

# **A *Vital* Introduction to Civil Law**

v 1.0

**Need-to-know *basics* regarding how the U.S. System of laws operate.**

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**This packet has been produced to help *prevent* color of law crimes *and* to help victims of color of law crimes find recourse through the courts.**

**This publication is a precursor to the upcoming *Civil Law Guidebook*:  
<http://www.wildwillpower.org/civil-law/pro-se-civil-litigation-guidebook>**

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Copyright Office, *Fair Use*: <https://www.copyright.gov/fair-use/>

## **Hold Officers *Accountable* If They Are Using “Color (*appearance*) of Law” in Order to Deprive You of Your *Rights***

U.S. law enforcement officers & other officials (*judges, prosecutors, security guards, etc.*) have been given tremendous power by local, state, & federal government agencies. These powers include *the authority to detain & arrest suspects, to search & seize property, to bring criminal charges, to make rulings in court, & to use deadly force in certain situations*, but **prevention the abuse of such authority is also absolutely necessary**. It is a federal crime for *anyone* acting under “color of law” to willfully deprive or *conspire to deprive* a person of a *right* that is protected by the Constitution.<sup>2</sup>

### **When They Use *Allegations & Slander*, Use Hard Evidence, Written Witness Testimonies, & An *Affidavit for a Citizen's Arrest***

Instead of going in as a *Defendant* in court against *false claims* & then getting *ramrodded through the lower (Superior, State) courts (as too many civil rights victims who are unknowledgeable in the law do)*, be ready to *prove* Officers are indeed *breaking the law* via “*compiling audio/video evidence*” alongside “*written witness testimonies*” & an *injunction calling for a “Citizen's Arrest”* so that a *Federal Judge* may then *issue a warrant* & you can go in as a *Plaintiff* in Federal Court where you can *prove your case*. *It is likely* that the Officer will not *expect* you to be *prepared to catch them in the act*, & because *too few people know how to prosecute Officers*, too many have gotten away with *brutal criminal activity*.

**Definition of Injunction:** “A judicial order that restrains a person from beginning or continuing an action threatening or invading the legal right of another, or that compels a person to carry out a certain act, e.g., to make restitution to an injured party.”

Here's a link to download a free “Complaint & Injunction” form from the Federal District Courts website:

**<http://www.uscourts.gov/forms/pro-se-forms/complaint-and-request-injunction>**

### **“Pro Se Civil Litigation”; An *Option* Everyone Should Know About**

*Every Federal District Courthouse website has downloadable forms & instructions for “Pro Se” (“for yourself”, or “without a lawyer”) Civil Litigation. Here is the link to the “INFORMATION SHEET FOR PRO SE LITIGANTS” PDF off the DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA Federal District Courthouse website (research similar packets off your local Federal Courthouse):*

**[http://www.ndd.uscourts.gov/lci/pro\\_se.pdf](http://www.ndd.uscourts.gov/lci/pro_se.pdf)**

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<sup>2</sup> **FBI Home Page, “What We Investigate, *Civil Rights*”:** <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/civil-rights>

## What is a Personal Injury Case?

"Personal injury" cases are legal disputes that arise when one person suffers harm from an accident or injury, & someone else might be legally responsible for that harm. Unlike criminal cases, *which are initiated by the government*, a formal personal injury case typically starts when a private individual (the "plaintiff") files a civil "complaint" against another person, business, corporation, or government agency (the "defendant"), alleging that they acted carelessly or irresponsibly in connection with an accident or injury that caused harm. This action is known as "filing a lawsuit".<sup>3</sup>

**“PERSONAL INJURY”, *Black’s Law Dictionary*: “A non physical injury that occurs due to wrongful eviction, slander, false arrest or by violating the right to privacy of any person.”**<sup>4</sup>

**“FALSE ARREST”:** **“This term applies to the unlawful restraint and or imprisonment of a person and an illegal arrest.”**<sup>5</sup>

### *Need-To-Know Civil Rights Protecting Statutes*

The following statutes came pursuant to *The Civil Rights Act of 1871* aka *The Ku Klux Klan Act* under the authority of President Ulysses S. Grant, designed *specifically* to put a kibash on the activities of the KKK who *owned & operated* many local governments. As a result the first era KKK was completely dismantled and did not resurface in any meaningful way until the first part of the 20th century.<sup>6</sup>

### **UNITED STATES CODE TITLE 18 §242. Deprivation of rights under color of law**

**“Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien (“foreign”), or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both...”**<sup>7</sup>

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3 **FindLaw: “Personal Injury Cases; *the Basics*”:** <http://injury.findlaw.com/accident-injury-law/personal-injury-law-the-basics.html>

4 <http://thelawdictionary.org/personal-injury/>

5 <http://thelawdictionary.org/false-arrest/>

6 **Scaturro, Frank (1999). *President Grant Reconsidered*. Lanham, Maryland: Madison Books. pp. 71–72. ISBN 1-56833-132-0.**

7 **From the U.S. Government Printing Office:** <http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title18-section242&num=0&edition=prelim>

## **UNITED STATES CODE TITLE 42 §1985. Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights**

**“If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire or go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges & immunities under the laws; or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State or Territory from giving or securing to all persons within such State or Territory the equal protection of the laws... any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators<sup>8</sup>... They shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both...”<sup>9</sup>**

## **UNITED STATES CODE TITLE 42§1986. Action for neglect to prevent**

**“Every person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in section 1985 of this title (*Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights*), are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses so to do, if such wrongful act be committed, shall be liable to the party injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by such wrongful act, which such person by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case; and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in the action...”<sup>10</sup>**

### **Statute of Limitations for Federal Conspiracy Cases, 5+ Years**

There is no statute of limitations for federal crimes punishable by death, nor for certain federal crimes of terrorism, nor for certain federal sex offenses. **Prosecution for most other federal crimes must begin within five years of the commitment of the offense.<sup>11</sup> Conspiracy is a continuing offense, which require an overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy. The statute of limitations begins to run on the date of the last overt act.<sup>12</sup>**

**NOTE:** You may learn all about & read the UNITED STATES CODE on the *Office of Law Revision Counsel's (of The House of Representatives)* website.

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/USCODE-2010-title42/USCODE-2010-title42-chap21-subchapI-sec1986>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.lneilsmith.org/18usc.html>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2010-title42/html/USCODE-2010-title42-chap21-subchapI-sec1986.htm>

<sup>11</sup> **Congressional Research Service, Statutes of Limitation in Federal Criminal Cases: An Overview**  
**Charles Doyle Senior Specialist in American Public Law October 1, 2012:**  
<https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL31253.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> **United States Department of Justice, *Offices of the Attorneys*, 652. Statute of Limitations for Conspiracy:** <https://www.justice.gov/usam/criminal-resource-manual-652-statute-limitations-conspiracy>

## **“Filming Public Officials” is Protected by The 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.”**

Currently, the following U.S. Courts of Appeals have recognized the First Amendment right to record the police and/or other public officials:

**First Circuit:** see Glik v. Cunniffe, 655 F.3d 78, 85 (1st Cir. 2011) (“[A] citizen's right to film government officials, including law enforcement officers, in the discharge of their duties in a public space is a basic, vital, and well-established liberty safeguarded by the First Amendment.”); Iacobucci v. Boulter, 193 F.3d 14 (1st Cir. 1999) (police lacked authority to prohibit citizen from recording commissioners in town hall “because [the citizen's] activities were peaceful, not performed in derogation of any law, and done in the exercise of his First Amendment rights[.]”).

**Seventh Circuit:** see ACLU v. Alvarez, 679 F.3d 583, 595 (7th Cir. 2012) (“The act of making an audio or audiovisual recording is necessarily included within the First Amendment's guarantee of speech and press rights as a corollary of the right to disseminate the resulting recording.”).

