

Let's presume your one of the people!

Free and Bound

OREGON CONSTITUTION

Article I - Bill of Rights

Section 1. Natural rights inherent in people. We declare that all men, when they form a social compact are equal in right; that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded in their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness; and they at all times a right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper.—

When did you 'form' or 'sign on' to
This 'social compact (Contract)?

↓
If the State Constitution is the compact/
Contract - are you a 'signatory' to it?

Where is the document or
contract which stipulates
that you are EQUAL in right
and what 'right'?

What free government? **There is no such
thing on this Planet! The Average
American is taxed at 50%+ of income! So
it's rather quite expensive!**

So let's see if we understand what's being said here! We presume that we're one of the People and that we believe that we are free! BUT, you did not *form a social compact* called 'STATE OF _____' and you can find no contract/compact which bears your signature... then the fact is... WE DID NOT FORM A SOCIAL COMPACT and if there was one created in times past, we're NOT A PARTY TO IT! (Padleford v City of Savannah.)

If you've never been disclosed any such document bearing your signature stipulating that you are EQUAL in any right, except to be over taxed, compelled to pledge all of your property to the State and violated every day to *their* private 'corporate' laws, statutes, rules, or policies, etc., your living in a nightmare to think you are free or have rights in any manner with any so-called 'State of _____'!

If 'all power is inherent in the people' and you are one of the people and GOVERNMENTS are founded upon 'our' authority... then you have the ALL the authority to come together to form or join a social compact, er., that is sign 'Contract & Treaty' and institute, organize or join some 'Construct' (Self-Government)

The construction of this delicate machine is far more complicated than drawing boundary lines upon a map, or estimating fair reparations, or placing reasonable limits on armaments. Your task must be completed first.

We represent the overwhelming majority of all mankind. We speak for people who have endured the most savage and devastating war ever inflicted upon innocent men, women, and children.

We hold a powerful mandate from our people. They believe we will fulfil this obligation. We must prevent, if human mind, heart, and hope can prevent, the repetition of the disasters from which the entire world will suffer for years to come.

If we should pay merely lip service to the inspiring ideals and then later do violence to simple justice, we would draw down upon us the bitter wrath of generations yet unborn.

We must not continue to sacrifice the flower of our youth merely to check madmen, those who in every age plan world domination. The sacrifices of our youth today must lead, through your efforts, to the building for tomorrow of a mighty combination of nations, founded upon justice for peace.

Justice remains the greatest power on earth.

To that tremendous power alone will we submit.

Nine days ago I told the Congress of the United States, and I now repeat it to you:

Nothing is more essential to the future peace of the world than the continued cooperation of the nations which had to muster the force necessary to defeat the conspiracy of the Axis powers to dominate the world.

While these great states have a special responsibility to enforce the peace, their responsibility is based upon the obligations resting upon all states, large and small, not to use force in international relations, except in the defense of the law. The responsibility of great states is to serve, and not to dominate the peoples of the world.

None of us doubt that with Divine Guidance, friendly cooperation, and hard work, we shall find an adequate answer to the problem history has put before us.

Realizing the scope of our task and the imperative need for success, we proceed with humility and determination.

By harmonious cooperation, the United Nations repelled the onslaught of the greatest aggregation of military force that was ever assembled in the long history of aggression. Every nation now fighting for freedom is giving according to its ability and opportunity.

We fully realize today that victory in war requires a mighty, united effort. Certainly, victory in peace calls for and must receive an equal effort.

Man has learned long ago that it is impossible to live unto himself. This same basic principle applies today to nations. We were not isolated during the war; we dare not now become isolated in peace.

All will concede that in order to have good neighbors we must also be good neighbors. That applies to every field of human endeavor.

For lasting security, men of good-will must unite and organize. Moreover, if our friendly policies should ever be considered by belligerent leaders as merely evidence of weakness, the Organization we establish must be adequately prepared to meet every challenge.

