

GLOSSARY

Admiralty/Maritime Law/International Law — The King's law. Deals with criminal acts that only apply to international contracts. Under this law, the people are no longer sovereign. The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) that the United States practices is based on Admiralty Law. Under the UCC, contracts do not have to be entered into knowingly. Simple agreements can be binding, and as long as you exercise the benefits of that "agreement," you must meet the obligations associated with those benefits. If you accept the benefit offered by the government, then you **MUST** follow, to the letter, each and every statute involved with that benefit. That "benefit" is the Federal Reserve Notes (U.S. dollars). By paying for things with U.S. dollars you are unknowingly giving up all of your Constitutional rights and are legally obligated to follow all of the UCC statues. But you were **NEVER** told this.

Allodial: Free; not holden of any lord or superior; owned without obligation of vassalage or fealty; the opposite of feudal. (also see Ownership)

Common Law — God's law. Common Law and the system of De Jure Juries apply to sovereigns in disputes. In Common Law, contracts must be entered into knowingly, voluntarily, and intentionally.

Corporation: An artificial person, a legal entity, a non-human, fictitious entity created by or under the authority of the laws of a state.. Corporate fictitious entities are denoted in all caps. This includes the names of Citizens/Subjects. Your fictitious "strawman" entity is addressed in all caps, i.e. JOHN SMITH, rather than John Smith An association of persons created by statue as a legal entity. The law treats the corporation itself as a person which can sue or be sued. The corporation is distinct from the individuals who comprise it (shareholders). The corporation survives the death of its investors, as the shares can usually be transferred. Such entity subsists as a body politic under a special denomination, which is regarded in law as having a personality and existence distinct from that of its several members, and which is, by the same authority, vested with the capacity of continuous succession, irrespective of changes in its membership, either in perpetuity or for a limited term of years, and of acting as a unit or single individual in matters relating to the common purpose of the association, within the scope of the powers and authorities conferred upon such bodies by law. (page 340 of the 6th Edition)

Refer to any UNITED STATES CODE (USC). Note the capitalization; this is evidence of a corporation, not a Republic. For example, In Title 28 3002 (15) (A) (B) (C), it is unequivocally stated that the UNITED STATES is a corporation.

Corporation de facto: One existing under color of law and in pursuance of an effort made in good faith to organize a corporation under the statue; an association of men claiming to be legally incorporated company, and exercising the powers and functions of a corporation, but without actual lawful authority to do so. Its elements are a law or charter authorizing such a corporation, an attempt in good faith to comply with law authorizing its incorporation, and unintentional omission of essential requirements of the law or charter, and exercise in good faith corporate functions under the law or charter. A corporation which has been defectively formed but which is not subject to collateral attack. From Black's Law Dictionary (pages 341 of the 6th Edition)

De Jure — Existing by right or according to law; original, lawful. Common Law operates under De Jure terms.

De Facto - In practice but not necessarily ordained by law; in fact, in reality. Corporate Law operates under De Facto terms.

Estoppel — means that party is prevented by his own acts from claiming a right to detriment of other party who was entitled to rely on such conduct and has acted accordingly. A principle that provides that an individual is barred from denying or alleging a certain fact of state facts because of that individual's previous conduct, allegations, or denial. A doctrine which holds that and inconsistent position, attitude or course of conduct may not be adopted to loss or injury of another.

Lawful — A term used in Common Law and Constitutional Law.

Legal — A term used in the UCC which applies to Corporate Law.

What Does It Say?:

Always remember, when reading any government document, especially if it is a legal document; you have to know the meaning of the words being used. The accepted meaning is not always the same as what is being used in contracts and legal documents. The 4th edition Black's Law Dictionary is the primary reference to define the terminology in this document. It is recommended to use this as a reference when reading legal documents that affect you. This is especially important if the meanings of certain words have not been clearly defined in the body of the document being read. It can give you a false sense of security. You may think the contract says one thing but, because of the different meanings of words in legal terminology may have entirely different meaning. These documents once signed by the individual, become valid and either support or help take away your God given sovereign rights.

For instance normal use of the word "person," is 'individual,' 'people,' etc. But, in government documents it means "Citizen of the UNITED STATES Corporation". Most of us never think of this when reading a government document. The reason they have redefined the word "person" is to make you have the rights you were given with the original constitution and those are the rights of a sovereign free man. This gives you the feeling that you are free, but in reality you have become a slave to the corporate state.

"Freeman" vs. "Free man". On the surface they look the same. But when consulting Black's law dictionary, you find two completely different definitions.

- **'Freeman'** is defined in modern legal phraseology, as the appellation of a member of a city or borough having the right of suffrage, or member of any municipal corporation invested with full civic rights.
- **'Free man'** on the other hand is a lawfully competent sovereign that can act as juror and is also an allodial proprietor, as distinguished from a vassal or feudatory.

CITIZEN vs. Citizen vs. citizen:

- **CITIZEN:** All caps CITIZEN is generally defined as a Corporate Entity unless qualified with a specific explanation. o All CAPS generally refers to Corporate or Federal designations.
- **Citizen:** Capitalized Citizen is defined as Sovereign Citizen or free man
- **citizen:** Lower case citizen is generally defined as an individual and relies on the explanation for context.

Individual: Individual is also dependent upon the explanation and context.