**Ninth Circuit:** see Fordyce v. City of Seattle, 55 F.3d 436, 438 (9th Cir. 1995) (assuming a First Amendment right to record the police); see also Adkins v. Limtiaco, \_\_ Fed. App'x \_\_, No. 11-17543, 2013 WL 4046720 (9th Cir. Aug. 12, 2013) (recognizing First Amendment right to photograph police, citing *Fordyce*).

**Eleventh Circuit:** see Smith v. City of Cumming, 212 F.3d 1332, 1333 (11th Cir. 2000) (“The First Amendment protects the right to gather information about what public officials do on public property, and specifically, a right to record matters of public interest.”).

The United States Department of Justice has openly stated its position that the First Amendment protects all U.S. citizens who record the activities of the police in public, and has intervened in at least one civil rights lawsuit against police officers to support that First Amendment right. See Sharp v. Baltimore City Police Dep't, No. 1:11-cv-02888-BEL (D. Md. Statement of Interest filed January 10, 2012).<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Digital Media Law Project, “Recording Police Officers & Public Officials”: <http://www.dmlp.org/legal-guide/recording-police-officers-and-public-officials>

## Be Prepared to *Film and Livestream*

**Strategize: think several steps ahead:** *Everyone* who has a smartphone should download a *livestream app*. If you're not getting service in a particular area, *contact your service provider* & order a “range extender”; *most companies have them available*. This is *vital* because “if an officer *steals* your smartphone *while you're filming them*”, (*this has happened to the author of this pamphlet*) you will then have *hard evidence* that your *First, Fourth, Fifth, & Fourteenth Amendments* were violated, & the officer can then be prosecuted & *held accountable* in *Federal court*. (Stealing a smartphone while a civilian is recording is a violation of *all* these Amendments; *other criminal charges may apply*). It is *vital* to *test out the livestream app before going into an action to ensure that the program works properly*. ***Don't go in unprepared! You may only get one opportunity!*** Give your password to your livestream account to fellow civilians who are participating in the peaceful action so that if you're arrested, they'll be able to access the footage & use it as *hard evidence* alongside *written* witness testimonies in the federal judiciary in order to *prove* that the officer did in fact steal the smartphone, lie, and make a false arrest.

### When You Can *Prove* The Officer Made a FALSE ARREST, a “*Habeas Corpus Court Order*” May Be Filed To Get The Victim Out of Jail *Free*

A Habeas Corpus Court Order *form* can be downloaded off the Federal District Courthouse website HERE:

**<http://www.uscourts.gov/forms/habeas-corporus-petitions/petition-writ-habeas-corporus-under-28-usc-ss-2241>**

This order can be filed following an unlawful arrest in order to prove “insufficient grounds to hold a civilian”. Habeas Corpus is **mentioned in The Constitution of The United States, Article I, Section 9, Clause 2:**

**“The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.”**

***To file a Habeas Court Order is a free way to get someone out of jail instead of “paying the bond ransom”. After all, if we are paying the bond/ransom, are we sending the right message, or are we incentivizing them to make more false arrests?***

## **NOTICE TO ALL WITNESSES:**

It is *vital* that if you witness a *crime* by an officer against a civilian, to not get *upset* at the officer, but instead to simply *gather evidence & file a suit*. Remember the old adage (Mathew 10:16): **“I am sending you out as sheep among wolves. Therefore be wise as a serpent, but harmless as a dove.”** *Don't endanger yourself! Instead* simply ask the officer for their name & badge number & their *card*. The officer is *required by law* to give such information, & if they *do not*, then be sure to catch them *on film (livestreaming or with hidden camera, if necessary)* denying such, as this *evidence* will then be utilized to prosecute them later, & then *squeeze them off the force*.

**It is so vital that when you have witnessed a fellow civilian being falsely arrested, to help them out immensely by writing down your testimony!!! Write the time & date, the name of the person who got arrested, & the name, badge number, & physical description of the officer, & what you witnessed. Was it a Sheriff's Deputy? National Guard officer? City police officer? Security guard who works for a company? The term “cop” is vague! Be specific. Your written testimony will mean the difference between the civilian receiving restitution for damages, & being locked up falsely & potentially & unfairly having their lives ruined. United we stand! For everyone's safety, we must begin using the system the way it is designed to hold criminals who are taking up the badge accountable!**

### **“You have nothing to fear but fear itself”**

If they're wearing sunglasses, *don't be afraid to ask them to remove them so you can write down their eye color (if you feel safe doing to— read their demeanor)*. But *don't be afraid! Keep calm! Use your willpower*. Even if they are being outright deceptive & mean— *don't give them your anger! Instead do what they DON'T expect: thank them for their service to the country & for protecting the rights of the people. Tell them “God bless you, Sir & thank you for protecting our civil rights!”*. Then leave safely. It is likely the officer will *know* they have done something wrong, & they will probably be *tripped out* when they don't get the response they are inciting. Be kind & respectful. Don't be facetious. Be *brilliant!!* Remember that many of these officers just got out of high school & were maybe bullies in school. Maybe they have anger issues. Maybe they were abused as children & they were hired because they weren't very bright & they made perfect Orcs to do gruntwork for CEOs. They're being trained & *used* as mercenaries, & they have *no idea* what their Oath of Office even *means*. If you get angry at them— remember “Abuse is a cycle.” This is a basic in psychology. If you insert more *abuse* you may trigger their anger (abusive cycle), Don't instigate that. Just *leave the premises & write your testimony*. **If there are 5 witnesses to a false arrest, there should be five written testimonies! A one page letter from each of you. With your witness testimonies AND their name, badge number, & card— as well as the livestreamed footage of them committing a crime, you can prove in court that they violated U.S.C. Title 18 DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW, & your “unalienable 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment Right to Due Process of Law” can be used to perform your Citizen's Arrest on them later so that the Federal judge can issue the arrest warrant based upon the substantial evidence. If no one files a complaint, no arrest will be made.**

## **Don't Assume The Judge Is Going to Side with the Officers**

Many Federal Judges *became judges* because they *know American history, & they believe in the founding principles of the nation; they have read “Common Sense”, by Thomas Paine, The Declaration of Independence (which declares “unalienable rights” of all people), & many, many other documents which shaped the Federal Court system we have in place today, & they— just as many civilians are— are sick & tired of the corruption, & watching people & families get seriously hurt simply because they don't know how the courts operate. Judges witness “courtroom abuse” more than anybody else, & day after day they witness innocent people get ramrodded through the lower courts & shoved under simply because they don't know how to file as Plaintiffs for Civil Rights violations in the Federal Judiciary, & because “those accusing them” know how the courts operate & so they prey upon innocent people through the courts. Many times when good people do file they don't have hard evidence or the support of witnesses, & they cannot, by law, rule in favor of a weak case with no supporting evidence, no matter how kindhearted & honest the person may seem. So don't worry because a Judge may feel obliged to have a strong case in front of them so that they can make an example out of bad officers, & show the world that “Yes, officers can be held accountable, but yes, you do need to actually catch them in the act & file against them.” Be prepared. The law is on your side!*

### ***If a Judge Omits Evidence, & Rules According to Partial Evidence...***

There is *another* type of court order called a Stay of Execution, designed to *halt a judge's order* if need be. “Execution” does not translate “death sentence” in this case; it simply means the “execution of an order”, *look into it.*

### **The Right to “An Impartial” Trial By Jury...**

Any jury member who has their *stocks* in the company you're prosecuting (in case its a large company) should be *identified*, & then *removed from the jury* prior to the court case because they're *biased*, & we have the right to “an impartial jury” (6<sup>th</sup> Amendment).