Differences between men, and between nations, will always remain. In fact, if held within reasonable limits, such disagreements are actually wholesome. All progress begins with differences of opinion and moves onward as the differences are adjusted through reason and mutual understanding.

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These are the most important words of the original speeches made at the founding of the Organization of the United Nations. NO MAN IS AN ISLAND. Those of "like-minded" must come together to "secure" their freedoms, to form their 'state' and "assume among the powers of the earth their separate and equal station", and to govern themselves and their 'state' in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience. Differences will remain, but contain within certain parameters; peaceful parameters ... then those differences are wholesome.

CONSIDER:

“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 (MY DECLARATION) the causes which impel them to the separation.

...THAT AMONG THESE [RIGHTS] ARE LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

✱ **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

THEREFORE; A DECLARATION is the fundamental bases of international law, and the definitions and rules of application of international law, a recommendation on solidarity.

International law is one and the same time both national and international: national in the sense that it is the law of the land and applicable as such to the questions involving its principles...

The **contracting** parties put into force ‘this’ code of private international law AND the provisions of the code shall be applicable only among the contracting parties (republics) and among the other states...

This is what must be respected. The rights to “throw off the OLD-GUARD” and to form a new one, when the old seeks to plunder, pillages, oppresses, and bring about the destruction of the people. In every case above where you see the word “me”... that means you. Say “me, myself, and I” have the same rights to form our government in order to prevent that destruction that is nipping at our heels and/or trampling on our heads.

ORIGINAL DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

The parliament of Great Britain, by a declaratory act, having assumed a right to make laws to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever, and in pursuance to such claim endeavoured by force of arms to subjugate the United Colonies to an unconditional submission to their will and power, and having at length constrained them to declare themselves independent states, and to assume government under the authority of the people, Therefore, we, the Delegates of Maryland, in free and full convention assembled, taking into our most serious consideration, the best means of establishing a good constitution in this state, for the surer foundation, and more permanent security thereof, declare,

1. That all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole.

2. That the people of this state ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

3. That the inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England, and the trial by jury according to the course of that law, and to the benefit of such of the English statutes as existed at the time of their first emigration, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and of such others as have been since made in England or Great Britain, and have been introduced, used, and practised by the courts of law or equity; and also to all acts of assembly in force on the first of June, seventeen hundred and seventy-four, except such as may have since expired, or have been, or may be altered by acts of convention, or this declaration of rights; subject nevertheless to the revision of, and amendment or repeal by the legislature of this state; and the inhabitants of Maryland are also entitled to all property derived to them from or under the charter granted by his majesty Charles the first, to Caecilius Calvert, baron of Baltimore.

4. That all persons invested with the legislative or executive powers of government are the trustees of the public, and as such accountable for their conduct; wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old, or establish a new government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

5. That the right in the people to participate in the legislature is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government; for this purpose elections ought to be free and frequent, and every man having property in, a common interest with, and an attachment to the community, ought to have a right of suffrage.

6. That the legislative, executive, and judicial powers of government, ought to be for ever separate and distinct from each other.

7. That no power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, unless by or derived from the legislature, ought to be exercised or allowed.

Theodore Roosevelt— Jamestown Exposition— April 26, 1907

“We of this mighty western Republic have to grapple with the dangers that spring from popular self-government tried on a scale incomparably vaster than ever before in the history of mankind.

It behooves us to remember *that men can never escape being governed*. Either *they must govern themselves or they must submit to being governed by others*. If from lawlessness or fickleness, from folly or self-indulgence, they refuse to govern themselves, then most assuredly in the end they will have to be governed from the outside.

They can prevent the need of government from without only by showing that they possess the power of government from within, a sovereign can not make excuses for his failures; a sovereign must accept the responsibility for the exercise of the power that inheres in him, and where, as it is true in our Republic, the people are sovereign, then the people must show a sober understanding and a same and steadfast purpose if they are to preserve that orderly liberty upon which as a foundation every republic must rest.”

