any cases in this Court specifically dealing with this or any similar regulation and settling the matter one way or the other. [6](#) Nor is it immediately obvious to us from the face of the complaint that recouping emergency rent payments from future welfare disbursements, which petitioners argue deprived needy children because of parental default, was so patently rational as to require no meaningful consideration. [\[Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528 \(1974\)\]](#)

8.10 Article III Courts

"The judicial Power" created by Article III, § 1, of the Constitution is not whatever judges choose to do, see *Valley Forge Christian College v. Americans United for Separation of Church and State, Inc.*, 454 U.S. 464, 487, 102 S.Ct. 752, 70 L.Ed.2d 700 (1982); cf. *Grupo Mexicano de Desarrollo, S.A. v. Alliance Bond Fund, Inc.*, 527 U.S. 308, 332-333, 119 S.Ct. 1961, 144 L.Ed.2d 319 (1999), or even whatever Congress chooses to assign them, see *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 576-577, 112 S.Ct. 2130, 119 L.Ed.2d 351 (1992); *Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Inc. v. Waterman S.S. Corp.*, 333 U.S. 103, 110-114, 68 S.Ct. 431, 92 L.Ed. 568 (1948). It is the power to act in the manner traditional for English and American courts. One of the most obvious limitations imposed by that requirement is that judicial action must be governed by standard, by rule. Laws promulgated by the Legislative Branch can be inconsistent, illogical, and ad hoc; law pronounced by the courts must be principled, rational, and based upon reasoned distinctions."

[*Vieth v. Jubelirer* 541 U.S. 267, 277-278, 124 S.Ct. 1769, 1776 - 1777 (U.S.Pa.,2004)]

Petitioners, however, underestimate the importance of this Court's time-honored reading of the Constitution as giving Congress wide discretion to assign the task of adjudication in cases arising under federal law to legislative tribunals. See, e.g., *American Insurance Co. v. Canter*, 1 Pet. 511, 546, 7 L.Ed. 242 (1828) (the judicial power of the United States is not limited to the judicial power defined under Article III and may be exercised by legislative courts); *Williams v. United States*, 289 U.S. 553, 565-567, 53 S.Ct. 751, 754-755, 77 L.Ed. 1372 (1933) (same).

[*Freytag v. C.I.R.* 501 U.S. 868, 889, 111 S.Ct. 2631, 2644 (U.S.,1991)]

We may here, in passing, notice that the distinction between district courts when sitting as courts of the territory, and when sitting as courts of the United States was fully developed and explained in the case of *Ex parte Gon-sha-yee supra*; that by section 629, Rev. St., the circuit courts of the United States are given jurisdiction of crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States; and that by the act organizing the territory of New Mexico, of September 9, 1850,

(9 St. 446) and the subsequent act of February 24, 1863, (12 St. 664,) organizing the territory of Arizona, the district courts of the latter territory were given the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States. It follows that as the circuit courts of the United States have jurisdiction over the crime of murder committed within any fort, arsenal, or other place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, so prior to 1885 the district courts of a territory had jurisdiction over the crime of murder committed by any person other than an Indian upon an Indian reservation within its territorial limits, and that such jurisdiction has not been taken away by the legislation of that year. The first contention of petitioner, therefore, cannot be sustained.

[*Ex parte Wilson* 140 U.S. 575, 578-579, 11 S.Ct. 870, 872 (U.S.1891)]

"*Levin v. United States (C.C.A.)* 128 F. 826, 830, 831. In that case, Judge Sanborn, in a very carefully drawn opinion, pointed out that **Congress cannot vest any portion of the judicial power granted by section 1 and defined by section 2 of the third article of the Constitution in courts not ordained and established by itself**; that the judicial power there granted and defined necessarily extended only to the trial of the classes of cases named in section 2; but that these sections neither expressly nor impliedly prohibited Congress from conferring judicial power upon other courts. 'Thus,' he says, 'the authority granted *567 to territorial courts to hear and determine controversies arising in the territories of the United States is judicial power. But it is not a part of that judicial power granted by section 1, and defined by section 2, of article 3 of the Constitution. Nevertheless, under the constitutional grant to Congress of power to 'make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory * * * belonging to the United States' (article 4, s 3), that body may create territorial courts not contemplated or authorized by article 3 of the Constitution, and may confer upon them plenary judicial power, because the establishment of such courts and the bestowal of such authority constitute appropriate means by which to exercise the congressional power to make needful rules respecting the territory belonging to the United States.'"

[*Williams v. U.S.*, 289 U.S. 553, 53 S.Ct. 751, (1933)]

"The distinction between public rights and private rights has not been definitively explained in our precedents.FN22 Nor is it necessary to do so in the present cases, for it suffices to observe that a matter of public rights must at a minimum arise "between the government and others." *Ex parte Bakelite Corp., supra, at 451, 49 S.Ct., at 413.FN23* In contrast, "the liability of one individual to another under the law as defined," *Crowell v. Benson, supra, at 51, 52 S.Ct., at 292*, is a matter of private rights. Our precedents clearly establish that only controversies in the former category may be removed from *Art. III* courts and delegated to legislative courts or administrative agencies for their determination. See *Atlas Roofing Co. v. Occupational Safety and Health Review Comm'n*, 430 U.S. 442, 450, n. 7, 97 S.Ct. 1261, 1266, n. 7, 51 L.Ed.2d 464 (1977); *Crowell v. Benson, supra*, 285 U.S., at 50-51, 52 S.Ct., at 292. See also Katz, *Federal Legislative Courts*, 43 Harv.L.Rev. 894, 917-918 (1930).FN24 Private-rights disputes, on the other hand, lie at the core of the historically recognized judicial power."

[*Northern Pipeline Const. Co. v. Marathon Pipe Line Co.*, 458 U.S. 50, 102 S.Ct. 2858 (1982)]

8.11 No man may be a judge in his own case

"The people of the United States erected their Constitutions, or forms of government, to establish justice, to promote the general welfare, to secure the blessings of liberty; and to protect their persons and property from violence. The purposes for which men enter into society will determine the nature and terms of the social compact; and as they are the foundation of the legislative power, they will decide what are the proper objects of it: The nature, and ends of legislative power will limit the exercise of it. This fundamental principle flows from the very nature of our free Republican governments, that no man should be compelled to do what the laws do not require; nor to refrain from acts which the laws permit. There are acts which the Federal, or State, Legislature cannot do, without exceeding their authority. There are certain vital principles in our free Republican governments, which will determine and over-rule an apparent and flagrant abuse of legislative power; as to authorize manifest injustice by positive law; or to take away that security for personal liberty, or private property, for the protection whereof of the government was established. An ACT of the Legislature (for I cannot call it a law) contrary to the great first principles of the social compact, cannot be considered a rightful exercise of legislative authority. The obligation of a law in governments established on express compact, and on republican principles, must be determined by the nature of the power, on which it is founded. A few instances will suffice to explain what I mean. A law that punished a citizen for an innocent action, or, in other words, for an act, which, when done, was in violation of no existing law; a law that destroys, or impairs, the lawful private contracts of citizens; a law that makes a man a Judge in his own cause; or a law that takes property from A. and gives it to B: It is against all reason and justice, for a people to entrust a Legislature with SUCH powers; and, therefore, it cannot be presumed that they have done it. The genius, the nature, and the spirit, of our State Governments, amount to a prohibition of such acts of legislation; and the general principles of law and reason forbid them. The Legislature may enjoin, permit, forbid, and punish; they may declare new crimes; and establish rules of conduct for all its citizens in future cases; they may command what is right, and prohibit what is wrong; but they cannot change innocence into guilt; or punish innocence as a crime; or violate the right of an antecedent lawful private contract; or the right of private property. To maintain that our Federal, or State, Legislature possesses such powers, if they had not been expressly restrained, would, *389 in my opinion, be a political heresy, altogether inadmissible in our free republican governments."

[Calder v. Bull, 3 U.S. 386, 1798 WL 587 (U.S. August Term 1798)]

"In Calder v. Bull, which was here in 1798, Mr. Justice Chase said, that there were acts which the Federal and State legislatures could not do without exceeding their authority, and among them he mentioned a law which punished a citizen for an innocent act; a law that destroyed or impaired the lawful private [labor] contracts [and labor compensation, e.g. earnings from employment through compelled W-4 withholding] of citizens; a law that made a man judge in his own case; and a law that took the property from A [the worker], and gave it to B [the government or another citizen, such as through social welfare programs]. 'It is against all reason and justice,' he added, 'for a people to intrust a legislature with such powers, and therefore it cannot be presumed that they have done it. They may command what is right and prohibit what is wrong; but they cannot change innocence into guilt, or punish innocence as a crime, or violate the right of an antecedent lawful private [employment] contract [by compelling W-4 withholding, for instance], or the right of private property. To maintain that a Federal or State legislature possesses such powers [of THEFT!] if they had not been expressly restrained, would, in my opinion, be a political heresy altogether inadmissible in all free republican governments;' 3 Dall. 388."

[Sinking Fund Cases, 99 U.S. 700 (1878)]

"No man is allowed to be a judge in his own cause, because his interest would certainly bias his judgment, and, not improbably, corrupt his integrity. With equal, nay with greater reason, a body of men are unfit to be both judges and parties at the same time; yet what are many of the most important acts of legislation, but so many judicial determinations, not indeed concerning the rights of single persons, but concerning the rights of large bodies of citizens? And what are the different classes of legislators but advocates and parties to the causes which they determine? Is a law proposed concerning private debts? It is a question to which the creditors are parties on one side and the debtors on the other. Justice ought to hold the balance between them. Yet the parties are, and must be, themselves the judges; and the most numerous party, or, in other words, the most powerful faction must be expected to prevail. Shall domestic manufactures be encouraged, and in what degree, by restrictions on foreign manufactures? are questions which would be differently decided by the landed and the manufacturing classes, and probably by neither with a sole regard to justice and the public good. The apportionment of taxes on the various descriptions of property is an act which seems to require the most exact impartiality; yet there is, perhaps, no legislative act in which greater opportunity and temptation are given to a predominant party to trample on the rules of justice. Every shilling with which they overburden the inferior number, is a shilling saved to their own pockets."

