

**Red Ink-Private on Land Jurisdiction** vs **Blue Ink-Territorial at Sea jurisdiction**

Which jurisdiction do you want to be under

Kingdom vs Empire

Private vs Public

Free Trade vs Commerce

Freedom vs Serfdom

Natural World vs Artificial World

American Citizen vs U.S. citizen

Trust Agreements vs Contracts of Adhesion

uSA republic vs Democracy

Article III Courts vs Article II Courts + I

Judicial Power vs Legislative Power

**Public** – refers to any property that is registered in the public domain, i.e. recorded at the County, State or Federal level, (i.e. State Certificate of Live Birth, Driver License, Social Security Number, Credit Cards, Bank accounts, insurance policies, Car Title, Mortgage), it also denotes D.C. territorial jurisdiction, because the entities that are registered are inside the D.C. territorial public trust which is presently under The Trading With the Enemy Act as of March 9, 1933

**Private** – refers to property that is not registered in the public, i.e. your TV, cell phone

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He who creates

## Controls

Control = controlling Interest  
in a Trust  
which is the Trustee position

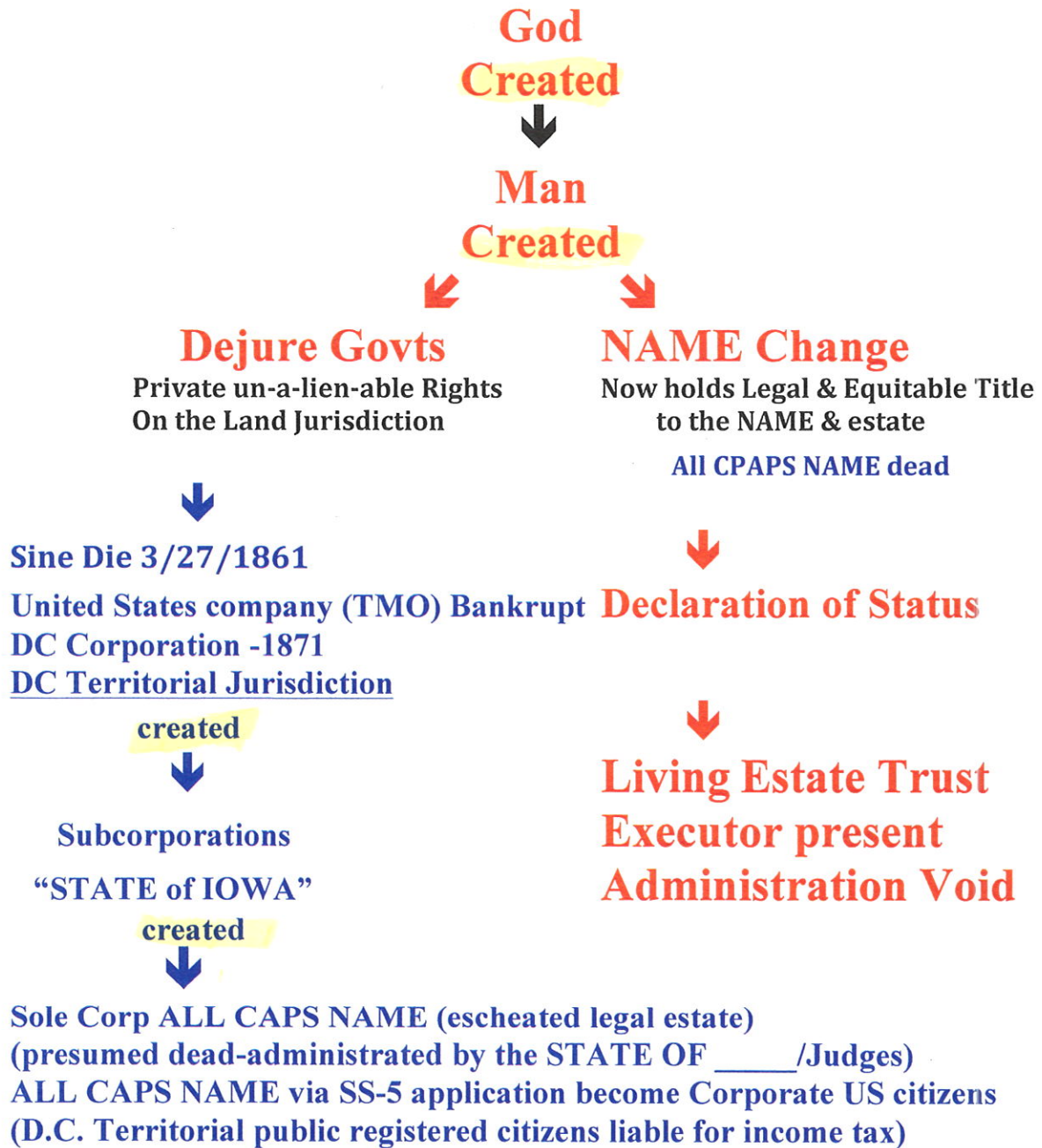
The Elite / Gov't have control  
They have Ownership