RESTATEMENT: “*that men can never escape being governed, they must govern themselves under ‘contract and Treaty, or they must submit to being governed by others (federal government, U.N., State Corporations, etc.) as subjects.*

If they refuse to govern themselves they show themselves to *incompetent*, then most assuredly in the end they will have to be governed and *subjected to the rules of others* from the outside (10 square miles in D.C.!).

A sovereign can not make excuses for his failures; a sovereign must accept the responsibility for the exercise of the power that inheres in him, (and that does not mean voting!) and where, as it is true in our Republic, the people are sovereign, then the people must show a sober understanding and a same and steadfast purpose if they are to preserve that orderly liberty!

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This document is powerful. To assume sovereign rights and responsibility means that One cannot make excuses for any failure on their part to act in the manner that Sovereignty requires. When One ought to act and does not, there is no excuse. When One ought not to commit a wrong act, and still commits a wrong act; then there is no excuse. This is the ultimate responsibility.

Report of the Delegates
of the United States of America
to the
Sixth International Conference
of American States

Held at Habana, Cuba
January 16 to February 20, 1928

WITH APPENDICES



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1928

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2. Methods for the pacific settlement of international disputes;
and
4. Frontier police.

The results of the work of the Commission of Jurists had been set forth in twelve projects as follows:

- I. Fundamental bases of international law
- II. States: Existence—equality—recognition
- III. Status of aliens
- IV. Treaties
- V. Exchange of publications
- VI. Interchange of professors and students
- VII. Diplomatic agents
- VIII. Consuls
- IX. Maritime neutrality
- X. Asylum
- XI. Obligations of states in event of civil war
- XII. Pacific settlement of international conflicts

Projects V and VI, relating to "Exchange of publications" and "Interchange of professors and students," were referred to the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation.

In view of the variety of subjects before the Committee on Public International Law, several reporters were appointed as follows:

- Project I, Fundamental bases of international law, and Project II, States: Existence—equality—recognition. Víctor M. Maúrtua, of Perú, reporter.
- Project III, Status of aliens. James Brown Scott, of the United States of America, reporter.
- Project IV, Treaties. Orestes Ferrara, of Cuba, reporter.
- Project VII, Diplomatic agents, and Project VIII, Consuls. Ricardo Castro Beeche, of Costa Rica, reporter.
- Project IX, Maritime neutrality. Juan José Amézaga, of Uruguay, reporter.
- Project X, Asylum, and Project XI, Obligations of states in the event of civil war. Fernando González Roa, of Mexico, reporter.
- Project XII, Pacific settlement of international disputes. Ricardo J. Alfaro, of Panamá, reporter.
- Frontier police. Honorio Pueyrredón, of Argentina, reporter.

The conclusions reached by the committee will be best understood by presenting the subjects in the above-mentioned order although this order was not observed in the proceedings.

FIRST

- Project I: Fundamental bases of international law*
Project II: States: Existence—equality—recognition

Mr. Maúrtua's report was presented to the Committee on February 4. It proposed the substitution of the four following documents for the above-mentioned projects of the Commission of Jurists:

- ①. A declaration of the fundamental bases of the codification of international law.

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- ②. A declaration of the definitions and rules of application of international law.
- ③. A recommendation on Pan American unity and solidarity.
- ④. A convention regarding recognition of governments.

In his oral presentation, Mr. Maúrtua stated that he would first deal with the fundamental principles which were set forth in the first division of his report. He then gave a brilliant exposition of the purposes of codification of international law, its appropriate method and limitations. He deemed it essential that the work of the formulation and development of the law of nations should be founded on unchangeable principles of respect for essential international rights, recognized by all the American Republics. Accordingly, he proposed, as the first document, a Declaration of the Rights and Duties of States. For this purpose he adopted, and presented without change, as the first division of his report, the declaration of the American Institute of International Law, which had been promulgated at its first session in Washington on January 6, 1916. This declaration is as follows:

STATE

I. Every nation has the right to exist, and to protect and to conserve its existence; but this right neither implies the right nor justifies the act of the state to protect itself or to conserve its existence by the commission of unlawful acts against innocent and unoffending states.