[Federalist Paper #10, James Madison]

We shall not retrace the ground so recently covered in the Sacher case, supra. In enforcing [Rule 42\(a\)](#), the Court in that case emphasized its duty to safeguard two indispensable conditions to the fair administration of criminal justice: (1) counsel must be protected in the right of an accused to 'fearless, vigorous and effective' advocacy, no matter how unpopular the cause in which it is employed; (2) equally so will this Court 'protect the processes of orderly trial, which is the supreme object of the lawyer's calling.' [343 U.S., at pages 13-14, 72 S.Ct. at page 457, Rule 42\(a\)](#) was not an innovation. It did not confer power upon district judges not possessed

prior to March 21, 1946. 327 U.S. 821. 'This rule,' the Advisory Committee on the rules of criminal procedure stated, 'is substantially a *14 restatement of existing law, Ex parte Terry, 128 U.S. 289 (9 S.Ct. 77, 32 L.Ed. 405); Cooke v. United States, 267 U.S. 517, 534 (45 S.Ct. 390, 394, 69 L.Ed. 767).' The pith of this rather extraordinary power to punish without the formalities required by the Bill of Rights for the prosecution of federal crimes generally, is that the necessities of the administration of justice require such summary dealing with obstructions to it. It is a mode of vindicating the majesty of law, in its active manifestation, against obstruction and outrage. The power thus entrusted to a judge is wholly unrelated to his personal sensibilities, be they tender or rugged. But judges also are human, and may, in a human way, quite unwittingly identify offense to self with obstruction to law. Accordingly, this Court has deemed it important that district judges guard against this easy confusion by not sitting themselves in judgment upon misconduct of counsel where the contempt charged is entangled with the judge's personal feeling against the lawyer.

Of course personal attacks or innuendoes by a lawyer against a judge, with a view to provoking him, only aggravate what may be an obstruction to the trial. The vital point is that in sitting in judgment on such a misbehaving lawyer the judge should not himself give vent to personal spleen or respond to a personal grievance. These are subtle matters, for they concern the ingredients of what constitutes justice. Therefore, justice must satisfy the appearance of justice.

Duly mindful of the fact that the exercise of the power of summary punishment for contempt 'is a delicate one, and care is needed to avoid arbitrary or **14 oppressive conclusions', this Court in Cooke v. United States, supra, without in the slightest condoning contemptuous behavior on the part of a lawyer, deemed it desirable that 'where conditions do not make it impracticable, or where the delay may not injure public or private right, a judge, called upon to act in a case of contempt by personal attack upon him, may, without flinching from his duty, properly *15 ask that one of his fellow judges take his place.' 267 U.S., at page 539, 45 S.Ct. at page 396.

The Government has vigorously pressed upon us the leeway that must be allowed to a trial judge in assessing the necessities of such a situation. We do not mean to imprison the discretion of judges within rigid mechanical rules. The nature of the problem precludes it. Nor are we unmindful of the fact that the ultimate finding of reprehensible misconduct by petitioner was sustained by the Court of Appeals. That great weight is to be given to the findings of fact by the two lower courts is a rule of wisdom in the exercise of the reviewing power of this Court. But in the enforcement of the rule it is important to discriminate between more or less subordinate facts leading to a judgment of their legal significance, and a conclusion-though concurred in by two courts-that may in fact imply a standard of law on which judgment on the case in its entirety is based. Baumgartner v. United States, 322 U.S. 665, 670-671, 64 S.Ct. 1240, 1243, 88 L.Ed. 1525; United States v. Appalachian Elec. Power Co., 311 U.S. 377, 403-404, 61 S.Ct. 291, 297, 85 L.Ed. 243. We are not intimating that the Court of Appeals was not justified in finding ample support for its conclusion that the trial judge was warranted in deeming petitioner's conduct as such contemptuous. The real issue is whether under the decision of the Cooke case such a ruling should have been made by the trial judge, or whether for the very purpose of vindicating justice for which the power of summary contempt is available, the determination of petitioner's guilt and the punishment properly to be meted out on a finding of guilt should have been made in the first instance by a judge not involved, as was this trial judge, in the petitioner's misconduct. [*Offutt v. U.S.*, 348 U.S. 11, 75 S.Ct. 11, (U.S. 1954)]

9 APPENDIX: FORMS

This chapter contains approved forms for use by the federal, state, city, and county components of this de jure government.

9.1 Citizen Protection Agreement

The Citizen Protection Agreement starting on the next page shall be signed and/or consented to by all those who participate in the de jure government as either volunteers, agents, officers, or employees.

Sovereignty Federation Government (SFG)
Citizen Protection Contract

Version 1.00, 3/19/08

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1 CITIZENSHIP OATH OR AFFIRMATION

Comes now, _____ (print your FULL legal birthname legibly), who desires to exercise his First Amendment right to politically associate with the de jure government of these United States of America. In consideration of the valuable protection afforded by this de jure government and its component de jure States and municipalities, I declare allegiance to the protection of the sovereign of this jurisdiction, which is the “state”, consisting of all the Sovereign People individually that make up this government, and not the de facto government that deceives, enslaves, and injures them.

“Allegiance and protection [by the de jure government from harm] are, in this connection, reciprocal obligations. The one is a compensation for the other; allegiance for protection and protection for allegiance.”

[Minor v. Happersett, 88 U.S. (21 Wall.) 162, 166-168 (1874)]

For the commandments, “You shall not commit adultery,” “You shall not murder,” “You shall not steal,” “You shall not bear false witness,” “You shall not covet,” and if there is any other commandment, are all summed up in this saying, namely, “You shall love your neighbor as yourself.”

“Love does no harm to a neighbor; therefore love is the fulfillment of the [ALL] law.”

[Romans 13:9-10, Bible, NKJV]

“Owe no one anything except to love [protect] one another, for he who loves another has fulfilled [ALL of] the law.”

[Romans 13:8, Bible, NKJV]

In return for the protection afforded by the de jure government, I agree to provide the following consideration as proof of my allegiance:

1. Loving fellow citizens of the de jure and de facto states by never deliberately injuring them in any way.
2. Contributing or donating my time and service in personally conducting the affairs of the government as an officer or employee as my time, circumstances, and abilities permit.
3. Participating in all elections of officers of the de jure government. I agree to vote in a way that is consistent with the legislative intent and purposes expressed herein and in the Sovereignty Federation Government Articles of Confederation.
4. Participating as a jurist when summoned to any de jure but not de facto judicial proceeding for jury service.
5. Devoting my personal time to learning about The Creator’s Law and man’s law in order that the law may teach me how to love and avoid hurting my neighbor and how to prevent others from doing the same in my service as a jurist, officer, or employee of the de jure government.
6. Attending law education classes held by the de jure government at least once per month for no less than two hours.

This act of political association does not constitute an intention to renounce my nationality or allegiance to the de jure United States of America or an act of expatriation as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1481. It does, however, constitute an intention to renounce any allegiance to the de facto government and not “state” that is supposed to serve the Sovereign people but in fact does not.

I agree that domicile within the jurisdiction of the de jure government is a privilege and not a right which I must earn, and that I may be expelled from domicile or residence within the de jure government at any time and thereby removed from the protection of this de jure government based on failure to abide by the laws of the de facto government or failure to faithfully satisfy my civic duties as a jurist, a voter, and an officer or employee of the de jure government.

It is my affirmation or oath of allegiance described in this section and my compliance with this protection contract that entitles me to be called a “citizen” under the laws of the de jure government. Should I be expelled from membership based on non-compliance with this agreement, I agree not to refer to myself as a “Citizen”, but rather a “non-citizen national” in relation to the de jure government with no domicile or residence within the de jure government.

The United States Constitution, Article 1, Section 10, prohibits any state from interfering with my right to contract. Consequently, any attempt to do any of the following by any de facto state, officer, employee, or court constitutes a violation of the United States Constitution and an injury to my protected rights.

- 1 1. Treat me as a “citizen”, “resident”, “inhabitant”, “U.S. person” (see 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30) or hold me accountable
2 for the responsibilities of these conditions. See:

Why Domicile and Income Taxes are Voluntary, Form #05.002

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

- 3 2. Impute a Taxpayer Identification Number or Social Security Number to me. These numbers may only be used by
4 persons who currently have a domicile on federal territory outside the de jure states of the Union. See:

Why It is Illegal for Me to Request or Use a Taxpayer Identification Number, Form #04.022

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

- 5 3. Identify me with the status of an “individual”. All “individuals” are public officers in the government serving within
6 the de facto U.S. government and not this de jure government. My allegiance to this de jure government is exclusive
7 and I can and will be expelled from this government if I maintain a domicile within any other government or partake of
8 franchises offered by any de facto government. See:

Why Your Government Is Either a Thief Or You Are a “Public Officer” for Income Tax Purposes, Form #05.008

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

9 “No servant can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will be loyal to
10 the one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and mammon.”
11 [Jesus [God] speaking in the Bible, Luke 16:13]

- 12 4. Enforce any franchise against me such as a income taxes, social insurance, driver’s license, marriage license, or
13 professional license. All such licenses are administered by civil laws that only have jurisdiction within federal territory
14 or against persons with a domicile on federal territory. See:

Government Instituted Slavery Using Franchises, Form #05.030

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

15 **2 SERVICES REQUESTED FROM GOVERNMENT**

16 The Fortieth Amendment, Section 5 authorizes privatization of specific government services. Consequently, I am required
17 as a Citizen to indicate which protection services that I want from the government. Below is a list of services identified in
18 the Fortieth Amendment subject to privatization. I have added my initial to the left of the specific services that I want and
19 am willing to consent to pay for. I understand that I may terminate or modify the subset of services that I select by giving
20 reasonable written notice at any time after becoming a Citizen without the consent of anyone in the government.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE SELECTED	
Initial	Service
	Civil Courts
	Traffic Courts
	Police
	Fire Protection
	Public School
	College and university
	Postal delivery

21 **3 PURPOSE OF GOVERNMENT**

22 I and the de jure government hold these absolute truths to be self evident:

- 23 1. That all civil governments are established to protect and serve the sovereign people who created them.