PERSON, Person, person: A Person is always defined as belonging to the corporation. For instance, normal use of the word "person," is 'individual,' people,' etc. But, in government documents it means "Citizen of the UNITED STATES Corporation." Most of us never even think of this when reading a government document. The reason they have redefined the word person is to make you think they (the government) are talking about a sovereign individual. This gives you the feeling that you are free, but in reality you have become a slave to the corporate state.

Your Rights are "Self Evident":

At the end of the Revolutionary War it was recognized that "We the People" (each individual) was a sovereign. Notice that no constitution (state or federal) has ever provided the people with any rights. The people possessed these rights before the Constitution was formed. Therefore, all constitutions (contracts with the people) state the limits of which government may exercise control of the people. In fact it is the existence and recognition of these rights that give the people authority to form both federal and state constitutions.

"Common law" is referred to as **"Public law"** and **"Statute law"** or **"Admiralty law"** is referred to as **"Private law."** Admiralty law or Statute law was developed by the insurance companies that insured ships of the sea, and is therefore, private law.

Ownership of property: is either absolute or qualified. The ownership of property is absolute when a single person has the absolute dominion over it, and may use it or dispose of it according to his pleasure, subject only to general laws. The ownership is qualified when it is shared by one or more persons, when the time of enjoyment is deferred or limited, or when the use is restricted.

Sovereign — A real person. Sovereigns can own property while Citizens/Subjects cannot. According to the original Constitution, all government comes from the Sovereign Individual. Without the Sovereign Individual, there is no government. Sovereign as defined in The 4th Edition Black's Law Dictionary is *"an individual, body, or state in which independent and supreme authority is vested; a chief ruler with supreme power; a king or other ruler with limited power."*

U.S. Citizen/Subject — A corporate fictitious entity that merely represents the real person. It acts as a "strawman." [To call oneself a "sovereign citizen" or "sovereign subject" is an oxymoron, since "sovereign" and "citizen/subject" are mutually exclusive of each other.] When asked if you are a "U.S. Citizen" on corporate legal documents, if you check "yes," you agree to the terms of Corporate Law and unknowingly relinquish your sovereign status and transfer all of your rights to the UNITED STATES CORPORATION since you are now under contract. This contract has to be officially broken to get back sovereign status.

After You Read This, we encourage you to do your own research and Prove This to Yourself. We live in a most Amazing Time; a Time like none other in history. You now have a choice to stand aside and do nothing about what you now know, or stand up for what you believe in and give your kids and grandkids the kind of life you we're supposed to have...

For More Information: More.Info@SovereignProject.com

Appendix

Dun & Bradstreet Information

These are but a few of the organizations that are corporations. Check your own state to find out all the different corporations are listed in your county and state. You will be surprised and dismayed.

A search of Dun & Bradstreet's website (www.dnb.com) shows that:

- The "GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES" is a corporation. DUNS® Number *16-190-6193. Number of Employees: 2,768,886.
- The UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY has DUNS® number 11-495-0892 and ownership is "Private." Number of Employees: 2,768,886, Interestingly the same as for the entity listed above...
- STATE OF WASHINGTON, DUNS® Number *07-924-8936, listed as privately owned with 57,659 employees.
- WASHINGTON SENATE, DUNS Number 80-888-2138, is owned by corporation with DUNS() # 07-924-8936 listed as privately owned.
- JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, DUNS® Number 79-053-1545, listed as privately owned.
- STATE PATROL WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF, DUNS® Number 94-560-7737, listed as privately owned.
- ATTORNEY GENERAL WASHINGTON STATE OFFICE OF, DUNS® Number 61-756-9314, owned by corporation with DUNS® Number 07-924-8936, listed as privately owned.

* Verified by representative "Jim" at Dun & Bradstreet 7/29/11 at 1 pm.

Note: While the DUNS ® Numbers are accurate, the Employee numbers may be out of date.

Sequence of Historical Events

- 1783 Treaty of Paris
- 1787 Constitution of the united States of America
- 1861 — 1865 Civil War
- 1865 Abraham Lincoln assassinated (April 16, 1965)
- 1868 14th Amendment
- 1870 The incorporation of the UNITED STATES
- 1913 16th Amendment (Income Tax ratified)
- 1913 Federal Reserve Act
- 1913 17th Amendment
- 1933 Senate document 43 gave property to state, per Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 1935 Social Security Act
- 1939 The Buck Act
- 1974 The Privacy Act

Suggested Reading

- The Creature from Jekyll Island, A Second Look at the Federal Reserve
- The Anti-Federalist Papers
- The Documents listed in the Sequence of Historical Events (above)

The existence and recognition of preexisting rights can be found in the documents listed below. Throughout these documents, it can be seen that the people are not subservient to the government, but rather that the government is subservient to the people.

- The Magna Carta (June 15, 1215)
- The Declaration of Rights in Congress, at New York (October 19, 1765)
- The Declaration of Rights in Congress, at Philadelphia (October 14, 1774)
- The Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776)
- The Articles of Confederation (November 15, 1777)
- The Treaty of Paris (September 3, 1783)
- This Constitution for the United States of America (September 17, 1787)
- The Bill of Rights including the 9th and 10th Amendments (December 15, 1791)

Employment and the Social Security Number

There is no law forcing you to get a Social Security (SS) number or to give the SS number to anyone except the Social Security administration. The only laws that have been passed concerning Social Security numbers are intended to force companies to ask you for the number. All of this is covered in the Privacy Act of 1974. After the Privacy Act of 1974 no law could be passed to compel you to give your social security number for any reason other than Social Security.