### **Request Your Case Be Filmed.**

If the court denies your First Amendment Right to film (*see page 4*), *challenge their courtroom policy peaceably & legally.* Let them know you have *probable cause* to suspect that the court may be *biased* due to your treatment thus far *by United States Officials which is why you're in court*, & calmly *demand* the case be filmed “for public safety purposes”, & let them know you're “under protest” to commencing the trial *unless* it can be filmed. *You may have to sue the court in order to get them to honor your First Amendment Right to film the case. Set a precedence! Carve the path to freedom for all so that your case can be cited by people in the future! See what happens!*



## ***Origins of The Conflict Between The Confederacy & The Federal Government***

*Prior to the adoption of the Constitution, which is designed to guarantee “unalienable rights, justice, & liberty to all people”, the United States was governed by the Articles of Confederation (which “The Confederacy” preferred to stay under, in rejection to The Constitution), which excluded “paupers & vagabonds” (“homeless” or “unmonied” people— “serfs” — aka “people with no land in which they can legally grow food upon”) were considered “right down there with fugitives of the law”, which can be *witnessed* in Article IV of *the Articles*, among other places:*

**“The better to secure & perpetuate mutual friendship & intercourse (commercial trade) among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds, & fugitives from Justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges & immunities of free citizens in the several states...”<sup>14</sup>**

### ***Going Back: The Quiet History of America's County Corporations***

*The Virginia Colony, founded in 1607, was a private company's investment, & was governed by stockholders of the company until it went bankrupt, & the charter was then revoked by King James II, at which time it was taken as a “royal colony”, owned & operated by the royal family. There was no intention that the venture capitalist's investment in a foreign land would result in “government of the people, for the people, by the people.”*

The Virginia Company of London was managed by a council in London, who sent colonists to the “New World” without announcing who would be the local leaders in Virginia. When the Susan Constant, Godspeed, & Discovery finally reached the James River, Captain Newport opened the sealed envelope with the London Company's instructions, including “who would be the landowners”, “who would governors”, & who *would not* (yep- just like some sort of weird game show).

Shiploads of settlers were sent to Virginia to create largely self-sufficient "hundreds". Within the *London Company*, there were internal disputes between investors who wanted to maintain *strict discipline* over colonists, as reflected in the "Laws Divine, Morall & Martiall"<sup>15</sup> (“martial law”), which essentially became *merged with the monetary system* when in 1608 Chief Justice Edward Coke described the *Lex Mercatoria* (aka “*The International Law Merchant*” or “*Law of Negotiable Instruments*”) as "a part of the common law", even though ***many of the laws of the Lex Mercatoria were established to evade inconvenient rules of common law.***<sup>16</sup>

14 **Transcript of The Articles of Confederation:** <https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=3&page=transcript>

15 **“How Counties Got Started in Virginia”, Virginia Places:** <http://www.virginiaplaces.org/vacount/howstart.html>

16 **“The Theory of The Lex Mercatoria”, Law Teacher:** <http://www.lawteacher.net/free-law-essays/commercial-law/the-theory-of-the-lex-mercatoria-commercial-law-essay.php>

*Newspaper Clipping from The Virginia Gazette, March 28, 1771*

Just ARRIVED, at LEEDS Town,  
the Ship JUSTITIA, with about one  
Hundred healtby

S E R V A N T S,

Men, Women, and Boys, among which are many Tradesmen, viz. Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Tailors, House Carpenters and Joiners,, a Cooper, a Bricklayer and Plasterer, a Painter, a Warchmaker and Glazier, several Silversmiths, Weavers, a Jeweller, and many others.

The Sale will commence on *Tuesday* the 2d of *April*, at *Leeds Town*, on *Rappahannock River*. A reasonable Credit will be allowed, giving Bond, with approved Security, to

THOMAS HODGE.

I have an assorted Cargo of GOODS from *London*, suitable for the *Scafon* (about two Thousand Pounds Sterling worth) which I will lump off, on reasonable Terms, at a Credit with good Security.

SOURCE: "The Irish Slave Trade – The Forgotten "White" Slaves, The Slaves That Time Forgot" By John Martin, Global Research: <https://pridecomethbeforeafall.wordpress.com/2013/03/29/the-irish-slave-trade-white-cargo/>

### Commerce, & Real Estate

Not sure if you've ever researched "the history of real estate laws", but in short certain real estate monopolization legal mechanisms used to steal Native American lands were known to be equally haunting to the ancestors of Europeans, & many others; Indo-Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans were forcibly removed from nature through real estate monopolization & slave-trading by private international merchants:

The term **mortgage** comes from **mort**, & means "death" (as in mortuary or mortality), & **gage** means "pledge". **Mort-gage** means a "dead pledge." In Bouvier's Law Dictionary of 1856, **Dead-Pledge** is defined as "a **mortgage** of lands or goods." It's a *pledge of death* because its an engagement in debt, which is a neglect or violation of our duty; we're not supposed to engage in those things. This is why we're not to owe man anything:

**Romans 13:8, "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another:"**

**Nehemiah 5:3-5:** "We have **mortgaged** our lands, vineyards, and houses... We have **borrowed money** for the king's tribute, & that upon our lands & vineyards...& lo, we bring into **bondage** ("bonds") our sons & daughters to be **servants**, & some of our daughters are brought unto **bondage** already: neither is it in our power to redeem them; for other men have our lands & vineyards."

## Brief History of *Real Estate In Europe*

“**Merchants of the Italian city states & of cities that were members of the Hensiotic League rejuvenated general European trade in the twelfth & thirteenth centuries** (*shortly after the Albigensian Crusade, a 20-year military campaign initiated by Pope Innocent III to eliminate the widespread vegetarian, LGBT-accepting, nature-based religion of Catharism in southern Europe*<sup>17</sup>), **following its almost total abandonment after the fall of Rome (~376 A.D. following a large-scale uprising of anarchist Goths & others, through ~476 A.D. when Odoacer deposed the Emperor Romulus, whose military & common morale of the people had dwindled by that time).** **These traders took precepts from the ancient law of the Romans Empire, adapted them to their times, & created customs of trade & ways of doing business that became accepted among the merchants of all Europe. And hence, this body of business, or commercial law, obtained the name Law Merchant. The law of agencies, sales, negotiable instruments, insurance, carriage, debt, guarantees, soffage & transit, liens, partnership & bankruptcy, was made by these traveling, international private merchants.**”<sup>18</sup>

“English Law, like the English language, is an amalgam of diverse cultural influences. After the conquest of 1066, the Viking rulers (“Normans”) imposed on the English an *efficiently organized social system* that crowded out many Anglo Saxon traditions. The Jews, *whom the Normans brought to England*, in their turn, contributed to the changing English society by introducing a **refined system of commercial law, their own form of commerce, & a system of rules to facilitate & govern it. These rules made their way into the developing structure of English law.**

Several elements of historical **Jewish practices have been integrated into the English legal system.** Notable among these is the written **credit agreement, *Shetar*, or *Starr***, as it appears in English documents. The basis of the *Shetar, or Jewish gauge*, was a **lien (a right to keep possession of property belonging to another person until a debt owed by that person is discharged) on all property, including realty**, that has been traced as a source of the modern **mortgage**. Under Jewish law, the *Shetar* permitted a creditor to proceed against all the goods *and* land of the defaulted debtor. Both “movable” & “immovable” (*land, housing*) property was subjected to distraint.

In contrast, the obligation of knight service, *under Anglo Saxon Norman law*, barred a land transfer that would have imposed a new tenant, & therefore, a different knight owing service upon the lord. The dominance of personal feudal loyalties equally **forbade the attachment of land in satisfaction of a debt; only the debtor's chattels (movable personal property) could be seized.**”<sup>19</sup>

17 Frank Leslie Cross, Elizabeth A. Livingstone (editors), *Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church* (Oxford University Press 2005 ISBN 978-0-19-280290-3)

18 Stone, Smith, Frank, & Rommage, *Fundamentals of Business Law*, 1950.

19 The Georgetown Law Journal, ARTICLE: “The Shetar's Affect on the English Law, a Law of the Jews becomes the Law of the Land” by Judith A. Shapiro

At this point we will pause here & explain the above quote. When someone took out a loan, that loan could not be applied to the land. **The land was free of any debt**, because it was under knight service. To continue:

“These rules kept feudal obligations in tact, assuring that the lord would continue to be served by his own knights. When incorporated into English practice, the notion from Jewish law, that debts could be recovered against a loan secured by “all property, movable and immovable”, was a **weapon of socio-economic change that tore the fabric of feudal society & established the power of liquid wealth in place of land holding.**”<sup>20</sup>

The Shetar (*written credit agreement*) completely changed what debt could apply itself to, & *it is now the modern mortgage system*. Previously, the land could never be taken from you, but of course today it can. To continue:

“The crusades of the twelfth century opened an era of change in feudal England. **To obtain funds from Jews, nobles offered their land as collateral**, although the Jews, *as aliens, as owner*, they *could* take security interest in substantial money value. That Jews were permitted to hold security interest in land, they did not occupy expanded interest in land beyond the traditional tendencies. The separation of possessory interest from interest in *fee* contributed to the decline of the rigid feudal land tenure structure. By 1250, **scutage** (*taxes paid for Knight services*) had completely replaced feudal services. **Tenant obligations had been reduced to money payments (rent)**, & as the identity of the *principles* in the landlord/tenant relationship became less critical, a change in the feudal rules which restricted *alienability of interest in land* became possible.”