24 “The words ‘people of the United States’ and ‘citizens,’ are synonymous terms, and mean the same thing. They
25 both describe the political body who, according to our republican institutions, form the sovereignty, and who
26 hold the power and conduct the government through their representatives. They are what we familiarly call the
27 ‘sovereign people,’ and every citizen is one of this people, and a constituent member of this sovereignty. ...”
28 [Boyd v. State of Nebraska, 143 U.S. 135 (1892)]

29 “Having thus avowed my disapprobation of the purposes, for which the terms, State and sovereign, are
30 frequently used, and of the object, to which the application of the last of them is almost universally made; it is
31 now proper that I should disclose the meaning, which I assign to both, and the application, [2 U.S. 419, 455]
32 which I make of the latter. ***In doing this, I shall have occasion incidentally to evince, how true it is, that States***

1 and Governments were made for [and BY] man; and, at the same time, how true it is, that his creatures and
2 servants have first deceived, next vilified, and, at last, oppressed their master and maker."
3 [Justice Wilson, Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 Dall. (2 U.S.) 419, 1 L.Ed 440, 455 (1793)]

- 4 2. That the only legislative authority any righteous government can have is to prevent citizens from hurting each other
5 and to use the authority of law to impose NO OTHER DUTY or responsibility.

6 Love does no harm to a neighbor; therefore love is the fulfillment of [the ONLY requirement of] the law
7 [which is to avoid hurting your neighbor and thereby love him].
8 [Romans 13:9-10, Bible, NKJV]
9

10 "Do not strive with a man without cause, if he has done you no harm."
11 [Prov. 3:30, Bible, NKJV]
12

13 "With all [our] blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people? Still one thing
14 more, fellow citizens--a wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another,
15 shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take
16 from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to
17 close the circle of our felicities."
18 [Thomas Jefferson: 1st Inaugural, 1801. ME 3:320]

- 19 3. That all just authority of civil government derives from the consent of the governed and from no other source. See the
20 Declaration of Independence.

21 "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator
22 with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to
23 secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the
24 governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the
25 People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and
26 organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.
27 Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient
28 causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are
29 sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed."
30 [Declaration of Independence;
31 SOURCE: http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/declaration_transcript.html]

- 32 4. That the most important right protected by any just government is the right to be LEFT ALONE, and that no
33 government can or should do anything or provide any service that I did not expressly and explicitly request and consent
34 to in a written and not implied contract.

35 "The makers of our Constitution undertook to secure conditions favorable to the pursuit of happiness. They
36 recognized the significance of man's spiritual nature, of his feelings and of his intellect. They knew that only a
37 part of the pain, pleasure and satisfactions of life are to be found in material things. They sought to protect
38 Americans in their beliefs, their thoughts, their emotions and their sensations. They conferred, as against the
39 Government, the right to be let alone - the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by
40 civilized men."
41 [Olmstead v. United States, 277 U.S. 438, 478 (1928) (Brandeis, J., dissenting); see also Washington v.
42 Harper, 494 U.S. 210 (1990)]

43 The only exception to the above rule is when I violate a criminal law and have thereby injured the equal rights of a
44 fellow sovereign.

- 45 5. That presumption is a biblical sin (see Numbers 15:30, New King James Version) and that any government, lawyer, or
46 judicial tribunal that makes presumptions about me that are not substantiated by court-admissible evidence is:

47 5.1. Violating due process of law.

48 5.2. Establishing a state sponsored religion aimed at making itself a superior being in violation of the First
49 Amendment.

50 5.3. Engaging in a act of religion in violation of the First Amendment.

51 See:

Presumption: Chief Weapon for Unlawfully Enlarging Federal Jurisdiction, Form #05.017
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

- 52 6. That The Creator forbids us to submit to or choose a legal domicile or residence within any government that violates
53 The Creator's laws or interferes with those who wish to live exclusively under them. Domicile is a protection
54 franchise, and we cannot enter into any franchise or agreement with a government that violates The Creator's Laws:

1 ***"You shall make no covenant with them [foreigners], nor with their [pagan government] gods [or judges].***
2 ***They shall not dwell in your land [and you shall not dwell in theirs by becoming a "resident" in the process of***
3 ***contracting with them], lest they make you sin against Me [God]. For if you serve their gods [under contract***
4 ***or agreement or franchise], it will surely be a snare to you."***
5 ***[Exodus 23:32-33, Bible, NKJV]***
6

7 ***"Take heed to yourself, lest you make a covenant or mutual agreement [contract, franchise agreement] with the***
8 ***inhabitants of the land to which you go, lest it become a snare in the midst of you."***
9 ***[Exodus 34:12, Bible, Amplified version]***
10

11 ***"Do not walk in the statutes of your fathers [the heathens], nor observe their judgments, nor defile yourselves***
12 ***with their idols. I am the LORD your God: Walk in My statutes, keep My judgments, and do them; hallow My***
13 ***Sabbaths, and they will be a sign between Me and you, that you may know that I am the LORD your God."***
14 ***[Ezekial 20:10-20, Bible, NKJV]***

- 15 7. That the authority for the establishment of civil government within The Creator's Laws is the requirement to love our
16 neighbor. We cannot injure the equal rights of others and simultaneously love them.
- 17 8. That our rights are unalienable:
 - 18 8.1. That the only way rights can be unalienable is if they can't be bargained away through any franchise with the
19 government.
 - 20 8.2. The only place the government may lawfully offer franchises is to persons domiciled on federal territory not
21 protected by the Bill of Rights.
- 22 9. That no just government can or lawfully does possess any rights or abilities that the people themselves do not also
23 enjoy. Any assertion to the contrary amounts to the violation of equal protection, bestowing a title of nobility, the
24 establishment of a religion, and a government that is a pagan deity and a parens patriae rather than a servant and
25 protector of the people. This means that:
 - 26 9.1. We the people have sovereign immunity just like the government.
 - 27 9.2. We the people may not be expected to obey any law that the government and its officers and employees do not
28 also have a requirement to obey.
 - 29 9.3. We the people may impose laches and estoppel for acts or omissions by the government.
 - 30 9.4. Government may not criminalize non-payment for its services in the form of "taxes" because private businesses
31 can't.
 - 32 9.5. Government may not have a monopoly on any service it provides because private industry can't.
- 33 10. That no civil government may do any of the following without violating The Creator's Law:
 - 34 10.1. Compel anyone to select or maintain a domicile or residence within it in order to simply work, earn a living, or
35 conduct their financial affairs.
 - 36 10.2. Go into debt or make any citizen or resident within its jurisdiction surety for any public debt.
 - 37 10.3. Enforce its municipal laws outside its jurisdiction by abusing franchises such as a "trade or business" and twisting
38 definitions to deceive the public into believing that the franchise applies outside the government or outside the
39 District of Columbia.
 - 40 10.4. Create a fiat monetary system that is not based on some form of valuable commodity. The Federal Reserve must
41 be abolished.
 - 42 10.5. Establish or disestablish any church or religion, or favor one religion over any other.
 - 43 10.6. Involve itself in charity or insurance. This violates the exclusive jurisdiction given by The Creator to families and
44 churches over charitable causes. Acts of charity include but are not limited to Social Security, unemployment
45 insurance, food stamps, Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF), etc.
- 46 11. Any government that does not implement all of the principles summarized herein is a de facto government.

47 **4 MY STATUS**

48 In joining this de jure government as a sovereign Citizen, I declare that:

- 49 1. I regard man's laws as subordinate to The Creator's Laws. I put service to The Creator's Laws above either self or
50 man or any man-made government.
- 51 2. I consider justice and truth more important than personal profit or material wealth or personal security.
- 52 3. I agree and commit to diligently educate myself by regularly reading and studying The Creator's Laws.
- 53 4. I agree to regularly study, learn, and obey man's law and to use that knowledge to ensure that public servants of the de
54 facto and de jure governments remain accountable to us, who are the true sovereigns and "governing authorities"
55 within our system of Republican government. I will do this by reading [Great IRS Hoax](#) book and other free sources of

enacted law and judicial precedent. The purpose of reading these materials is so that I can learn how to love my neighbor out of obedience to the last six commandments of the ten commandments.

"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 is one of this people, and a constituent member of this sovereignty. ..."
[Boyd v. State of Nebraska, [143 U.S. 135](#) (1892)]

5. I agree to help educate all the people I know and come in contact with about everything that I learn by reading the above documents and participating in the de jure government as an officer, employee, or Citizen.
6. I am a person whose legal "domicile" is within the de jure government and not the de facto government. That domicile is within the Kingdom of Heaven because the Bible says that The Creator and no main or vain ruler created and exclusively owns the earth as demonstrated by Psalms 89:11-13, Deut. 10-14, and Isaiah 45:12. My King, my Savior, my Lawgiver, my Judge, and my ONLY protector is Jesus Christ and not any vain man or earthly government. I may not bow down to nor serve any other false gods, including governments, because this is idolatry. See the link and quote below for the reasons why this is:

<http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/Domicile.pdf>

"You shall have no other gods [including Kings or government] before Me. You shall not make for yourself a carved image—any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; you shall not bow down or serve them [governments or Kings]. For I, the Lord your God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generations of those who hate Me, but showing mercy to thousands, to those who love Me and keep My commandments."
[Exodus 20:3-6, Bible, NKVJ]

7. I am a "[nonresident alien](#)" under [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(B\)](#) and a "transient foreigner" on the earth. See: <http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Freedom/Sovereignty/Sovereign=Foreign.htm>
8. I am a "[stateless person](#)" within the meaning of [28 U.S.C. §1332\(a\)](#) immune from the jurisdiction of the [federal courts, which are all Article IV, legislative, territorial courts](#).
9. I am NOT:
- 9.1. A statutory "[U.S. Citizen](#)" as defined by the Federal Government in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#) who is domiciled on federal territory.
- 9.2. The "citizen of the United States" described in 26 CFR §1.6012-1(a), who has a requirement to file a federal income tax return. The "United States" described therein is defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10) and includes no de jure state of the Union.
- 9.3. A U.S. "[resident](#)" as defined by the Federal Government under [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#). All "residents" are "aliens" in the I.R.C., and I am not an "alien" and neither is a "nonresident alien" an alien.
- 9.4. A "[U.S. Person](#)" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#).
- 9.5. An "individual" with any earnings "effectively connected with a trade or business in the United States" under [26 U.S.C. §871\(b\)](#). All individuals are "aliens" and "nonresident aliens", as shown in 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3).
- 9.6. An "individual" with any earnings not connected with a "trade or business" under [26 U.S.C. §871\(a\)](#).
- 9.7. Federal "[employee](#)" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §3401\(c\)](#) and [26 CFR §31.3401\(c\)-1](#).
- 9.8. A person with any contracts in place, agency, or fiduciary duty with the federal government. Such contracts include but are not limited to the W-4, 1040, or SS-5 federal forms.