The Strawman is the Beneficiary  
(owner) who has use and possession  
of the asset, the flesh & blood man is  
surety for the Strawman

Through voluntary adhesion contracts  
(Trust Agreements)

Surety = taking on the debt or  
obligation of another

# Relationships = you control what you create



Law of Supply & Demand (know how things are related)  
Know how Trust entities are related to each other (i.e. which one liable)

$$\frac{\text{Demand}}{\text{Supply}} = \$ (\text{cost})$$

$$\frac{20}{10} = 2$$



you tune  
RADIO WAVES  
GIRL who  
Doesn't exist

FRITZ PENNING  
CASE

# The Curse of Co-Suretyship<sup>1</sup>

## Why You are Held Accountable for the National Debt<sup>2</sup>

In 1989, Austin Gary Cooper was prosecuted by the Department of Justice in U.S. District Court for "failure to file an income tax return," UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. AUSTIN GARY COOPER, Case No. 89-109-CR-HOEVLER (Southern District of Florida). In this otherwise ordinary tax case, Cooper elicited a staggering disclosure from the judge: that there are simultaneously two citizenships, "citizen of the United States" and "American Citizen." Quoting from the case:

Cooper: "I want a judicial determination, Am I an American Citizen or a citizen of the United States?"

Judge Hoevler: "You're both."

The Department of Justice prosecutor, Linda Koslowski, an Assistant United States Attorney, in her closing argument revealed that "United States citizenship" is based strictly on contract. Referencing Austin Gary Cooper, the prosecutor revealed:

Koslowski: "He pays Social Security and he uses the Postal Service; therefore Mr. COOPER is a U.S. citizen."

Koslowski divulged that the payment of Social Security taxes and the use of United States Postal Service constituted contracts of "co-surety" (Note: not "co-debtor") that rendered Cooper and anyone else so "contracting" under federal jurisdiction and a subject of mandatory federal income taxation. Surety is defined as:


"A person who is primarily liable for the payment of another's debt or the performance of another's obligation..." Black's 7<sup>th</sup>.

A co-surety is a surety who shares the cost of suretyship obligations with another/others. Assistant United States Attorney Koslowski's assertions revealed that any who pay into Social Security and use the Postal Service are considered mutually legally liable, as co-sureties, for the debt of United States, i.e. the "National Debt," and thereby obligated to pay income tax.

Flesh-and-blood men and women born in one of the 50 several States are American Citizens, a standing acquired by birth; their artificial alter ego (TRADE NAME) is a citizen of the United States, a status acquired via contract. Judge Hoevler also acknowledged that there are other media (other than doing business with Social Security and the Postal Service) by which American Citizens regularly contract into becoming a "citizen of the United States," but declined commenting further.

<sup>1</sup> Suretyship: "The legal relation that arises when one party assumes liability for a debt, default, or other failing of a second party. The liability of both parties begins simultaneously. In other words, under a contract of suretyship, a surety becomes a party to the principal obligation." Black's Law Dictionary, Seventh Edition, 1999, hereinafter "Black's 7<sup>th</sup>". Co-suretyship means suretyship with other sureties re the same principal obligation.