II. Every nation has the right to independence in the sense that it has a right to the pursuit of happiness and is free to develop itself without interference or control from other states, provided that in so doing it does not interfere with or violate the rights of other states.

III. Every nation is in law and before law the equal of every other nation belonging to the society of nations, and all nations have the right to claim and, according to the Declaration of Independence of the United States, "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."

IV. Every nation has the right to territory within defined boundaries and to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over its territory, and all persons whether native or foreign found therein.

V. Every nation entitled to a right by the law of nations is entitled to have that right respected and protected by all other nations, for right and duty are correlative, and the right of one is the duty of all to observe.

VI. International law is at one and the same time both national and international: national in the sense that it is the law of the land and applicable as such to the decision of all questions involving its principles; international in the sense that it is the law of the society of nations and applicable as such to all questions between and among the members of the society of nations involving its principles.

Mr. Maúrtua emphasized the great importance of this declaration which had received the approval of eminent jurists both of the American Republics and of Europe. He referred to the fact that the chairman of the delegation of the United States, when Secretary of State, had incorporated this declaration in an address on November

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Look at the bracketed section. This is what must be respected. My belief is based on what I am seeing and what I see is about **self-governance**. And, this is what the international community will respect, by contract. They do what they want, pretty much, within their private jurisdictions. But, among "nations" or "states", the agreements between "The People" (not the "people") are different.

APPENDIX 6

CONVENTION

[PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW]

The Presidents of the Republics of Perú, Uruguay, Panamá, Ecuador, Mexico, Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Honduras, Costa Rica, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Haiti, Dominican Republic, United States of America and Cuba.

Desirous that their respective countries should be represented at the Sixth International Conference of American States, have sent to it, duly authorized to approve the recommendations, resolutions, conventions, and treaties which they may deem useful to the interests of America, the following delegates:

[Here follow the names of the delegates.]

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers and found them in good and due form, have agreed on the following:

ARTICLE 1 *STATES*

The contracting ~~republics~~ accept and put into force the code of private international law annexed to the present convention.

ARTICLE 2

STATES The provisions of this code shall be applicable only among the contracting ~~republics~~ and among the other states which adhere to it in the manner hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 3

Each one of the contracting republics, when ratifying the present convention, may declare that it reserves acceptance of one or more articles of the annexed code, and the provisions to which the reservation refers shall not be binding upon it.

ARTICLE 4

The code shall go into force, for the republics which ratify it, thirty days after the deposit of the respective ratification, provided it has been ratified by at least two of them.

ARTICLE 5

The ratification shall be deposited in the office of the Pan American Union, which shall transmit copy thereof to each of the contracting republics.

ARTICLE 6

Non-contracting states or international juristic persons desiring to adhere to this convention, and in whole or in part to the annexed code, shall notify the office of the Pan American Union, which in its turn shall inform all the existing contracting or adhering states. Six months thereafter the state, or international juristic person interested may deposit in the office of the Pan American Union the instrument of adherence, and shall be reciprocally bound by this convention thirty days after the adherence with regard to all those governed thereby who have not made within that period any reservation concerning the requested adherence.

ARTICLE 7

Any American republic bound by this convention which desires to modify in whole or in part the annexed code shall present the corresponding proposal to the International Conference of American States for the proper resolution.

ARTICLE 8

If any of the contracting or adhering international juristic persons should wish to denounce the present convention, it shall notify the denunciation in writing to the office of the Pan American Union, which shall immediately transmit a certified literal copy of the notification to the others, informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall take effect only in respect to the contracting party which has notified it, and a year after it has been received in the office of the Pan American Union.