Instead, my earnings and all of my property is a "foreign estate" as described in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(31\)](#) and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Internal Revenue Code. Instead, I am a Secured Party to the Constitution as I do not live within the exclusive or general jurisdiction of the Federal Government but temporarily occupy (not "reside" or "inhabit" within) the 50 states of the Union. As such, the [Special Law](#) found in [Title 26](#) does not apply to me, which is confirmed by the Legislative Intent of the [16th Amendment](#). See [Great IRS Hoax](#), Sections 4.11 through 4.11.13 and 5.2.14 for overwhelming evidence supporting this firm conviction of mine.

10. I am a reasonable, responsible, patriotic, and open-minded individual who, like the de jure government, simply wants an honest and accountable government that diligently obeys and respects the [Constitution](#), enacted positive law, and does not try to enforce that which is not enacted positive law. Every American expects and deserves a government that respects the requirement for "consent" in every interaction between it and its inhabitants, including in the area of taxation (see <http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/Domicile.pdf>). The reason is that the Declaration of Independence says that all just powers of government are based on the "consent of the governed". Where there is no explicit, written, informed consent, there is no authority and nothing but tyranny and injustice. Because it is not respecting these limits

on its authority, then I cannot and will not subsidize or condone or aid any efforts which would conflict with these objectives with my earnings or my labor or my tacit consent or obedience:

"If money is wanted by Rulers who have in any manner oppressed the people, they may retain it until their grievances are redressed, and thus peaceably procure relief, without trusting to despised petitions or disturbing the public tranquility."
[Continental Congress, 1774; *Am. Pol.*, 233; *Journals of the Continental Congress, October 26, 1774*]

I understand that it is the policy of the de jure government not to provide legal advice or representation, but instead to teach and empower the Sovereign People themselves to manage their own legal affairs without the involvement of a corrupted legal or judicial or political profession. They do this by encouraging Citizen participation in every aspect of the affairs of this de jure government.

I understand that if I am ever to achieve the status of being a "sovereign" individual, then I must be willing and able to:

1. Educate myself as education is primary to understanding the law regarding the federal income tax.
2. Refuse to accept the vain and self-serving edicts of a judge or lawyer [who in most cases have illegal conflicts of interest in violation of [28 U.S.C. §144](#), [28 U.S.C. §455](#), and [18 U.S.C. §208](#)] to tell me what the law says, but instead to read it for myself and reach my own conclusions.
3. Trust my own education when I am reading and researching the law for myself.
4. As a free moral agent, I take complete and personal and exclusive responsibility for myself in all aspects of my conclusions and decisions as a result of my educational pursuits.
5. Apply what I have learned about the law to my specific situation and then to confidently challenge those who would question my conclusions by demanding that they prove me wrong by their presentment of Implementing Regulations published in the Federal Register to demonstrate the law and the facts properly and correctly.
6. Insist that those in both the de jure and de facto government are not above the law but are mere *servants* to their Master, We The People. Therefore, the servants must carry the [Burden of Proof](#) and any refutable proof must be reliable, probative, and substantial which is what an Implementing Regulation published in the Federal Register accomplishes.

5 FOREIGN RELATIONS WITH THE DE FACTO GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

5.1 Describing my Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status

Any interaction I might have with persons, businesses, or agencies in which I am called upon to document and describe my citizenship will make use of the forms indicated below to describe my status:

Sovereignty Education and Defense Ministry, Forms/Publications Page, Sections 1 through 1.13
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

5.2 Tax Returns and government correspondence directed at the De Facto Government

I understand that in relation to the de facto government, the de jure government does not prepare or assist in the preparation of tax returns nor advise Citizens to either file or not to file, and especially not for "taxpayers". Instead, filing of returns is entirely my decision and responsibility, should I choose to do so. I agree that if I submit any kind of "return" to the Internal Revenue Service, that the return will be on a MODIFIED or SUBSTITUTE form 1040NR or 1040NR-EZ and NOT on a form 1040 from this point forward and for any tax years which I request help from SFG for. I will use the Substitute for 1040NR return provided as Form #07.023 on the de jure government Website or my own substitute form rather than standard government forms, because these forms either misrepresent my status or create false presumptions about me that could prejudice my Constitutional rights. When or if I submit such forms to the IRS, I will NOT:

1. Indicate a tax liability. The amount owed must be zero.
2. Identify myself as a "taxpayer", a "citizen" (which is a person born in the District of Columbia or the territories of the United States), or a "resident" (which is an alien) under federal law
3. Take any deductions (under [26 U.S.C. §162](#)), exemptions, or credits (under [26 U.S.C. §32](#)).
4. Indicate any earnings in connection with a "trade or business", which is defined as a "public office" in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#).
5. Indicate any identifying number on the return.

I will do the above because SFG does not and cannot help “taxpayers”, and any of the above statuses could contribute to making me into a “taxpayer” engaged in a taxable activity called a “trade or business”. I agree to read chapter 4 of the [Great IRS Hoax](#) book, so that I can learn my correct citizenship status and rights, which is that of a “non-citizen national” under [8 U.S.C. §1452](#) and either [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(21\)](#) or [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(22\)\(B\)](#).

I also agree to:

1. Resign as Compelled Social Security Trustee as described below:

Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee, Form #06.002
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

2. Provide to the state and federal governments legal notice that I have legally divorced them and changed my domicile to the Kingdom of Heaven, which is here and now on this earth:

Legal Notice of Change in Citizenship/Domicile Records and Divorce from the United States, Form #06.005
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

I will NEVER again put any identifying number, whether it be an [SSN](#), [TIN](#), or EIN, on ANY correspondence or government form that I send to the federal or state or local government authorities. If the government sends me any correspondence or notice bearing an identifying number allegedly associated with me, I will dispute the number and renounce any connection as Trustee or fiduciary or beneficiary to any government program, entitlement, or benefit. I will do this because I may not accept the Mark of the Beast and may not fornicate with the beast by involving myself in “commerce” with it, as described in the following three articles:

1. *About SSNs/TINs on Tax Correspondence*, Form #07.017:
<http://sedm.org/Forms/Tax/AboutSSNs/AboutSSNs.htm>
2. *Who are “taxpayers” and who needs a “Taxpayer Identification Number”*, Form #05.013:
<http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/WhoAreTaxpayers.pdf>
3. *Social Security: Mark of the Beast*:
<http://famguardian.org/Publications/SocialSecurity/TOC.htm>

5.3 Withholding of taxes of the De Facto Government

I agree from this point forward *not* to voluntarily submit IRS Form W-4 or the equivalent state form to my private, non-federal employer except under duress because I am not an “employee” under the Internal Revenue Code. I will instead use the [Modified form W-8BEN](#) to control my withholding and submit it using the instructions contained in the pamphlet entitled [Federal and State Withholding Options for Private Employers](#). If I give my private employer anything, it will be to request *termination* of withholding as either an affidavit or an IRS Form [W-8BEN](#). The only circumstances where this requirement may be waived is any of the following:

1. My private employer threatens to fire me or not hire me for failure to submit a W-4. In this case, I will attach a statement to the W-4 indicating that I am under duress using the attachments provided in the pamphlet [Federal and State Withholding Options for Private Employers](#).
2. My private employer directs me unlawfully to use the WRONG form or not to use the attachments provided and I feel threatened about losing my job and unable to sue him as he rightfully deserves. In that case, I will file AMENDED/CORRECTED/SUBSTITUTE Form 4852’s at the end of the year zero’ing out his fraudulent income reports and leaving the IRS with no evidence upon which to base an assessment. I will use the directions located below for that purpose:
<http://sedm.org/Forms/Tax/FormW2/CorrectingIRSFormW2.htm>

5.4 Anti-Mole Provisions relating to De Facto Government

In the context of my relationship with this de jure government and its agents, officers, and employees, I hereby waive all rights and benefits that might accrue to me by virtue of asserting official, judicial, or sovereign immunity in relation to my participation as an officer or employee of any government other than this de jure government.

I agree never to provide any information about SFG or my involvement with SFG to any representative of any government other than this de jure government unless I am summonsed or subpoenaed and the summons or subpoena is signed by either a de facto state judge or a de facto district court judge who has demonstrated jurisdiction over the territory within which the

alleged crime was committed. In the event that I am ever properly summonsed or subpoenaed in any legal proceeding to answer questions about SFG or my involvement with SFG, I promise to:

1. Maintain a copy of this agreement.
2. Present this agreement to the appropriate parties as the only evidence I have about services provided to me by 'SFG' and others in affiliation with this group.
3. Have the inquisitor sign the Deposition Agreement posted on the SFG website at:
<http://sedm.org/Forms/Discovery/DepositionAgreement.pdf>
4. Require the inquisitor to answer the [Tax Deposition Questions](#) in their entirety with an Admit or Deny answer and to stipulate to admit the questions, supporting evidence, and answers into evidence in any trial involving me or the de jure government.
5. Have the inquisitor sign this SFG Citizen Agreement prior to asking questions and to send a certified copy of the signed document to SFG. I am not allowed to associate with and cannot be compelled to associate with anyone but an SFG Citizen in the context of law or taxation. This is guaranteed by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.
6. Never provide evidence or testimony unfavorable to 'SFG' and others in affiliation with this group to the government or in any legal proceeding.