<sup>2</sup> The "National Debt" is the financial obligation of the U.S. Government claimed by the Federal Reserve Bank, and is based on use of the Fed's private property, (valueless/unredeemable) Federal Reserve Notes, as currency.

	<p>Yale Law School LILLIAN GOLDMAN LAW LIBRARY in memory of Sol Goldman</p>	<p>THE AVALON PROJECT Documents in Law, History and Diplomacy</p>	<p>Search Avalon </p>
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## British-American Diplomacy The Paris Peace Treaty of September 30, 1783

[See the Discussion of the Treaty in Jefferson's Autobiography](#)

[Art 1](#) [Art 2](#) [Art 3](#) [Art 4](#) [Art 5](#) [Art 6](#) [Art 7](#) [Art 8](#) [Art 9](#) [Art 10](#)

### The Definitive Treaty of Peace 1783

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

It having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George the Third, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunebourg, arch-treasurer and prince elector of the Holy Roman Empire etc., and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore, and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse, between the two countries upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony; and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation by the [Provisional Articles signed at Paris on the 30th of November 1782](#), by the commissioners empowered on each part, which articles were agreed to be inserted in and constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and the said United States, but which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great Britain and France and his Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the Provisional Articles above mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say his Britannic Majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esqr., member of the Parliament of Great Britain, and the said United States on their part, John Adams, Esqr., late a commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, late delegate in Congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their high mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esqr., late delegate in Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of Versailles; John Jay, Esqr., late president of Congress and chief justice of the state of New York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the court of Madrid; to be plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty; who after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles.

#### Article 1:

His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free sovereign and independent states, that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety, and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof.

#### Article 2:

And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz.: from the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz., that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix River to the highlands; along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy; thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario; through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into Lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Phelipeaux to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most northwesternmost point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude, South, by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned in the latitude of thirty-one degrees of the equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint River, thence straight to the head of Saint Mary's River; and thence down along the middle of Saint Mary's River to the Atlantic Ocean; east, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river Saint Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river Saint Lawrence; comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part and East Florida on the other shall, respectively, touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia.

#### Article 3:

It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank and on all the other banks of Newfoundland, also in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish. And also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that island) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled, but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

Creator-God the Father



**Sacred World Trust**

The Indenture Law is God's Law – Trust Law  
**The Scriptures**

Beneficiaries

Equitable Title  
All people on Earth  
use & possession of earth's resources

Trustees

Jesus, St. Peter,  
Jesus died on the  
cross to redeem us

Creator-The Vatican

1302 -- 1<sup>st</sup> Papal Bull Proclamation

**Global Estate Trust**

The Indenture law is Roman Civil Law – Statutory Law  
The claimed Land did NOT include America in 1302,  
It wasn't discovered yet

Beneficiaries

All people on earth  
Equitable Title  
Use & possession of earth resources

Trustees

The Pontiff  
Legal Title to assets  
Controlling interest

③

## Creator-Grantor

Executor, Payor, Franchisor, Settlor, Exchanger  
Capital Interest

Res-id-ent—(where is the res ID'd at?)

(the res) = ALL CAPS NAME / Decedent Estate = primary liable  
(Title has Limited Liability, real man signs as surety = 2<sup>nd</sup> liable)

(Divided-split Title)

Beneficial interest

Controlling Interest

## Beneficiary

Equitable Title  
Use & Possession of the Property  
Privileges & Benefits  
Has Duties & Obligations  
Beneficial Owner/Operator/User  
D.C. Territorial U.S. Citizen (limited liability)  
Corporate Sole (STATE COLB)

## Trustee/Fiduciary

Legal Title  
Employee  
Payee  
Franchisee  
Ownership  
Citizenship  
Defendant

**Trust Agreements:** a trust splits title of the asset into legal title and equitable title  
Collapse a Trust = merge the Legal and Equitable Titles or when a Beneficial Right by nature of a living man claims the beneficial right of a legal fiction by characteristic over the same subject matter