The law of the Shetar developed & elaborated by 500 A.D. in the **Babylonian Talmud**. Historically, the Shetar was an instrument that established formal obligation either in **contract** or in **debt**. At the moment that a debtor acknowledged his indebtedness **through a Shetar, a general lien was established encumbering all the debtors property as security for ultimate repayment**. In case of default, the creditor could proceed not only against “movable and immovable property” held by the debtor, but *also* against encumbered land that the debtor had transferred to a third party. The debt attached to the land & the creditors lien had priority over subsequent alienations.

A nation of wanderers, in adapting a variety of cultures, *determined* that the language in which the Shetar was written should be irrelevant to its legal validity.

“The crucial limitation on debt collection under Jewish law was that **a creditor had a lien against the debtor's land, but not against the debtor's person**. Personal freedom was not to be diminished by a debt obligation, & **a creditor could not enslave one who was unable to repay him**.

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<sup>20</sup> **The Georgetown Law Journal, ARTICLE: “The Shetar's Affect on the English Law, a Law of the Jews becomes the Law of the Land” by Judith A. Shapiro**

So, what we see here is the modern mortgage system & its origin. It came out of the Babylonian Talmud, & it was adopted by *the merchants of the world, the banking system, etc.*

Ruling during an era of socio-economic change from 1272 to 1307, king Edward was weary of the Jews. **Thus, he issued laws forbidding the Jews from holding real property, denying them usurious practice (Usury: charging *interest* on loans, which was *illegal* under the Christian common law prior to the *subversion* of the land under non-Christian law), & ordering them to wear distinctive dress and identifying badges.** Even as he restricted Jewish money lenders, Edward *expanded* the universe of non-Jewish money lending. He had before him a model of secured *debt contracts* that could be seen as *beneficial* for use *by the crown*. In the *statute of merchants* in 1285, Edward extended to creditors the forms of registry, remedy, & enforcement that had previously been the substance of the exchequer of the Jews. Under the statute, a debtor acknowledged the existence of his debt before the mayor & one of the recording clerks. The clerks recorded the debt in two rolls, one to remain with the mayor, & one with the clerks. In his own recognizable handwriting, the clerk prepared a *debt instrument* to which the debtor affixed his seal & the officials affixed the king's seal. This instrument was given to the creditor who would present it to the mayor & the courts to prove his rights if the debtor defaulted.

More than the enrollment procedures paralleled the structures of the exchequer of the Jews, the *remedies* also extended to Christian creditors the relief formally available only to Jews. No longer was a Christian creditor's *released before judgment* limited by the debtor's absence. If the Christian creditor presented to the mayor a matured acknowledged debt instrument corresponding to an enrolled debt, he had established full right to relief. If the debtor did *not* pay, the creditor eventually obtained access to the debtor's lands even as the Jews had done for years. **The new law expressly excluded Jews."**

We see then how the system of debt, mortgage, & land acquisition was developed & promoted. Jewish scholars "invented" it, *law merchant kings* bought "rights" to the "invention," & then the king, to make this practice "appear" Christian, excluded the original "inventors," the Jews. Then he went even further to complete the ruse:

"Five years after the statute of merchants, Edward the first **expelled the Jews from England**. Religious hostility was rife. Repeated atalages had depleted the Jew's resources in lessened their value to the king's purse. No longer were the Jews the unique source of credit in England. By the statute of merchants, Edward had granted to all non-Jewish creditors the same remedies & procedural rights previously available to the Jews. **Debts were secured by land**, & the security interests survived the death of the creditor & the alienation of the property. In addition to the property that escheated to the king on their departure, the Jews left behind a law of debtors & creditors developed in the Talmud, introduced in the exchequer, & preserved in the laws of England.

## How *Merchant Law* Replaced *Old Common Law*

“Common law” is generally defined as “the laws which are native or accustomed to a people living in a particular region”. For early Christians of Europe, “Common Law” was derived from the *New Testament*, what people considered “God's law”. Christ's teachings were *applied throughout the land* under the service of the knights & “Ordinaries”, a type of *officer* who was “Ordained” to enforce “Ordinances” which the church would proclaim to be law *under divine authority*. In 1179, *under Pope Alexander III*, The Third Council of Lateran decreed that persons who accepted interest on loans could receive neither sacraments *nor* a Christian burial. Pope Clement V made the belief in *the right to usury* a heresy (*a contemptible practice, punishable*) in 1311, & abolished all secular legislation which allowed it. Pope Sixtus V condemned the practice of charging interest as “detestable to God & man, damned by the sacred canons & contrary to Christian charity.”<sup>21</sup>

“The principles of “love thy neighbor as thyself”, “do unto others as you'd have done unto you”, & *so on* were considered “the law of the land” for many years prior to *the subversion of the law* under mercantile laws which came to replace the common law.

In the 1600s, *when impoverished Europeans were being “shipped” by The Virginia Company of London* to the eastern Americas (*pages 9-10*), a *court decision* was made by Lord Mansfield to *merge* the merchant law *with* the common law, & *knowledge of* common law became essentially *removed from the minds* of many Europeans; who would now be raised beneath laws written within *The Lex Mercatoria*, or “*International Law Merchant*” so that *money, wealth, or “hours of labor” & “hard resources”* could be *extracted* through their labors & *shipped back to the royal family*. This arrangement would eventually lead to a general *contempt* by colonists against the royal family & the merchant class who ruled over them at the colonies. The very first skirmishes & acts of rebellion by American revolutionaries, in response to The Boston Massacre, *such as The Pine Tree Rebellion*, were against *deputy Sheriffs*, because the *County Corporations* were *owned & operated* by the royal family, & the prime directive of the commercial courtrooms was to produce “profit for shareholders” rather than what would eventually become known as “the principles of The Founding Fathers”.

**“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 & the Pursuit of Happiness.”<sup>22</sup>**

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21 Moehlman, Conrad H. 1934. "The Christianization of Interest." *Church History*. Issue 3, 1934, p. 6-7.

22 Thomas Jefferson, Declaration of Independence, *second paragraph*:  
[http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/declaration\\_transcript.html](http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/declaration_transcript.html)

### **Pennsylvania, “The Keystone State”**

As mentioned earlier, under *The Articles of Confederation*, being “homeless” was *right down there* with being a felon, as *still* “The People” were being governed under *the merchant class* at the time, *many of whom* had become *quite wealthy* following *centuries* of “extracting money from tenants through *rent*. *After declaring independence from Britain, & the adoption of The Articles of Confederation*, each new “State” (no longer “colonies”) drafted their own *State Constitution*. *According to South Carolina's Constitution*, white men had to possess *a significant amount of property* to vote, & they had to own even more property to be allowed to run for political office. In fact, these property requirements were so high that 90 percent of all white adults were prevented from running for political office. Poor white men, all women, children, & African Americans (whether free or slave) were considered *too dependent on others* to exercise reliable political judgment.