Instead, I will claim "Fifth Amendment" in response to every question tendered to me about such matters. The reason that I can and must take the Fifth Amendment in answer to every question is because prior to answering such questions, I formed a sacred Contract (Citizen Agreement) with SFG that I would substitute myself in any judgment against SFG that uses adverse evidence I provided, and doing so makes me the main party of any investigation of SFG. This Citizen Agreement also makes me a part of SFG, and therefore a defendant in any such proceeding against SFG. Since the government cannot interfere with my right to contract (see [Article 1](#), Section 10 of the Constitution of the United States), then it cannot interfere with my status as a person affected by the investigation, and therefore cannot preclude me from claiming the Fifth Amendment in answer to every question. Neither can the government claim that by doing so, I am involved in any conspiracy to willfully commit any kind of crime by making such a contract, because:

1. The de jure government explicitly states that it cannot and does not involve itself in any unlawful activity.
2. The de jure government openly and frequently invites the government to rebut the overwhelming evidence of government wrongdoing which is the reason for its existence and has not yet gotten anyone in the government to credibly rebut any of the evidence.
3. My own personal experience and the experiences of others with whom I am in contact has consistently confirmed a willful pattern of cover-up, malice, and bad faith on the part of everyone in the government in respect to the very serious legal issues raised in the Tax Deposition Questions. Consequently, I am more inclined to trust and believe the research of the de jure government than to believe what appears to me to be a pack of thieves and liars running our government.

*"The king establishes the land by [justice](#); but he who receives bribes [or stolen loot] overthrows it."
[Prov. 29:4, Bible, NKJV]*

If questioned about my physical location during the time that I was talking with, emailing, serving, or donating to the de jure government, I will specify that all such events were conducted entirely outside of federal jurisdiction in a [foreign state](#) and are therefore irrelevant and not discoverable in any federal court. I can lawfully do this regardless of where the actual transaction occurred because this trick is also used in the Internal Revenue Code as well, in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(39\)](#) and [26 U.S.C. §7408\(c\)](#)) and the de jure government is entitled to equal protection of the laws.

I certify under penalty of perjury that if I am either presently or in the future employed with or receiving any financial or other benefit from the U.S. government, the government of any state of the Union, or any law enforcement or tax collection agency of the United States, that I will not submit any evidence, testimony, or information that might be unfavorable to 'SFG' and others in affiliation with this group or any of its Citizens to any law enforcement agency or court within the United States and that if I disregard this requirement, then I promise to be personally liable for the following:

- Pay the legal fees and personal time lost to 'SFG' and others in affiliation with this group and/or any Citizens, in defending themselves against such evidence, litigation, or testimony.
- Substitute myself as the adjudged party for any charges or criminal indictments that are based on evidence or testimony that I might provide.

6 PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

I agree not to engage in any of the activities specifically prohibited by the de jure government and indicated in section 4.4 of the Sovereignty Federation Government Articles of Confederation. SFG reserves the right to change the list of Prohibited Activities without notice to me.

7 BASIS FOR MY BELIEFS AND ACTIONS

I acknowledge that this de jure government is a society of law and not men. As such:

1. All remedies originate in the authority of The Creator's Law.
2. The only basis for reasonable belief about my duties as a Sovereign Citizen is what the law actually says.
3. I am not allowed to rely upon what any man says.
4. I may not enforce or implement any statute which is not enacted into positive law absent consent to be bound by it in writing. To do otherwise is to establish a state sponsored political religion. Statutes not enacted into positive law include Titles 26 and 42 of the U.S. Code. See:

Political Jurisdiction, Form #05.004

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

5. The validity of any statute enacted by men is to be decided by me as a public servant under the guidance of my Creator.

I understand that neither the de jure government nor any of its officers, agents, employees, etc are authorized to:

1. Guarantee or infer any specific result by virtue of using the educational materials and/or services available to its Citizens.
2. Share subjective opinions about the successfulness of using our materials.

The de jure government makes every possible effort to ensure the accuracy, appropriateness, usefulness of its materials, processes, and services. However, it has no control over how public servants, who are often malfeasant and not educated in the law, will respond to a petition for redress of grievances directed at remedying their illegal and injurious behavior. Any guarantees of particular results by either the de jure government or any agent, officer, or employee of the de jure government should be regarded as fiction, untrustworthy, and should not be relied upon as a basis for belief. The ONLY reasonable basis for belief about liability in the context of federal taxation that does not involve some form of "presumption", and therefore violation of due process, are:

1. Enacted positive law from the Statutes at Large.
2. Titles of the U.S. Code described in 1 U.S.C. §204 as "positive law".
3. The Rulings of the Supreme Court and not lower courts.
4. The Constitution of the United States of America.

All other forms of evidence are simply "prima facie" and involve compelling the defendant to "presume" something, which violates not only due process, but is a religious sin, according to [Numbers 15:30 \(NKJV\)](#), and amounts to compelled participation in state-sponsored religion in violation of the First Amendment. See the following link for further details on why the above are the only reasonable evidentiary basis for belief about federal tax liability. No other sources of reasonable belief are acceptable to me until someone with delegated authority from the government proves to me with court-admissible evidence why any part of the document below is not consistent with prevailing law:

Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability, Form #05.007

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

8 SEVERABILITY, AFFIRMATION, OR JURAT

In the event that any part of this agreement is found to be unenforceable, it is my intent and the intent of 'SFG' and others in affiliation with this group that all remaining provisions shall be legally binding.

1 I voluntarily declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state I am domiciled in and from without the “United
2 States” identified in [26 U.S.C. §7701](#)(a)(9) and (a)(10) of the Internal Revenue Code and under [28 U.S.C. §1746](#)(1) that the
3 foregoing facts are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, so help me God.

Applicant Name legibly printed:	
Applicant Signature:	Date:
Phone:	Email address:
Witness Name legibly printed:	
Witness Signature:	Date:

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9.2 Declaratory Judgment: Citizen Admission

The following declaratory judgment shall be issued by the de jure government upon application and admission of a new citizen in accordance with the laws, regulations, and procedures prescribed by this document.

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DE JURE REPUBLIC OF _____
DE JURE COUNTY OF _____
SUPERIOR COURT OF DE JURE CITY OF _____

<<YOUR NAME>>.

Plaintiff, *Sui Juris*, a human being

v.

De Jure City of _____
Respondent

**DECLARATORY JUDGMENT:
CHANGE IN DOMICILE AND CITIZENSHIP**

Case No: <<CASE NO>>

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3. STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. Plaintiff made application on _____, 20____ to the Attorney General of _____(city name) to change his/her domicile and residence to within this venue in order to contractually procure the protection of this de jure City under the Constitution and Laws of the de jure United States, de jure State, and de jure City identified above. That application is hereafter referred to as the Citizen Protection Contract.
2. The Attorney General of this De Jure City, _____(name) approved application for change in domicile and citizenship on _____, 20____.
3. Applicant/Plaintiff has petitioned this court for a declaratory judgment documenting his or her citizenship, domicile, and tax status in the interest of protecting rights protected by the de jure Constitution of the United States and of the de jure Republic of _____.

4. JURISDICTION

1. _____ (municipal code section) authorizes this municipal court to issue declaratory judgments in any matter concerning the rights of persons under its care and protection.
2. The Citizen Protection Contract requires us, the protecting party and agent/servant of the Sovereign Applicant, to issue a declaratory judgment documenting the citizenship, domicile, and tax status of all persons whose applications are accepted and approved. All of our delegated authority derives from this contract and it is our obligation to fulfill this contract.
3. It is the exclusive jurisdiction of this state to declare the status of all persons domiciled within its jurisdiction. No foreign state or government, whether a de facto or de jure, whether state or federal, may lawfully do so:

"So far as courts of this state are concerned this state has sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the status of those domiciled within its borders."

[Delanoy v. Delanoy, 216 Cal. 27, 13 P.2d 719 (CA. 1932)]

"All sovereignties jealously guard the status of its citizens and will resent any attempt of a foreign state to disturb the domestic relations of those residing within its borders. Therefore, before a state can lawfully presume to pass upon such a problem as here presented, one of the parties at least must have been a bona fide resident therein. [. . .] The courts of this state also have sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the status of those domiciled within its boundaries. [Delanoy v. Delanoy, 216 Cal. 27, 13 P.\(2d\) 719, 86 A.L.R. 1321.](#) This case is itself a brief on the invalidity of the Mexican decree."

[Kegley v. Kegley, 16 Cal.App.2d 216, 60 P.2d 482 (Cal.App. 3 Dist. 1936)]

4. In the context of tax matters, federal courts are forbidden from declaring the rights or status of anyone before them pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2201(a). Consequently, such a declaration of rights and status on tax subjects could lawfully come from no other source than this municipal tribunal and is needed in order to protect our domiciliaries from becoming targets of unlawful enforcement actions by foreign sovereignties.

5. FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. This court finds and declares the following facts and conclusions of law found in the remainder of this section.
2. The Plaintiff has the citizenship, domicile, and tax status documented in Exhibit 1 attached.
3. The Plaintiff is not a “citizen” within any legislative jurisdiction OTHER than this de jure jurisdiction.
4. The term “citizen of the United States” as used in the United States Constitution is not equivalent to the term “citizen of the United States” as used in federal statutory law such as 8 U.S.C. §1401 or 26 CFR §1.1-1(c). The term “United States” as used in the Constitution implies the states of the Union collectively and includes no federal territory or possession, while the term “United States” as used in the Internal Revenue Code and most other titles of the U.S. Code includes federal territory and no part of the exclusive jurisdiction of any state of the Union.
5. Because a person can only have a domicile in one place at a time, then one may be a statutory “citizen” of one place at a time.

"domicile. A person's legal home. That place where a man has his true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment, and to which whenever he is absent he has the intention of returning. Smith v. Smith, 206 Pa.Super. 310m 213 A.2d 94. Generally, physical presence within a state and the intention to make it one's home are the requisites of establishing a "domicile" therein. The permanent residence of a person or the place to which he intends to return even though he may actually reside elsewhere. A person may have more than one residence but only one domicile. The legal domicile of a person is important since it, rather than the actual residence, often controls the jurisdiction of the taxing authorities and determines where a person may exercise the privilege of voting and other legal rights and privileges."
[Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 485]

6. Legislative jurisdiction of the state and federal governments are “foreign” and not overlapping in relation to each other except for all the following subject matters and NO OTHERS:
 - A. Jurisdiction over foreign nationals visiting this country.
 - B. Postal fraud. See Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution.
 - C. Counterfeiting under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 6 of the U.S. Constitution.
 - D. Treason under Article 4, Section 2, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.
 - E. Interstate commercial crimes under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.
 - F. Slavery, involuntary servitude, or peonage under the Thirteenth Amendment, 42 U.S.C. §1994, 18 U.S.C. §1581. and 18 U.S.C. §1589(3).
7. Within the exclusive jurisdiction of de jure states of the Union, rights are protected by the first ten amendments to the federal constitution. The rights of all human beings domiciled therein are unalienable, meaning that they cannot be

bargained away through any commercial process, including a franchise such as marriage licenses, drivers licenses, or the “trade or business” franchise described in Internal Revenue Code Subtitle A.