*legal name change*

**GRANTEE:** One who holds Allodial Root Title

**GRANTOR-** is the creator of the Trust, the Settlor furnishes the consideration and exchanges the property into the trust. The Grantor specifies the terms of the contract, (indenture-Type of Law), which governs the conduct of the Trustees, the privileges of the beneficiaries, and the duties and obligations of the Beneficiary

**TRUSTEE-** holds legal title to the trust assets. Holds controlling Interest over the res. The trustee (**Fiduciary**) carries out the conditions of the trust contract and is the protector for the property placed in the trust, He holds "Ownership" of the Asset **he/she pays and/or settles all accounts or charges against the Trust. He/she defends the Trust in Court.** (called the Defendant = defending the Trust)

**BENEFICIARY-** holds equitable title, he gets use and possession of the property in the trust. "Beneficial Owner" gets Privileges and Benefits, **BUT** has duties and obligations

LAW FORM – Creator decides what Type of Law to be used in the Trust.

1783 Treaty of Peace: **uSA got the Land Title**,  
the Sea Title went to the Crown and the Vatican got the Air (Spirit) Title

*Trust*  
①

**Creator – Grantor**

The original 13 states

The Indenture Law is Common Law and English American Equity  
The Constitution & Bill of Rights

1<sup>st</sup> National Trust

**1789 Constitution for the United States of America**

Trust & Mortgage (debt re-structured) Ch. 11 Bankruptcy  
Private Trust Agreement

**Beneficiary**

We the People  
The Posterity

**Trustees/Fiduciary**

Gov't officials  
State/Federal employee  
Trust Management Org.

*HOA*

~~“The United States” (HOA)~~

**Creator**

(TMO – HOA) United States of America, Inc

2<sup>nd</sup> National Trust

The Indenture Law is Roman Civil/Admiralty, Military Due Process

**Organic Act of 1871**

**Constitution of the United States of America, Inc**

TMO-HOA “United States” declared Bankrupt,  
new TMO-HOA United States of America, Inc

Public Trust Agreement

*Trust*  
②

Beneficial Interest

**Beneficiaries**

State of \_\_\_\_\_  
Federal Government *HOA*  
TMO-United States of America, Inc

Controlling Interest

**Trustees/Fiduciary**

U.S. citizens/Quasi-Trustee  
Corporate Sole ALL CAPS  
Franchisee-employee-payee



LAMAR COUNTY, GA. SUPERIOR COURT  
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JAN - 3 2018 AT 9:41 A M  
BPA BOOK 82 PAGES 542  
DEPUTY CLERK

8

FILL IN THIS FORM (except signature)  
WITH TYPEWRITER OR LEGIBLE PRINTING

53678

STATE OF ILLINOIS ORIGINAL  
Department of Public Health 1678

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

1. PLACE OF BIRTH		Registration
County of Winnebago		Dist. No. 943
Rockford	Township Road Dist. Village City	Primary Dist. No. 3744
Street and Number, No. 112-31-3011173		Ward.

Registered No. 3011173  
(Consecutive No.)

Name of hospital or institution St. Anthony's Hospital  
Time at above place before delivery (Specify days or hours)

2. RESIDENCE OF MOTHER: (a) STATE Illinois (b) County Winnebago (c) City or Village Rockford  
(usual place of abode)—Do not enter "R. R.," "R. F. D.," or other P. O. Address. If Rural Resident, give Township only.  
(d) Township (e) Road Dist.