Pennsylvania's Constitution of 1776, *however*, abolished *property requirements for voting* as well as for holding office. If you were an adult man who paid taxes, then you were allowed to vote or even to run for office. This was a dramatic expansion of who was considered a “political person”, but other aspects of the new state government were even more radical (*Note: “Rad” translates “root” in Latin- a “radical” is “one who traces problems back to their roots”*). The office of the *governor* was entirely eliminated from Pennsylvania's Constitution, as it was observed that the *governor* was *really* just like a small-scale king, & that an upper legislative body (like the House of Lords in Parliament) was supposed to *only represent* wealthy men & aristocrats. Rather than continue those forms of government, the Pennsylvania constitution decided that “the people” could rule most effectively through a single body with complete legislative power. Many fiscally-conservative Patriots met Pennsylvania's new design with *horror*.<sup>23</sup>

### **The Establishment of The Federal Judiciary**

Consequently, the delegates gathered at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787 expressed widespread agreement that a *national* judiciary (*not just local “County Superior Courthouse system”*) should be established in order to *enforce the principles of American idealism, including “the protection of all peoples' unalienable rights”*; a *higher court system* was needed to enforce *moral principle* rather than mere *monetary principal (profit)*.<sup>24</sup>

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23 U.S. History, “State Constitutions”: <http://www.ushistory.org/us/14a.asp>

24 History and Organization of the Federal Judicial System, *U.S. Embassy*:

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/publication/2008/05/20080522212957eaifas0.9853327.html#ixzz4MYWnqHZt>

## The Constitution Authorizes 3 “Modes of Jurisdiction” in Which Public Officials May Operate: *Common, Equity, & Admiralty*

*American Common Law evolved from canons the Catholic Empire implemented throughout Europe specifically to protect the common person from overreach by the commercial class; after all, it was the plebian (poor) class that was driven into debt & fascist servitude under the patrician (old money) class that led to the fall of Rome; terms such as “homestead” were invented by the church specifically to protect the common person from having their homes & land foreclosed on & taken by the somewhat “invading” international merchants who had their own separate sets of laws. Even today, the definition of HOMESTEAD (Black's Law Dictionary) includes the protection of one's home against foreclosure, however this fact is not often advertised for perhaps obvious reasons to some (now you see why it is written that “many of the laws of the Lex Mercatoria were established to evade inconvenient rules of common law” on page 9):*

**“The home place; the place where the home is. It is the home, the house & the adjoining land, where the head of the family dwells; the home farm. The fixed residence of the head of a family, with the land & buildings surrounding the main house. Technically, however, & under the modern homestead laws, a homestead is an artificial estate in land, devised to protect the possession and enjoyment of the owner against the claims of his creditors, by withdrawing the property from execution & forced sale, so long as the land is occupied as a home.** Buckingham v. Buckingham, 81 Mich. S9, 45 X. W. 504; Campbell v. Moran, 71 Xeb. 615, 99 N. W. 499; Ikeu v. Olenict, 42 Tex. 19S; Jones v. Britton, 102 N. C. 106. 9 S. E. 554, 4 L. It. A. 178; Thomas v. Fulford, 117 X. C. 667, 23 S. E. 635; Ellinger v. Thomas, 04 Kan. ISO, 07 Pac. 529; Galligherv. Smiley, 28 Xeb. 189, 44 N. W. 187, 20 Am. St. Rep. 319.”<sup>25</sup>

So it is *no wonder* that on May 14<sup>th</sup>, 1747, at *The Constitutional Convention* in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, when meeting to discuss *improving* The Articles of Confederation, the framers *embedded* Common Law into The Constitution *to protect & help free the common person from absolute rule* by the mercantile (*commercial*) elite, who generally ruled *over* the people (using commercial codes, *laws of economics*) because of the way The Articles of Confederation *and* early State Constitutions had been written. *American Common Law* was to be *an evolved version* of European Common Law *because, for instance, all people* were “created equal” & guaranteed “unalienable rights” & “life, liberty, & the pursuit fo happiness”, whereas under *old common law* “female herbalists were accused of being 'witches' before being *burned at the stake*”, “LGBT people were murdered”, “Protestants (*who 'protest'ed injustices embedded within certain church doctrines*) were being *hung publicly* (under Queen 'Bloody Mary', *for instance*)”, & *so on*.

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<sup>25</sup> Black's Law, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Online, HOMESTEAD: <http://thelawdictionary.org/homestead/>



## American Common Law

The *new common law* was to be upheld *in support of* American idealism, *founded by* 'separatists' seeking to *escape* persecution & form a *new nation* based on *moral principle & common sense*. Though *not born into* a “perfect paradigm”, they *compiled a framework* designed to eventually *free all people* from a *repeat* of what had happened throughout European history including the *subversion & theft of peoples' lands & lives*. Common Law was *founded on* what were considered *the greatest writings* of early American revolutionaries, such as *John Locke, Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson, & others*. The Founders were *studied* in American, colonial, Roman & pre-Roman indo-European history, & Biblical history, & *although* “*practicing science*” had been outlawed by the early Catholic church (scientists were persecuted, & the earth was deemed to be “flat” by authorities- *no exceptions!*), within the new *Constitution* there would be a *special place for scientists & inventors to be honored, appreciated, & protected within its framework*: “*The Copyright Clause*”:

**“To promote the Progress of Science & useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors & Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings & Discoveries.”**

One of the most famous writings in U.S. history is called *Common Sense* by Thomas Paine— whose writings exemplify exactly *why* Common Law must remain intact; it is the “Checks & Balances” of the 3 jurisdictions (*common, admiralty, equity*), designed to prevent commercial codes (*see Admiralty Law*) from circumventing The Law of The Land (The Constitution). *Common Law* is designed to *protect the common person* via helping to ensure *money* is used “to regulate commerce” instead of “to economically enslave people & destroy ecosystems” (*now you're starting to see why “The People” need to learn how & why our courts are designed!*). Here’s an excerpt from Paine’s famous pamphlet which circulated throughout the Colonies from 1775-1776, called *Common Sense*:

**“Mankind being originally equals in the order of creation, the equality could only be destroyed by some subsequent circumstance; the distinctions of rich- and poor. Oppression is often the consequence... of riches.**

***Male & female are the distinctions of nature, good & bad the distinctions of heaven; but how a race of men came into the world so exalted above the rest, & distinguished like some new species- is worth investigating, & whether they are the means of happiness or of the misery to mankind... the evils of hereditary succession...***

**Men who look upon themselves *born to reign, & others to obey*, soon grow insolent (*showing rude & arrogant lack of respect*)... their minds are early poisoned by importance... when they succeed to the government they are frequently the most ignorant & unfit of any throughout the dominions.“**

## Common Law, & *The Sciences*

Common Law *includes* “the common natural sciences to which we are all bound” (*ie gravity, physics, water, air, ecology, ethnobiology, resource management, public benefit- see Preamble, etc.*). When a *negligent law, ordinance, or act (etc.) is passed* which is “Arbitrary & Capricious”, it is *likely* that such ordinance (building code, etc.)

### Arbitrary, *Black's Law Dictionary*:

“Not supported by fair, solid, and substantial cause, and without reason given. *Treloar v. Bigge, L. R. 9 Exch. 155.*”<sup>26</sup>

### Capricious:

“Given to sudden and unaccountable changes of mood or behavior.”

An “Arbitrary & Capricious” ruling may be tried as such in order to abolish an unconstitutional ordinance, ruling, building code, *etc.*, in which case such decision (code, statute, etc.) will be placed under the

## United States Federal Courts, “*Standard of Review*”

**Review of agency determinations is limited to whether the agency’s action was arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion or otherwise not in accordance with law, or if it was taken without observance of procedure required by law.** 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A); *see also Barnes v. U.S. Dep’t of Transp.*, 655 F.3d 1124, 1132 (9th Cir. 2011) (“**Review under the arbitrary and capricious standard is narrow, and we do not substitute our judgment for that of the agency.**”); *Gardner v. U.S. Bureau of Land Mgmt.*, 638 F.3d 1217, 1224 (9th Cir. 2011); *City of Los Angeles v. U.S. Dep’t of Commerce*, 307 F.3d 859, 874 (9th Cir. 2002). “**An agency decision will be upheld as long as there is a rational connection between the facts found and the conclusions made.**” *Barnes*, 655 F.3d at 1132 (citing *Siskiyou Reg’l Educ. Project v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 565 F.3d 545, 554 (9th Cir. 2009)).