*“Unalienable. Inalienable; incapable of being aliened, that is, sold and transferred.”
[Black’s Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, p. 1693]*

Consequently, none of these franchises or any others may lawfully be enforced outside of federal territory in which such rights do not legally exist:

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

8. Plaintiff is domiciled on land protected by the Bill of Rights, and therefore:
 - A. His rights are unalienable and cannot be bargained away.
 - B. No franchise, including driver’s licenses, marriage licenses, professional licenses, real estate licenses, or the “trade or business” franchise described by 26 U.S.C. Subtitle A may lawfully be enforced against him or her.
 - C. The only federal laws which may be enforced are those documented in paragraph 6 above.
9. The Fortieth Amendment to the Constitution, Section 3 requires that:
 - A. All citizens enjoy the same sovereign immunity as the government.
 - B. Citizens can only surrender that immunity by contracting in writing with other sovereigns, including the government.
 - C. Evidence of consent to such a contract must be in writing and may not be implied though action or acquiesced to.

Since all governments claim sovereign immunity, Plaintiff also possesses it under the principles of equal protection. It is an impossibility for a government of delegated authority alone to possess any more powers than the people from the sovereign people whom they derive their authority. No civil obligation may therefore lawfully be enforced against Citizens of this jurisdiction without evidence of consent being introduced into the record of this court proving that he or consented to said obligation absent any duress or fraud.

1 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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Dated:

Judge, Superior Court

9.3 Questionnaire for Candidates for Political Office

1. Do you believe in The Creator?

ANSWER (Initial One): _____ Yes _____ No

2. Do you regard The Creator's Laws as the ultimate authority in resolving all disputes arising within the de jure government?

ANSWER (Initial One): _____ Yes _____ No

3. Are you a Citizen of the Fellowship?

ANSWER (Initial One): _____ Yes _____ No

4. Are you in receipt of any public benefit from any foreign government?

ANSWER (Initial One): _____ Yes _____ No

If YES, please explain: _____

5. Do you serve as a "public officer" within any government other than de jure government?

ANSWER (Initial One): _____ Yes _____ No

If YES, please explain: _____

6. Have you ever accepted a bribe from anyone?

ANSWER (Initial One): _____ Yes _____ No

If YES, please explain: _____

9.4 Certificate of Election, Appointment, or Employment

This form must be completed when anyone is elected, appointed, or employed by the de jure government.

Sovereignty Federation Government (SFG)
Certificate of Election, Appointment, or Employment
Version 1.00, 3/19/08

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1 NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP ESTABLISHED

The nature of the relationship established by this document is as follows:

#	Description	Value
1	Type of relation (Circle one)	Public office Appointment Employment
2	Duration of office, appointment, or employment	1. Indefinite 2. Date range: From _____ to _____
3	Legal authority for establishing relationship	
4	Branch of government serving within	
5	Vote count (if elected)	
6	Name of Appointing Public Officer (if appointed)	

2 OATH OR AFFIRMATION

Comes now, _____ (print your FULL legal birthname legibly), who desires to exercise his First Amendment right to politically associate with the de jure government of these United States of America. In consideration of the valuable protection afforded by this de jure government and its component de jure States and municipalities, I declare allegiance to the protection of the sovereign of this jurisdiction, which is the “state”, consisting of all the Sovereign People individually that make up this government, and not the de facto government that deceives, enslaves, and injures them.

“Allegiance and protection [by the de jure government from harm] are, in this connection, reciprocal obligations. The one is a compensation for the other: allegiance for protection and protection for allegiance.”

[Minor v. Happersett, 88 U.S. (21 Wall.) 162, 166-168 (1874)]

For the commandments, “You shall not commit adultery,” “You shall not murder,” “You shall not steal,” “You shall not bear false witness,” “You shall not covet,” and if there is any other commandment, are all summed up in this saying, namely, “You shall love your neighbor as yourself.”

Love does no harm to a neighbor; therefore love is the fulfillment of the [ALL] law.”

[Romans 13:9-10, Bible, NKJV]

In return for the protection afforded by the de jure government described herein to both me personally, my family, and my posterity, I agree to provide the following consideration as proof of my allegiance:

1. Faithfully and conscientiously executing all of the duties associated with the office, appointment, or employment which I hereby accept.
2. Acting as an agent, fiduciary, and trustee over the public trust within which I will be serving. As such, I agree to be held accountable for any omissions on my part which may result in injury to any of the Sovereign Citizens which I serve
3. Loving fellow Sovereign Citizens of the de jure and de facto states by never deliberately injuring them in any way.
4. Placing a higher priority and importance on the security and protection of the Citizens of this de jure state than I do upon myself in the context of my official duties.

This act of political association does not constitute an intention to renounce my nationality or allegiance to the de jure United States of America or an act of expatriation as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1481. It does, however, constitute an intention to renounce any allegiance to the de facto government and not “state” that is supposed to serve the Sovereign people but in fact does not.

3 PURPOSE OF GOVERNMENT

I and the de jure government which I will hold a position of trust and authority within hold these absolute truths to be self evident:

1. That all civil governments are established to protect and serve the sovereign people who created them.

"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 is one of this people, and a constituent member of this sovereignty. ..."
[Boyd v. State of Nebraska, [143 U.S. 135](#) (1892)]

"Having thus avowed my disapprobation of the purposes, for which the terms, State and sovereign, are frequently used, and of the object, to which the application of the last of them is almost universally made; it is now proper that I should disclose the meaning, which I assign to both, and the application, [2 U.S. 419, 455] which I make of the latter. In doing this, I shall have occasion incidentally to evince, how true it is, that States and Governments were made for [and BY] 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."
[Justice Wilson, [Chisholm v. Georgia](#), 2 Dall. (2 U.S.) 419, 1 L.Ed 440, 455 (1793)]

2. That the only legislative authority any righteous government can have is to prevent citizens from hurting each other and to use the authority of law to impose NO OTHER DUTY or responsibility.

Love does no harm to a neighbor; therefore love is the fulfillment of [the ONLY requirement of] the law [which is to avoid hurting your neighbor and thereby love him].
[Romans 13:9-10, Bible, NKJV]

"Do not strive with a man without cause, if he has done you no harm."
[Prov. 3:30, Bible, NKJV]

"With all [our] blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people? Still one thing more, fellow citizens--a wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities."
[Thomas Jefferson: 1st Inaugural, 1801. ME 3:320]

3. That all just authority of civil government derives from the consent of the governed and from no other source. See the Declaration of Independence.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed."
[Declaration of Independence;
SOURCE: http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/declaration_transcript.html]

4. That the most important right protected by any just government is the right to be LEFT ALONE, and that no government can or should do anything or provide any service that I did not expressly and explicitly request and consent to in a written and not implied contract.

"The makers of our Constitution undertook to secure conditions favorable to the pursuit of happiness. They recognized the significance of man's spiritual nature, of his feelings and of his intellect. They knew that only a part of the pain, pleasure and satisfactions of life are to be found in material things. They sought to protect Americans in their beliefs, their thoughts, their emotions and their sensations. They conferred, as against the Government, the right to be let alone - the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized men."

[*Olmstead v. United States*, [277 U.S. 438, 478](#) (1928) (Brandeis, J., dissenting); see also *Washington v. Harper*, [494 U.S. 210](#) (1990)]

The only exception to the above rule is when I violate a criminal law and have thereby injured the equal rights of a fellow sovereign.

5. That presumption is a biblical sin (see Numbers 15:30, New King James Version) and that any government, lawyer, or judicial tribunal that makes presumptions about me that are not substantiated by court-admissible evidence is:

5.1. Violating due process of law.

5.2. Establishing a state sponsored religion aimed at making itself a superior being in violation of the First Amendment.

5.3. Engaging in a act of religion in violation of the First Amendment.

See:

Presumption: Chief Weapon for Unlawfully Enlarging Federal Jurisdiction, Form #05.017
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

6. That The Creator forbids us to submit to or choose a legal domicile or residence within any government that violates The Creator's Laws or interferes with those who wish to live exclusively under them. Domicile is a protection franchise, and we cannot enter into any franchise or agreement with a government that violates The Creator's Laws:

"You shall make no covenant with them [foreigners], nor with their [pagan government] gods [or judges]. They shall not dwell in your land [and you shall not dwell in theirs by becoming a "resident" in the process of contracting with them], lest they make you sin against Me [God]. For if you serve their gods [under contract or agreement or franchise], it will surely be a snare to you."
[Exodus 23:32-33, Bible, NKJV]

"Take heed to yourself, lest you make a covenant or mutual agreement [contract, franchise agreement] with the inhabitants of the land to which you go, lest it become a snare in the midst of you."
[Exodus 34:12, Bible, Amplified version]

"Do not walk in the statutes of your fathers [the heathens], nor observe their judgments, nor defile yourselves with their idols. I am the LORD your God: Walk in My statutes, keep My judgments, and do them; hallow My Sabbaths, and they will be a sign between Me and you, that you may know that I am the LORD your God."
[Ezekial 20:10-20, Bible, NKJV]

7. That the authority for the establishment of civil government within The Creator's Laws is the requirement to love our neighbor. We cannot injure the equal rights of others and simultaneously love them.

8. That our rights are unalienable:

8.1. That the only way rights can be unalienable is if they can't be bargained away through any franchise with the government.

8.2. The only place the government may lawfully offer franchises is to persons domiciled on federal territory not protected by the Bill of Rights.