3. FULL NAME OF CHILD Stanley Francis Wentland  
4. Date of birth October 27, 1931  
5. Sex of Child Male  
6. Twin, Triplet or other? No  
7. Number months of pregnancy 9  
8. Legitimate? Yes XX

FATHER

9. Full name Stanley Walter Wentland  
10. Color or race White  
11. Age at time of this birth 29 yrs  
12. Birthplace (city or place) Michigan City  
(State or country) Indiana  
13. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. Manager  
14. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, sawmill, bank, etc. A & P

MOTHER

15. Full maiden name Josephine Bertha Westphal  
16. Color or race White  
17. Age at time of this birth 24  
18. Birthplace (city or place) Michigan City  
(State or country) Indiana  
19. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as housekeeper, typist, nurse, clerk, etc. Housewife  
20. Industry or business in which work was done, as own home, lawyer's office, silk mill, etc. Own Home

21. (a) Including this child, number of children born alive to this mother? 1  
(b) Including this child, how many of these children are now living? 1  
(c) How many were born dead to this mother, i.e., Stillborn? 0

I hereby certify that I attended at the birth of this child which was BORN ALIVE at 12:51 P.M. on the date stated above. Date signed Oct 29, 1931  
Signature Arthur J. Connell, M.D. Physician  
Address Rockford, Illinois Phone

22. Mother's mailing address for registration notice:  
2719 Auburn Street  
Rockford, Illinois

Date Filed November 3, 1931  
Signature N. Gunderson Local Registrar  
Post Office Address Rockford, Illinois

VR-162  
47 Revision

EVIDENCE  
of union  
state citizenship  
"private"  
Doc for  
SIGNATURE

Evidence the  
Herk + blood child  
was born in  
the County, but  
gave up legal title  
of the upper/lower  
Name to GALT,  
"A Receipt" for the  
Property left

8



IS  
a true ar  
ne Illinois  
MARG  
CC  
TERATION OR

# CERTIFICATION OF BIRTH RECORD

IDPH DIVISION OF VITAL RECORDS SAMAR COUNTY, GA. SUPERIOR COURT  
FILED & RECORDED IN CLERK'S OFFICE  
DEC 22 2016 AT 10:13 A M  
BPA BOOK 67 PAGES 734  
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH

DEPUTY CLERK COA

STATE FILE NUMBER

DATE ISSUED 10/17/2016

112-1931 3011173

<b>CHILD'S NAME</b> STANLEY FRANCIS WENTLAND		<b>DATE OF BIRTH</b> OCTOBER 27, 1931	
<b>SEX</b> MALE	<b>CITY OR TOWN</b> ROCKFORD	<b>COUNTY OF BIRTH</b> WINNEBAGO	<b>TIME OF BIRTH</b> 12:51 PM
<b>FACILITY NAME (If not institution, give street and number)</b> ST ANTHONYS HOSPITAL			
<b>MOTHER/CO-PARENT'S NAME PRIOR TO FIRST MARRIAGE/CIVIL UNION</b> JOSEPHINE BERTA WESTPHAL			
<b>DATE OF BIRTH OR AGE AT TIME OF BIRTH</b> 24		<b>BIRTHPLACE</b> INDIANA, UNITED STATES	
<b>RESIDENCE OF MOTHER/CO-PARENT - STATE</b> ILLINOIS	<b>COUNTY</b> WINNEBAGO	<b>CITY OR TOWN</b> ROCKFORD	
<b>STREET AND NUMBER</b>		<b>APT. NO.</b>	<b>ZIP CODE</b>
<b>FATHER/CO-PARENT'S NAME</b> STANLEY WALTER WENTLAND			
<b>DATE OF BIRTH OR AGE AT TIME OF BIRTH</b> 29		<b>BIRTHPLACE</b> INDIANA, UNITED STATES	
<b>DATE FILED BY REGISTRAR</b> NOVEMBER 03, 1931			

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH - DIVISION OF VITAL RECORDS-SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

EVIDENCE of  
STATE - CREATED  
Birth of STRAWMAN  
  
No Doctor's  
Signature

A "Receipt" for  
the ALL CAPS NAME  
Property for the  
Afterbirth, that was  
Abandoned, until  
you come back to  
claim it.

this is a true  
with the Illinois

Nirav  
Nirav D. S  
State



*presumption stands you are a thing and property and therefore lawfully able to be kept in custody by custodians; and*