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<sup>26</sup> <http://thelawdictionary.org/arbitrary/>

**Under the *arbitrary and capricious* standard, a reviewing court must consider whether an agency’s decision was based on a consideration of the relevant factors and whether there has been a clear error of judgment. See *Envil. Def. Ctr., Inc. v. EPA*, 344 F.3d 832, 858 n.36 (9th Cir. 2003). The court may reverse only when the agency has relied on impermissible factors, failed to consider an important aspect of the problem, offered an explanation for its decision that runs counter to the evidence or is so implausible it could not be ascribed to a difference in view or to agency expertise. See *id.*; *County of Los Angeles v. Leavitt*, 521 F.3d 1073, 1078 (9th Cir. 2008). The standard is “highly deferential, presuming the agency action to be valid and affirming the agency action if a reasonable basis exists for its decision.” See *Ranchers Cattleman Action Legal Fund United Stockgrowers of Am. v. U.S. Dep’t of Agriculture*, 499 F.3d 1108, 1115 (9th Cir. 2007) (internal quotations and citation omitted); see also *Sacora v. Thomas*, 628 F.3d 1059, 1068 (9th Cir. 2010); *Northwest Ecosystem Alliance v. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service*, 475 F.3d 1136, 1140 (9th Cir. 2007); *Arizona Cattle Growers’ Ass’n v. U.S. Fish & Wildlife*, 273 F.3d 1229, 1236 (9th Cir. 2001) (court must determine whether the agency articulated a rational connection between the facts found and the choice made); *Price Rd. Neighborhood Ass’n v. U.S. Dep’t of Transp.*, 113 F.3d 1505, 1511 (9th Cir. 1997) (court must consider whether the agency’s decision is based on a reasoned evaluation of the relevant factors).<sup>27</sup>**

Unfortunately if no one *challenges such act (ordinance, etc.)*, & no executive officer stops it from happening (negligently), often the negligent offenders end up getting away with injustice. That's why its important to teach *how the system works; we're technically “up against” a system which has historically “infiltrated & subverted” government agencies in order to create liabilities on the people while gaining massive wealth in the process.* To build cases & gain restitution & Redress (reasonable list of demands) is *not only* a good way to set precedence, but *also* it deters people from making negligent decisions, because *by filing a suit* you have thus created a *liability upon the company; when people are informed*, . A company &/or officer will not make a destructive decision if they know that it will cost them, but *if no one files a civil suit*, they get away with it. *Because* for many years the common person has been *tuned out & not educated* on how the law system works & *how they can get paid to overturn injustices*, our country is being *subverted* today, & *that is why “tuning in & holding officers accountable”* is a very urgent task, because “when society figures out how our system is designed, we're going to be knocking out injustice *after injustice & putting money into the hands of revolutionaries who will utilize it for common benefit rather than public oppression.*

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<sup>27</sup> United States Courts, “*Standard of Review,Arbitrary & Capricious*”:

[http://cdn.ca9.uscourts.gov/datastore/uploads/guides/stand\\_of\\_review/I\\_Definitions.html#\\_Toc199130797](http://cdn.ca9.uscourts.gov/datastore/uploads/guides/stand_of_review/I_Definitions.html#_Toc199130797)

## **Under Common law, there must be “A Verified Complaint from a Damaged Party”**

As for “Common Law Courts” (Federal or State, *generally— not “County Superior” courts which generally enforce Admiralty*), anytime someone is charged under the Common Law, there must be a “damaged party”. You are free to do *anything you please* as long as you do not infringe on the life, liberty, or property of someone else. *For instance*, when you cross over the state lines in most states, you will see a sign which says, ” BUCKLE YOUR SEAT BELTS – IT’S THE LAW”. This cannot be Common Law, because who would you injure if you did not buckle up? Nobody. Being *made to buckle up* is a form of compelled performance- *but Common Law cannot compel performance*.

Any violation of Common Law is a CRIMINAL ACT , & is punishable. The stipulation, however, is that under Common Law the Officers must be able to present “a verified complaint from a damaged party”. If there is no *complaint* filed, there is no *damaged party*, & thus the *original action* may continue *unchallenged*. The *design* of a “Republic” was first *popularized* with the Socratic Dialogue written by Plato around 380 B.C., called *The Republic*. The book discusses *the definition of justice, the order & character of the just city-state, & of the just man*. In simplistic form, a *true Republican government* does not have permission to do *anything* without a Court Order from a Civilian, & whenever a Court makes a decision, it must be made:

- **In accordance with “rule of law“:** *the restriction of the arbitrary exercise of power by subordinating it to a body of well-defined & established laws (statutes).*
- **In common benefit to The People.**
- **In righteous moral action.**

There are too few people still who “get”& it is their Constitutional Oath of Office & *the mathematics of the system occur inside the Federal Courts*, & they will be Its likely there is a federal judge who would *love* to get some rogue officers held accountable in order to get the *force* back in line, so you will gain restitution when you prove their crimes. **Clock your hours it took you to build the case so the court can reimburse you for your time (& service to the country!).**

### **Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 24.(a) INTERVENTION OF RIGHT:**

“On timely motion, the court must permit anyone to intervene who:

(1) is given an unconditional right to intervene by a federal statute.

**Application:** “Your honor (*or “Officer”*), I could have been charged with Action for Neglect to Prevent (*see page 3*) if I *didn’t* perform an Intervention of Right, because I am clearly witnessing *Title 42 Conspiracy to Interfere with Civil Rights* happening!

**NOTE:** Because the “Action for Neglect to Prevent” federal statute gives an “unconditional right to intervene” the “Intervention of Right” *must* be permitted.

### **Thank You Lawyers & Attorneys!!**

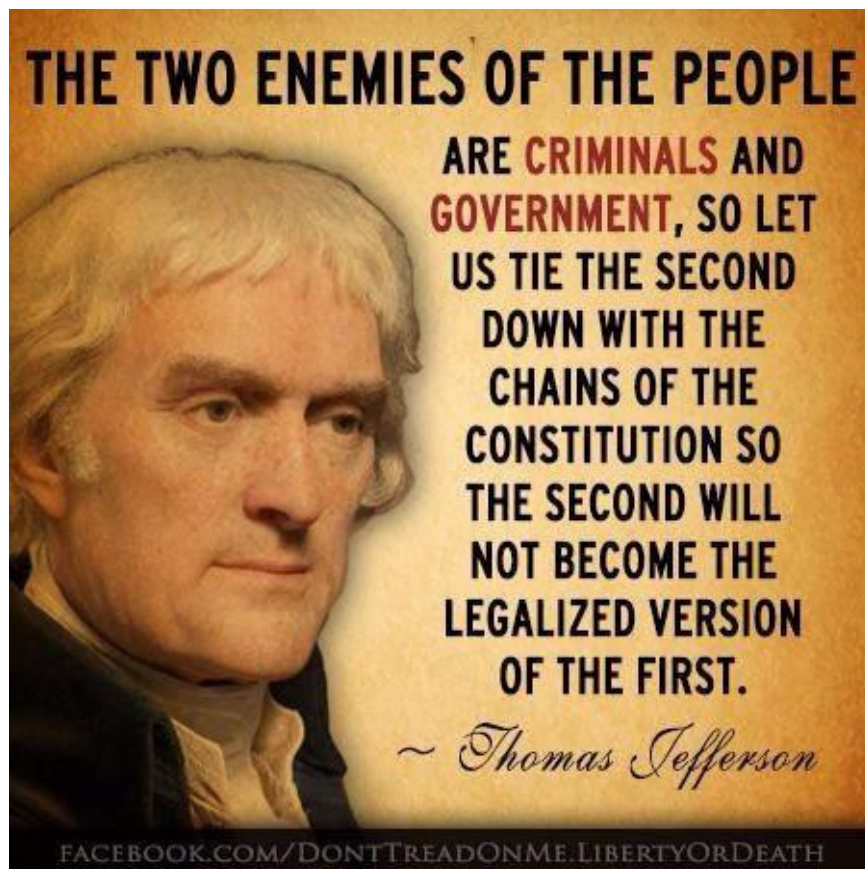
It is fantastic we have lawyers & attorneys helping *save lives*, but its vital that we don’t rely on them to do everything- again they can only represent that which you give them to represent- so build them a strong case to represent. *If you're unable to find representation for your case, its good to know you can go “Pro Se”; remember- Erin Brockovich had no formal law education. The system is designed “by & for the people”. We need to self-organize & use the system to beat them by their own rules if & when they are breaking them, & likely they will not expect this because its never been done- but the laws are on our side.*