9. That no just government can or lawfully does possess any rights or abilities that the people themselves do not also enjoy. Any assertion to the contrary amounts to the violation of equal protection, bestowing a title of nobility, the establishment of a religion, and a government that is a pagan deity and a parens patriae rather than a servant and protector of the people. This means that:

9.1. We the people have sovereign immunity just like the government.

9.2. We the people may not be expected to obey any law that the government and its officers and employees do not also have a requirement to obey.

9.3. We the people may impose laches and estoppel for acts or omissions by the government.

9.4. Government may not criminalize non-payment for its services in the form of "taxes" because private businesses can't.

9.5. Government may not have a monopoly on any service it provides because private industry can't.

10. That no civil government may do any of the following without violating The Creator's Law:

10.1. Compel anyone to select or maintain a domicile or residence within it in order to simply work, earn a living, or conduct their financial affairs.

10.2. Go into debt or make any citizen or resident within its jurisdiction surety for any public debt.

10.3. Enforce its municipal laws outside its jurisdiction by abusing franchises such as a "trade or business" and twisting definitions to deceive the public into believing that the franchise applies outside the government or outside the District of Columbia.

- 10.4. Create a fiat monetary system that is not based on some form of valuable commodity. The Federal Reserve must be abolished.
- 10.5. Establish or disestablish any church or religion, or favor one religion over any other.
- 10.6. Involve itself in charity or insurance. This violates the exclusive jurisdiction given by The Creator to families and churches over charitable causes. Acts of charity include but are not limited to Social Security, unemployment insurance, food stamps, Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF), etc.
11. Any government that does not implement all of the principles summarized herein is a de facto government.

4 MY STATUS

In joining this de jure government as a public officer, appointee, or employee, I declare that:

1. I am a Citizen of the state within which I will be serving as a public servant.
2. I regard man's laws as subordinate to The Creator's Laws. I put service to The Creator's Laws above either self or man or any man-made government.
3. I consider justice and truth more important than personal profit or material wealth or personal security.
4. I agree and commit to diligently educate myself by regularly reading and studying The Creator's Law.
5. I agree to regularly study, learn, and obey man's law and to use that knowledge to ensure that public servants of the de facto and de jure governments remain accountable to us, who are the true sovereigns and "governing authorities" within our system of Republican government. I will do this by reading [Great IRS Hoax](#) book and other free sources of enacted law and judicial precedent. The purpose of reading these materials is so that I can learn how to love my neighbor out of obedience to the last six commandments of the ten commandments.

"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 is one of this people, and a constituent member of this sovereignty. ..."
[Boyd v. State of Nebraska, [143 U.S. 135](#) (1892)]

6. I agree to help educate all the people I know and come in contact with about everything that I learn by reading the above documents and participating in the de jure government as an officer, employee, or Citizen.
7. I am a person whose legal "domicile" is within this de jure government and not the de facto government. That domicile is within the Kingdom of Heaven because the Bible says that The Creator and no main or vain ruler created and exclusively owns the earth as demonstrated by Psalms 89:11-13, Deut. 10-14, and Isaiah 45:12. My King, my Savior, my Lawgiver, my Judge, and my ONLY protector is Jesus Christ and not any vain man or earthly government. I may not bow down to nor serve any other false gods, including governments, because this is idolatry. See the link and quote below for the reasons why this is:

<http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/Domicile.pdf>

"You shall have no other gods [including Kings or government] before Me. You shall not make for yourself a carved image—any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; you shall not bow down or serve them [governments or Kings]. For I, the Lord your God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generations of those who hate Me, but showing mercy to thousands, to those who love Me and keep My commandments."
[Exodus 20:3-6, Bible, NKVJ]

8. I am a "[nonresident alien](#)" under [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(B\)](#) and a "transient foreigner" on the earth. See: <http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Freedom/Sovereignty/Sovereign=Foreign.htm>
9. I am a "[stateless person](#)" within the meaning of [28 U.S.C. §1332\(a\)](#) immune from the jurisdiction of the [federal courts, which are all Article IV, legislative, territorial courts](#).
10. I am NOT:
 - 10.1. A statutory "[U.S. Citizen](#)" as defined by the Federal Government in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#) who is domiciled on federal territory.
 - 10.2. The "citizen of the United States" described in 26 CFR §1.6012-1(a), who has a requirement to file a federal income tax return. The "United States" described therein is defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10) and includes no de jure state of the Union.
 - 10.3. A U.S. "[resident](#)" as defined by the Federal Government under [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#). All "residents" are "aliens" in the I.R.C., and I am *not* an "alien" and neither is a "nonresident alien" an alien.
 - 10.4. A "[U.S. Person](#)" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#).

- 10.5. An “individual” with any earnings “effectively connected with a trade or business in the United States” under [26 U.S.C. §871\(b\)](#). All individuals are “aliens” and “nonresident aliens”, as shown in 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3).
- 10.6. An “individual” with any earnings not connected with a “trade or business” under [26 U.S.C. §871\(a\)](#).
- 10.7. Federal “[employee](#)” as defined in [26 U.S.C. §3401\(c\)](#) and [26 CFR §31.3401\(c\)-1](#).
- 10.8. A person with any contracts in place, agency, or fiduciary duty with the federal government. Such contracts include but are not limited to the W-4, 1040, or SS-5 federal forms.

Instead, my earnings and all of my property is a “foreign estate” as described in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(31\)](#) and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Internal Revenue Code. Instead, I am a Secured Party to the Constitution as I do not live within the exclusive or general jurisdiction of the Federal Government but temporarily occupy (not “reside” or “inhabit” within) the 50 states of the Union. As such, the [Special Law](#) found in [Title 26](#) does not apply to me, which is confirmed by the Legislative Intent of the [16th Amendment](#). See [Great IRS Hoax](#), Sections 4.11 through 4.11.13 and 5.2.14 for overwhelming evidence supporting this firm conviction of mine.

11. I am a reasonable, responsible, patriotic, and open-minded individual who, like the de jure government, simply wants an honest and accountable government that diligently obeys and respects the [Constitution](#), enacted positive law, and does not try to enforce that which is not enacted positive law. Every American expects and deserves a government that respects the requirement for “consent” in every interaction between it and its inhabitants, including in the area of taxation (see <http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/Domicile.pdf>). The reason is that the Declaration of Independence says that all just powers of government are based on the “consent of the governed”. Where there is no explicit, written, informed consent, there is no authority and nothing but tyranny and injustice. Because it is not respecting these limits on its authority, then I cannot and will not subsidize or condone or aid any efforts which would conflict with these objectives with my earnings or my labor or my tacit consent or obedience:

“If money is wanted by Rulers who have in any manner oppressed the people, they may retain it until their grievances are redressed, and thus peaceably procure relief, without trusting to despised petitions or disturbing the public tranquility.”
[Continental Congress, 1774; *Am. Pol.*, 233; [Journals of the Continental Congress, October 26, 1774](#)]

I understand that it is the policy of the de jure government not to provide legal advice or representation, but instead to teach and empower the Sovereign People themselves to manage their own legal affairs without the involvement of a corrupted legal or judicial or political profession. They do this by encouraging Citizen participation in every aspect of the affairs of this de jure government.

I understand that if I am ever to achieve the status of being a “sovereign” individual, then I must be willing and able to:

1. Educate myself as education is primary to understanding the law regarding the federal income tax.
2. Refuse to accept the vain and self-serving edicts of a judge or lawyer [who in most cases have illegal conflicts of interest in violation of [28 U.S.C. §144](#), [28 U.S.C. §455](#), and [18 U.S.C. §208](#)] to tell me what the law says, but instead to read it for myself and reach my own conclusions.
3. Trust my own education when I am reading and researching the law for myself.
4. As a free moral agent, I take complete and personal and exclusive responsibility for myself in all aspects of my conclusions and decisions as a result of my educational pursuits.
5. Apply what I have learned about the law to my specific situation and then to confidently challenge those who would question my conclusions by demanding that they prove me wrong by their presentment of Implementing Regulations published in the Federal Register to demonstrate the law and the facts properly and correctly.
6. Insist that those in both the de jure and de facto government are not above the law but are mere servants to their Master, We The People. Therefore, the servants must carry the [Burden of Proof](#) and any refutable proof must be reliable, probative, and substantial which is what an Implementing Regulation published in the Federal Register accomplishes.

5 FOREIGN RELATIONS WITH THE DE FACTO GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

5.1 Describing my Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status

Any interaction I might have with persons, businesses, or agencies in which I am called upon to document and describe my citizenship will make use of the forms indicated below to describe my status:

[Sovereignty Education and Defense Ministry, Forms/Publications Page, Sections 1 through 1.13](#)
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

5.2 Tax Returns and government correspondence directed at the De Facto Government

I understand that in relation to the de facto government, the de jure government does not prepare or assist in the preparation of tax returns nor advise Citizens to either file or not to file, and especially not for “taxpayers”. Instead, filing of returns is entirely my decision and responsibility, should I choose to do so. I agree that if I submit any kind of “return” to the Internal Revenue Service, that the return will be on a MODIFIED or SUBSTITUTE form 1040NR or 1040NR-EZ and NOT on a form 1040 from this point forward and for any tax years which I request help from SFG for. I will use the Substitute for 1040NR return provided as Form #07.023 on the de jure government Website or my own substitute form rather than standard government forms, because these forms either misrepresent my status or create false presumptions about me that could prejudice my Constitutional rights. When or if I submit such forms to the IRS, I will NOT:

1. Indicate a tax liability. The amount owed must be zero.
2. Identify myself as a “taxpayer”, a “citizen” (which is a person born in the District of Columbia or the territories of the United States), or a “resident” (which is an alien) under federal law
3. Take any deductions (under [26 U.S.C. §162](#)), exemptions, or credits (under [26 U.S.C. §32](#)).
4. Indicate any earnings in connection with a “trade or business”, which is defined as a “public office” in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#).
5. Indicate any identifying number on the return.

I will do the above because SFG does not and cannot help “taxpayers”, and any of the above statuses could contribute to making me into a “taxpayer” engaged in a taxable activity called a “trade or business”. I agree to read chapter 4 of the [Great IRS Hoax](#) book, so that I can learn my correct citizenship status and rights, which is that of a “non-citizen national” under [8 U.S.C. §1452](#) and either [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(21\)](#) or [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(22\)\(B\)](#).