- 7. The *Presumption of Court of **Guardians*** is the presumption that as you may be listed as a “resident” of a ward of a local government area and have listed on your “passport” the letter P, you are a pauper and therefore under the “Guardian” powers of the government and its agents as a “Court of Guardians”. Unless this presumption is openly challenged to demonstrate you are both a general guardian and general executor of the matter (trust) before the court, *the presumption stands and you are by default a pauper, and lunatic and therefore must obey the rules of the clerk of guardians (clerk of magistrates court); and*
- 8. The *Presumption of Court of **Trustees*** is that members of the Private Bar Guild presume you accept the office of trustee as a “public servant” and “government employee” just by attending a Roman Court, as such Courts are always for public trustees by the rules of the Guild and the Roman System. Unless this presumption is openly challenged to state you are merely visiting by “invitation” to clear up the matter and you are not a government employee or public trustee in this instance, *the presumption stands and is assumed as one of the most significant reasons to claim jurisdiction – simply because you “appeared”; and*
- 9. The *Presumption of **Government acting in two roles as Executor and Beneficiary*** is that for the matter at hand, the Private Bar Guild appoint the judge/magistrate in the capacity of Executor while the Prosecutor acts in the capacity of Beneficiary of the trust for the current matter. Unless this presumption is openly challenged to demonstrate you are both a general guardian and general executor of the matter (trust) before the court, *the presumption stands and you are by default the trustee, therefore must obey the rules of the executor (judge/magistrate); and*
- 10. The *Presumption of **Executor De Son Tort*** is the presumption that if the accused does seek to assert their right as Executor and Beneficiary over their body, mind and soul they are acting as an Executor De Son Tort or a “false executor” challenging the “rightful” judge as Executor. Therefore, the judge/magistrate assumes the role of “true” executor and has the right to have you arrested, detained, fined or forced into a psychiatric evaluation. Unless this presumption is openly challenged by not only asserting one’s position as Executor as well as questioning if the judge or magistrate is seeking to act as Executor De Son Tort, *the presumption stands and a judge or magistrate of the private Bar guild may seek to assistance of bailiffs or sheriffs to assert their false claim; and*
- 11. The *Presumption of **Incompetence*** is the presumption that you are at least ignorant of the law, therefore incompetent to present yourself and argue properly. Therefore, the judge/magistrate as executor has the right to have you arrested, detained, fined or forced into a psychiatric evaluation. Unless this presumption is openly challenged to the fact that you know your position as executor and beneficiary and actively rebuke and object to any contrary presumptions, *then it stands by the time of pleading that you are incompetent then the judge or magistrate can do what they need to keep you obedient; and*
- 12. The *Presumption of **Guilt*** is the presumption that as it is presumed to be a private business meeting of the Bar Guild, you are guilty whether you plead “guilty”, do not plead or plead “not guilty”. Therefore unless you either have previously prepared an affidavit of truth and motion to dismiss with extreme prejudice onto the public record or call a demurrer, *then the presumption is you are guilty and the private Bar Guild can hold you until a bond is prepared to guarantee the amount the Guild wants to profit from you.*

[http://one-heaven.org/canons\\_positive\\_law/article\\_2990.htm](http://one-heaven.org/canons_positive_law/article_2990.htm)

Share this:

**Article 4:**

It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

*6 million livres*

**Article 5:**

It is agreed that Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective states to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated belonging to real British subjects; and also of the estates, rights, and properties of persons resident in districts in the possession on his Majesty's arms and who have not borne arms against the said United States. And that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the thirteen United States and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavors to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights, and properties as may have been confiscated; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent not only with justice and equity but with that spirit of conciliation which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states that the estates, rights, and properties, of such last mentioned persons shall be restored to them, they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights, or properties since the confiscation.

And it is agreed that all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

**Article 6:**

That there shall be no future confiscations made nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons for, or by reason of, the part which he or they may have taken in the present war, and that no person shall on that account suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty, or property; and that those who may be in confinement on such charges at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

**Article 7:**

There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said states, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other, wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall from henceforth cease. All prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic Majesty shall with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any Negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets from the said United States, and from every post, place, and harbor within the same; leaving in all fortifications, the American artillery that may be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers belonging to any of the said states, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper states and persons to whom they belong.