### **Arrest the NATURAL PERSON, *Not* “The Officer”**

You cannot technically arrest an “officer”, because an *officer* is a *position*. You *can*, however, arrest the NATURAL MAN or NATURAL WOMAN who *swore to uphold that position in the manner that is constitutionally prescribed by law* because by violating your Constitutional (Civil) Rights they have thereby *not upheld their Oath of Office* that every United States Official *must* affirm upon the commencement of their position. REMEMBER! The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment gives “equal protection of the laws” to *non-Citizens (see last line of 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment)*, so don’t let them discriminate- box them in by their own rulebook because currently they’re bullying you by making you be held accountable to the rules of a game you have not been taught! Consider yourself now *informed*. (Remember: Public Officials “cannot give legal advice” & Representatives “can only represent the information you give them”, so it is up to *you* to be informed. I don’t make the rules. I cannot *stop* the beast. I am only interpreting to prevent harm & to help US make justice. *Britain/Scotland introduced the criminal law system, & American Revolutionaries installed the hard-fought civil law system. Most people don’t know the difference between civil law & criminal law, but the civil law system is brilliantly designed & is designed to halt & keep in line the criminal law system.*

## ***Another Need-To-Know Code, Perjury of Oath***

“When an Officer/Congressperson, etc. took their Oath of Office” (as all are required to do), is public record; whichever agency the NATURAL MAN or NATURAL WOMAN took their Oath of Office with will have their Oath under public record, & if not it may be accessed via citing The Freedom of Information Act<sup>28</sup>. Public record of when an Officer took their *Oath of Office* may then be *placed into evidence* in order to ascertain whether or not an Officer commit perjury. REMEMBER! When a person performs an Oath of Office, they are swearing to uphold “All peoples’ assumed rights” (14th Amendment, which gives “equal protection of the laws” to non-Citizens). According to Black’s Law Dictionary, a Corporation is considered an ARTIFICIAL PERSON, although a human being is considered a NATURAL PERSON, so even though a Corporation may *appear* invincible, to the educated Civilian, you need not be feeling daunted, because “*That (ARTIFICIAL) Person may not violate this (NATURAL) Person's Rights- even if one person has no money & the Corporation has billions of dollars. We all have “equal protections of the laws” under The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment!*”



28 <https://www.foia.gov/>

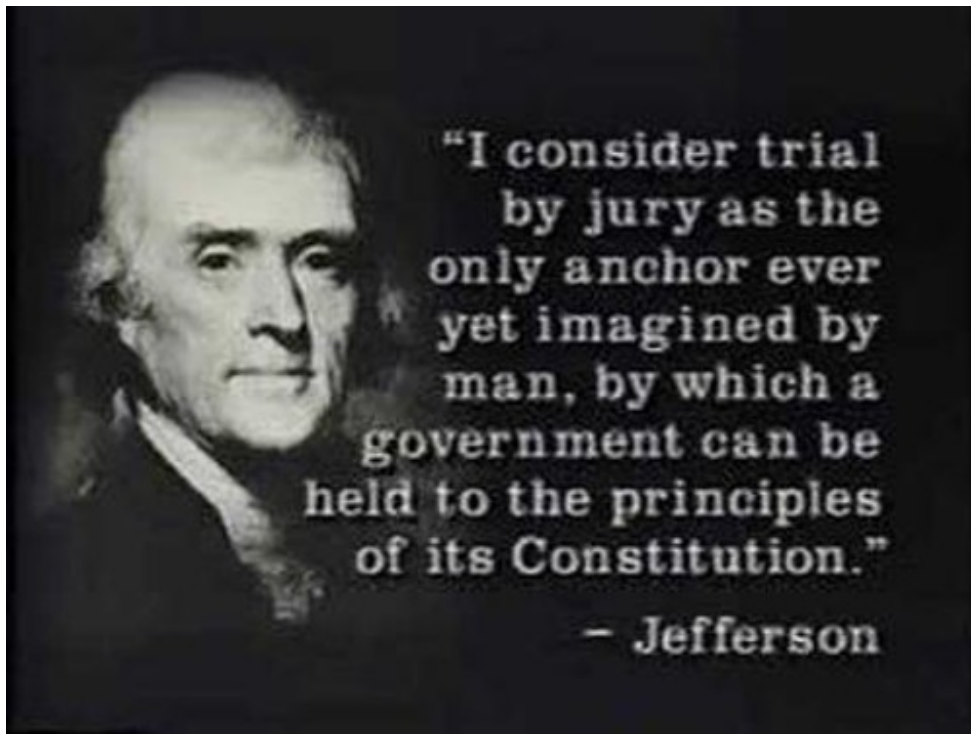
**UNITED STATES CODE Title 18 Chapter 79 §1621. Perjury generally**

**Whoever—**

**(1) having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true; or**

**(2) in any declaration, certificate, verification, or statement under penalty of perjury as permitted under section 1746 of title 28, United States Code, willfully subscribes as true any material matter which he does not believe to be true;**

**is guilty of perjury and shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. This section is applicable whether the statement or subscription is made within or without the United States.<sup>29</sup>**



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<sup>29</sup> <https://www.justice.gov/usam/criminal-resource-manual-1743-perjury-overview-18-usc-1621-and-1623-violations>

## **Unconstitutional Statutes, *Arrest The Politician/Commissioner***

Sometimes, instead of arresting an Officer, it may be wiser to arrest the Congressperson or Local Government Official for committing of EXTORTION & thereby “putting both the officer AND civilian “in harm’s way”:

### **EXTORTION, *Black's Law Dictionary*:**

“Any oppression by color or pretense of right, & particularly the exaction by an officer of money, by color of his office, either when none at all is due, or not so much is due. or when it is not yet due. *Preston v. Bacon*, 4 Conn. 450. **Extortion consists in any public officer unlawfully taking, by color of his office, from any person any money or thing of value that is not due to him. or more than his due.** Code Ga. 1882”<sup>30</sup>

### **UNITED STATES CODE Chapter 42 §872. Extortion by officers or employees of the United States**

“Whoever, being an officer, or employee of the United States or any department or agency thereof, or representing himself to be or assuming to act as such, under color or pretense of office or employment commits or attempts an act of extortion, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; but if the amount so extorted or demanded does not exceed \$1,000, he shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.”<sup>31</sup>

**NOTE:** *Some Officers light up* when they hear about the *possibility* of “arresting public officials for having instituted unconstitutional statutes, Acts of congress, etc.

### **GENERAL APPLICATION:**

“Officer, *both you AND me* have been put in harm’s way because certain politicians signed an *unconstitutional statute into office!* That means you *and* me are both due restitution because they violated their oath’s of office by committing extortion. I hereby declare a Citizen’s Arrest on [research public record, file court order with evidence, file at Federal District].”