I also agree to:

1. Resign as Compelled Social Security Trustee as described below:

Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee, Form #06.002
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

2. Provide to the state and federal governments legal notice that I have legally divorced them and changed my domicile to the Kingdom of Heaven, which is here and now on this earth:

Legal Notice of Change in Citizenship/Domicile Records and Divorce from the United States, Form #06.005
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

I will NEVER again put any identifying number, whether it be an [SSN](#), [TIN](#), or EIN, on ANY correspondence or government form that I send to the federal or state or local government authorities. If the government sends me any correspondence or notice bearing an identifying number allegedly associated with me, I will dispute the number and renounce any connection as Trustee or fiduciary or beneficiary to any government program, entitlement, or benefit. I will do this because I may not accept the Mark of the Beast and may not fornicate with the beast by involving myself in “commerce” with it, as described in the following three articles:

1. *About SSNs/TINs on Tax Correspondence*, Form #07.017:
<http://sedm.org/Forms/Tax/AboutSSNs/AboutSSNs.htm>
2. Who are “taxpayers” and who needs a “Taxpayer Identification Number”, Form #05.013?
<http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/WhoAreTaxpayers.pdf>
3. *Social Security: Mark of the Beast*:
<http://famguardian.org/Publications/SocialSecurity/TOC.htm>

5.3 Withholding of taxes of the De Facto Government

I agree from this point forward *not* to voluntarily submit IRS Form W-4 or the equivalent state form to my private, non-federal employer except under duress because I am not an “employee” under the Internal Revenue Code. I will instead use the [Modified form W-8BEN](#) to control my withholding and submit it using the instructions contained in the pamphlet entitled [Federal and State Withholding Options for Private Employers](#). If I give my private employer anything, it will be to request termination of withholding as either an affidavit or a [W-8BEN](#). The only circumstances where this requirement may be waived is any of the following:

1. My private employer threatens to fire me or not hire me for failure to submit a W-4. In this case, I will attach a statement to the W-4 indicating that I am under duress using the attachments provided in the pamphlet [Federal and State Withholding Options for Private Employers](#).
2. My private employer directs me unlawfully to use the WRONG form or not to use the attachments provided and I feel threatened about losing my job and unable to sue him as he rightfully deserves. In that case, I will file AMENDED/CORRECTED/SUBSTITUTE form 4852's at the end of the year zero'ing out his fraudulent income reports and leaving the IRS with no evidence upon which to base an assessment. I will use the directions located below for that purpose:
<http://sedm.org/Forms/Tax/FormW2/CorrectingIRSFormW2.htm>

5.4 Anti-Mole Provisions Relating to De Facto Government

In the context of my relationship with this de jure government and its agents, officers, and employees, I hereby waive all rights and benefits that might accrue to me by virtue of asserting official, judicial, or sovereign immunity in relation to my participation as an officer or employee of any government other than this de jure government.

I agree never to provide any information about SFG or my involvement with SFG to any representative of any government other than this de jure government unless I am summonsed or subpoenad and the summons or subpoena is signed by either a de facto state judge or a de facto district court judge who has demonstrated jurisdiction over the territory within which the alleged crime was committed. In the event that I am ever properly summonsed or subpoenad in any legal proceeding to answer questions about SFG or my involvement with SFG, I promise to:

1. Maintain a copy of this agreement.
2. Present this agreement to the appropriate parties as the only evidence I have about services provided to me by 'SFG' and others in affiliation with this group.
3. Have the inquisitor sign the Deposition Agreement posted on the SFG website at:
<http://sedm.org/Forms/Discovery/DepositionAgreement.pdf>
4. Require the inquisitor to answer the [Tax Deposition Questions](#) in their entirety with an Admit or Deny answer and to stipulate to admit the questions, supporting evidence, and answers into evidence in any trial involving me or the de jure government.
5. Have the inquisitor sign this SFG Citizen Agreement prior to asking questions and to send a certified copy of the signed document to SFG. I am not allowed to associate with and cannot be compelled to associate with anyone but an SFG Citizen in the context of law or taxation. This is guaranteed by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.
6. Never provide evidence or testimony unfavorable to 'SFG' and others in affiliation with this group to the government or in any legal proceeding.

Instead, I will claim "Fifth Amendment" in response to every question tendered to me about such matters. The reason that I can and must take the Fifth Amendment in answer to every question is because prior to answering such questions, I formed a sacred Contract (Citizen Agreement) with SFG that I would substitute myself in any judgment against SFG that uses adverse evidence I provided, and doing so makes me the main party of any investigation of SFG. This Citizen Agreement also makes me a part of SFG, and therefore a defendant in any such proceeding against SFG. Since the government cannot interfere with my right to contract (see [Article 1](#), Section 10 of the Constitution of the United States), then it cannot interfere with my status as a person affected by the investigation, and therefore cannot preclude me from claiming the Fifth Amendment in answer to every question. Neither can the government claim that by doing so, I am involved in any conspiracy to willfully commit any kind of crime by making such a contract, because:

1. The de jure government explicitly states that it cannot and does not involve itself in any unlawful activity.
2. The de jure government openly and frequently invites the government to rebut the overwhelming evidence of government wrongdoing which is the reason for its existence and has not yet gotten anyone in the government to credibly rebut any of the evidence.
3. My own personal experience and the experiences of others with whom I am in contact has consistently confirmed a willful pattern of cover-up, malice, and bad faith on the part of everyone in the government in respect to the very serious legal issues raised in the Tax Deposition Questions. Consequently, I am more inclined to trust and believe the research of the de jure government than to believe what appears to me to be a pack of thieves and liars running our government.

"The king establishes the land by [justice](#); but he who receives bribes [or stolen loot] overthrows it."

If questioned about my physical location during the time that I was talking with, emailing, serving, or donating to the de jure government, I will specify that all such events were conducted entirely outside of federal jurisdiction in a [foreign state](#) and are therefore irrelevant and not discoverable in any federal court. I can lawfully do this regardless of where the actual transaction occurred because this trick is also used in the Internal Revenue Code as well, in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(39\)](#) and [26 U.S.C. §7408\(c\)](#)) and the de jure government is entitled to equal protection of the laws.

I certify under penalty of perjury that if I am either presently or in the future employed with or receiving any financial or other benefit from the U.S. government, the government of any state of the Union, or any law enforcement or tax collection agency of the United States, that I will not submit any evidence, testimony, or information that might be unfavorable to ‘SFG’ and others in affiliation with this group or any of its Citizens to any law enforcement agency or court within the United States and that if I disregard this requirement, then I promise to be personally liable for the following:

- Pay the legal fees and personal time lost to ‘SFG’ and others in affiliation with this group and/or any Citizens, in defending themselves against such evidence, litigation, or testimony.
- Substitute myself as the adjudged party for any charges or criminal indictments that are based on evidence or testimony that I might provide.

6 PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

I agree not to engage in any of the activities specifically prohibited by the de jure government and indicated in section 4.4 of the Sovereignty Federation Government Articles of Confederation. SFG reserves the right to change the list of Prohibited Activities without notice to me.

7 BASIS FOR MY BELIEFS AND ACTIONS

I acknowledge that this de jure government is a society of law and not men. As such:

1. All remedies originate in the authority of The Creator’s Law.
2. The only basis for reasonable belief about my duties as a Sovereign Citizen is what the law actually says.
3. I am not allowed to rely upon what any man says.
4. I may not enforce or implement any statute which is not enacted into positive law absent consent to be bound by it in writing. To do otherwise is to establish a state sponsored political religion. Statutes not enacted into positive law include Titles 26 and 42 of the U.S. Code. See:

[Political Jurisdiction](#), Form #05.004
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

5. The validity of any judicial decisions and statute enacted by men is to be decided by me as a public servant under the guidance of my Creator’s Law and His Holy Spirit/Conscience.

I understand that neither the de jure government nor any of its officers, agents, employees, etc are authorized to:

1. Guarantee or infer any specific result by virtue of using the educational materials and/or services available to its Citizens.
2. Share subjective opinions about the successfulness of using our materials.

The de jure government makes every possible effort to ensure the accuracy, appropriateness, usefulness of its materials, processes, and services. However, it has no control over how public servants, who are often malfeasant and not educated in the law, will respond to a petition for redress of grievances directed at remedying their illegal and injurious behavior. Any guarantees of particular results by either the de jure government or any agent, officer, or employee of the de jure government should be regarded as fiction, untrustworthy, and should not be relied upon as a basis for belief. The ONLY reasonable basis for belief about liability in the context of federal taxation that does not involve some form of “presumption”, and therefore violation of due process, are:

1. Enacted positive law from the Statutes at Large.
2. Titles of the U.S. Code described in 1 U.S.C. §204 as “positive law”.
3. The Rulings of the Supreme Court and not lower courts.
4. The Constitution of the United States of America.

1 All other forms of evidence are simply “prima facie” and involve compelling the defendant to “[presume](#)” something, which
2 violates not only due process, but is a religious sin, according to [Numbers 15:30 \(NKJV\)](#), and amounts to compelled
3 participation in state-sponsored religion in violation of the First Amendment. See the following link for further details on
4 why the above are the only reasonable evidentiary basis for belief about federal tax liability. No other sources of
5 reasonable belief are acceptable to me until someone with delegated authority from the government proves to me with
6 court-admissible evidence why any part of the document below is not consistent with prevailing law:

Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability, Form #05.007
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

7 **8 SEVERABILITY, AFFIRMATION, OR JURAT**

8 In the event that any part of this agreement is found to be unenforceable, it is my intent and the intent of ‘SFG’ and others
9 in affiliation with this group that all remaining provisions shall be legally binding.

10 I voluntarily declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state granting this election, appointment, or employment
11 that from without the “United States” identified in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10) of the Internal Revenue Code and
12 under [28 U.S.C. §1746\(1\)](#) that the foregoing facts are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, so help me
13 God.

Applicant Name legibly printed:	
Applicant Signature:	Date:
Phone:	Email address:
Witness Name legibly printed:	
Witness Signature:	Date:

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