**Article 8:**

The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall forever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States.

**Article 9:**

In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great Britain or to the United States should have been conquered by the arms of either from the other before the arrival of the said [Provisional Articles](#) in America, it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty and without requiring any compensation.

**Article 10:**

The solemn ratifications of the present treaty expedited in good and due form shall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the space of six months or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signatures of the present treaty. In witness whereof we the undersigned, their ministers plenipotentiary, have in their name and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, this third day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

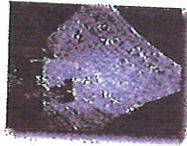
D. HARTLEY (SEAL)  
JOHN ADAMS (SEAL)  
B. FRANKLIN (SEAL)  
JOHN JAY (SEAL)

Source:  
Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America.  
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Documents 1-40 : 1776-1818  
Washington : Government Printing Office, 1931.

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# The Declaration of Independence

*The Want, Will, and Hopes of the People*

GA 2

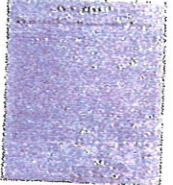
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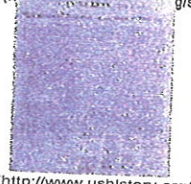
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## IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776



The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America

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 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 King of Great Britain 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.

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He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

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 united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these united Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States, that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; 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.

#### **New Hampshire:**

Josiah Bartlett (./signers/bartlett.html), William Whipple (./signers/whipple.html), Matthew Thornton (./signers/thornton.html)

#### **Massachusetts:**

John Hancock (./signers/hancock.html), Samuel Adams (./signers/adams\_s.html), John Adams (./signers/adams\_j.html), Robert Treat Paine (./signers/paine.html), Elbridge Gerry (./signers/gerry.html)

#### **Rhode Island:**

Stephen Hopkins (./signers/hopkins.html), William Ellery (./signers/ellery.html)

#### **Connecticut:**

Roger Sherman (./signers/sherman.html), Samuel Huntington (./signers/huntington.html), William Williams (./signers/williams.html), Oliver Wolcott (./signers/wolcott.html)

#### **New York:**

William Floyd (./signers/floyd.html), Philip Livingston (./signers/livingston\_p.html), Francis Lewis (./signers/lewis.html), Lewis Morris (./signers/morris\_l.html)

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## Definitions

1. **Constitution** – a security with sureties, created by constitutors (13 states)
2. **Statute** – the rules of an organization, they have the effect of law only with your consent.
3. **State** – definition of “State” includes territories & districts, SCOTUS rule 47.2
4. **Corporate Sole** – a legal entity consisting of a single incorporated office, occupied by a single natural person.
5. **Registration** – the complete process of preparing to sell a newly issued security to the Public.
6. **Appearance** – the formal proceeding by which a defendant submits himself to the jurisdiction of the Court.
7. **Resolution** – i.e. House Resolution (HR) a formal expression of opinion or intention made after voting usually by a formal legislative organization, does this sound like Congress makes “Laws” ?
8. **Authenticate** – the act of giving authority to a record, so as to render it legally admissible in evidence.
9. **Attorney** – to “attorne” is to take property from one person and give it another.
10. **You cannot be charged in one jurisdiction and defend in another !!**
11. A man is no less a slave because he is allowed to choose a new slave-master every 4 years.
12. All Court cases are commercial warfare, under international commercial law, all parties to a cause **must appear by “*nom de guerre*”**, because an alien enemy cannot maintain an action during the war in his own flesh and blood name. War is a gigantic commercial transaction: all war is commerce and all commerce is war.
13. **Their system works entirely on waiver & consent (it’s voluntary)**
14. **Brasswell v. US, 1944** – “Individuals when acting as representatives cannot be said to be exercising their personal rights, nor be entitled to their purely personal privileges, rather they assume the rights, duties, and privileges of the artificial entity of which they are agents and are bound by its obligations.”