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30 <http://thelawdictionary.org/extortion/>

31 <http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title18/part1/chapter41&edition=prelim>



## **FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE: Rule 5.1. Constitutional Challenge to a Statute**

**(a) NOTICE BY A PARTY.** A party that files a pleading, written motion, or other paper drawing into question the constitutionality of a federal or state statute must promptly:

**(1)** file a notice of constitutional question stating the question and identifying the paper that raises it, if:

**(A)** a federal statute is questioned and the parties do not include the United States, one of its agencies, or one of its officers or employees in an official capacity; or

**(B)** a state statute is questioned and the parties do not include the state, one of its agencies, or one of its officers or employees in an official capacity; and

**(2)** serve the notice and paper on the Attorney General of the United States if a federal statute is questioned—or on the state attorney general if a state statute is questioned—either by certified or registered mail or by sending it to an electronic address designated by the attorney general for this purpose.

**(b) CERTIFICATION BY THE COURT.** The court must, under 28 U.S.C. §2403, certify to the appropriate attorney general that a statute has been questioned.

**(c) INTERVENTION; FINAL DECISION ON THE MERITS.** Unless the court sets a later time, the attorney general may intervene within 60 days after the notice is filed or after the court certifies the challenge, whichever is earlier. Before the time to intervene expires, the court may reject the constitutional challenge, but may not enter a final judgment holding the statute unconstitutional.

**(d) NO FORFEITURE.** A party's failure to file and serve the notice, or the court's failure to certify, does not forfeit a constitutional claim or defense that is otherwise timely asserted.<sup>32</sup>

**NOTE:** Unconstitutional statutes (*policies, ordinances, penal codes, etc.*) can also be tried as “Arbitrary & Capricious”<sup>33</sup>, & challenged as such: (*i.e. policies which prevent people from living sustainably- collecting rainwater, etc.*)

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<sup>32</sup> [https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/rule\\_5.1](https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/rule_5.1)

<sup>33</sup> “Review of Agency Decisions”, *Federal Courts*:

[http://cdn.ca9.uscourts.gov/datastore/uploads/guides/stand\\_of\\_review/IV\\_Review\\_AD.html](http://cdn.ca9.uscourts.gov/datastore/uploads/guides/stand_of_review/IV_Review_AD.html)

## **“TACIT AGREEMENTS”: *Don’t be fooled!!***

Attorneys on behalf of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade argued that “the slaves made a ‘tacit agreement’ to *being slaves* because ‘they didn’t object’. Don't be afraid to *declare your rights* to an officer, peaceably & legally.

**Definition of TACIT:** “Silent; not expressed; implied or inferred; manifested by the refraining from contradiction or objection; inferred from the situation and circumstances, in the absence of express matter. Thus, tacit consent is consent inferred from the fact that the party kept silence when he had an opportunity to forbid or refuse.”<sup>34</sup>

THEREFORE if an Officer is appearing to *violate your rights* via enforcing an unconstitutional (rights abrogating &/or arbitrary & capricious) statute (policy, ordinance, etc.), you may seek to let them know that you “Do not agree to the Terms & Conditions of such policy”, & that “Under UCC 1-308”, you “Reserve ALL your Rights under The Constitution of The United States”. (All corporations sign into the Uniform Commercial Code through the Secretary of State’s website according to the Small Business Administration’s website), & many corporations *appear* to “ignore all peoples’ rights within their *international law merchant system*” unless such “Reservation of Rights” is expressed. Therefore, *express your Rights to the Officer, & thank them for protecting your unalienable right*. They’ll *probably* appreciate the gratitude! Make the Corporation *acknowledge your rights* by citing “Under UCC 1-308, I reserve all my rights under The Constitution of The United States (NOTE: We shouldn't have to reserve our assumed (14<sup>th</sup> Amendment) rights, but no one has built the class action regarding this *issue* yet).

### **UCC § 1-308. Performance or Acceptance Under Reservation of Rights.**

(a) A party that with explicit reservation of rights performs or promises performance or assents to performance in a manner demanded or offered by the other party does not thereby prejudice the rights reserved. Such words as "without prejudice," "under protest," or the like are sufficient.

**Luke 11:46: Jesus replied, "And you experts in the law, woe to you, because you load people with burdens they can hardly carry, and you yourselves will not lift one finger to help them!"**

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34 <http://thelawdictionary.org/tacit/>

**NOTE:** These pages were typed up because the person typing them up *cares* & is tired of seeing officers being *bullies* & preying upon, *for instance*, Native Americans by holding them accountable to a law system which is foreign to them & to which they have not been told the rules. This is the same for African Americans. My family fought with the North to end slavery & set captives free, & I type this now because freedom & integrity & agape (universal love for all humanity- Greek word) are the goals. Let's make a better future, & *sue for restitution in court* after we **prove** that your civil rights were violated via a false arrest. The American Revolutionaries created the civil law system in order to counteract the ancient slave-trading criminal law system. Today our federal courthouses & statutes are in place to not only protect you, but to “beat the old system using its own rules”, & “paying the Revolutionaries for setting things right!”. There are many nuances to history which have been withheld which *should* have been taught in schools, but for the sake of saving paper these nuances are not included in this small packet. You may learn more on **[www.ReUniteTheStates.org](http://www.ReUniteTheStates.org)** & also **[www.WildWillpower.org](http://www.WildWillpower.org)**, & I'm in the process of still compiling, but now there is enough in place that I encourage you to copy & paste what I have compiled so that *whether or not I survive, you will have this knowledge in order to carry forth this torch of liberty to which so many veterans have fought & died for- so many activists have been murdered for, & so many silent young voices have been ended short without knowing.*

Questions & campaign contributions may be offered via (Paypal) [Distance@WildWillpower.org](mailto:Distance@WildWillpower.org). *14 years “homeless for humanity”, hitchhiking & street performing (1<sup>st</sup> Amendment) to “peaceably assemble” (see First Amendment) for you and the future of humanity.* I cannot build this movement alone. I have only begun the framework. There is *much* more on [WildWillpower.org](http://WildWillpower.org) & supporting websites besides legal information- please take some time to read it. Thank you. We have zero dollars in funding- just relentless civilians promoting the general welfare of the people.<sup>35</sup>

“It is better to educate than alienate, & it is better to feed than to fight.”

-Upton Sinclair from *The Jungle*.

“We must prevent the revival of the African slave trade, because the constitution does not forbid us, and the general welfare does require the prevention — We must prevent these things being done, by either congresses or courts — The people — the people — are the rightful masters of both Congresses, and courts — not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert it —”

Abraham Lincoln<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> <https://www.justice.gov/usam/usam-9-39000-contempt-court>

<sup>36</sup> **Lincoln's 1860 Presidential Campaign, Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress:**  
<http://loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/abraham-lincoln-papers/history3.html>

“It doubtless is important that all treaties and compacts formed by the United States with other nations, whether civilized or not, should be made with caution and executed with fidelity.”

George Washington, *Farewell Address*<sup>37</sup>

*When Thomas Jefferson included a passage attacking slavery in his draft of the Declaration of Independence it initiated the most intense debate among the delegates gathered at Philadelphia in the spring and early summer of 1776. Jefferson's passage on slavery was the most important section removed from the final document. It was replaced with a more ambiguous passage about King George's incitement of "domestic insurrections among us." Decades later Jefferson blamed the removal of the passage on delegates from South Carolina and Georgia and Northern delegates who represented merchants who were at the time actively involved in the Trans-Atlantic slave trade. Jefferson's original passage on slavery appears below.*

“He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating & carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where Men should be bought & sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable commerce. And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he has obtruded them: thus paying off former crimes committed against the Liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.”<sup>38</sup>

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37 **George Washington - Message to the Senate of September 17, 1789 Regarding Treaties with Native Americans:** [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th\\_century/gw006.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/gw006.asp)

38 **Thomas Jefferson, The Writings of Thomas Jefferson: Being His Autobiography, Correspondence, Reports, Messages, Addresses, and other Writings, Official and Private (Washington, D.C.: Taylor & Maury, 1853-1854):** <http://www.blackpast.org/primary/declaration-independence-and-debate-over-slavery#sthash.Cua6ZesI.dpuf>