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First note: Private International law. Look at: http://www.oas.org/DIL/treaties_and_agreements.htm and at <http://www.oas.org/DIL/PrivateIntLaw-HistDevPriLaw-Eng.htm>. This is the key and the history of what has gone before. [Time to make something new] This is in the Law of Nations, as well. About the reasons for "leaving" the "state" in which you were "birthed" and "raised". In Art 1, they adopted an agreement to pass "standardized codes" within their separate jurisdictions. I saw the entire book, which must have had 800 or more regulations. You will find these "international codes or regs" throughout the u.s. code and others. For instance, the convention of Private International Law in the Netherlands, adopted a specific treatment or Convention for the handling of Service of Process on Diplomats and Ambassadors of other Jurisdictions, either abroad or within their own borders. The entire convention was put in the Fed Rules of Civil Procedure under the same title: Service of Extra-judicial Process. The rest of the Articles are about how to accept, denounce, disagree, not adopt certain sections, and even how to become a party to the convention even if your "state" did not exist at the time, and was not signature to the original convention. [see art 6]

ARTICLE 9

The office of the Pan American Union shall keep a register of the dates of deposit of ratifications, and receipt of adhesions and denunciations, and shall issue certified copies of said register to every contracting party requesting it.

In testimony whereof the plenipotentiaries sign the present convention and affix thereto the seal of the Sixth International Conference of American States.

Done at the city of Habana, Republic of Cuba, on the twentieth day of February one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, in four copies, written respectively in Spanish, French, English, and Portuguese, which shall be deposited in the office of the Pan American Union in order that it may send a certified copy of all to each of the signatory Republics.

[Annex to the Convention]

CODE OF PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

PRELIMINARY TITLE

GENERAL RULES

ARTICLE 1

Foreigners belonging to any of the contracting states enjoy, in the territory of others, the same civil rights as are granted to nationals.

Each contracting state may, for reasons of public order, refuse or subordinate to special conditions, the exercise of certain civil rights by the nationals of the remaining states and any of the latter states may in such cases refuse or subordinate to special conditions the same exercise to the nationals of the former.

ARTICLE 2

Foreigners belonging to any of the contracting states shall also enjoy in the territory of the others identical individual guaranties with those of nationals, except as limited in each of them by the constitution and the laws.

Identical individual guaranties do not include, unless especially provided in the domestic legislation, the exercise of public functions, the right of suffrage, and other political rights.

ARTICLE 3

For the exercise of civil rights and the enjoyment of identical individual guaranties, the laws and regulations in force in each contracting state are deemed to be divided into the three following classes:

I. Those applying to persons by reason of their domicile or their nationality and following them even when they go to another country, termed personal or of an internal public order;

II. Those binding alike upon all persons residing in the territory, whether or not they are nationals, termed territorial, local, or of an international public order;

III. Those applying only through the expression, interpretation, or presumption of the will of the parties or of one of them, termed voluntary or of a private order.

ARTICLE 4

Constitutional precepts are of an international public order.

ARTICLE 5

All rules of individual and collective protection, established by political and administrative law, are also of an international public order, except in case of express provisions therein enacted to the contrary.

ARTICLE 6

In all cases not provided for in this code each one of the contracting states shall apply its own definition to the juridical institutions or relationships corresponding to the groups of laws mentioned in Article 3.

ARTICLE 7

Each contracting state shall apply as personal law that of the domicile or that of the nationality or that which its domestic legislation may have prescribed, or may hereafter prescribe.

ARTICLE 8

The rights acquired under the rules of this code shall have full extraterritorial force in the contracting states, except when any of their effects or consequences is in conflict with a rule of an international public order.

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Read Art. 1; which is very important information. Then read the other articles and notice how many times the words "International Public Order". If you have not become the Private by declaring to self-govern, and pledging to support that self-governance; then you are "public" and will be kept "in order". This is important on a later page, as well. Article 8 is about the Rights that a State acquires under the convention, to effect its "codes/laws" extraterritorial when one of its sheep gets outside the plantation, and they need to jerk the sheep back. This is an agreement that they can go onto one another's property/plantation to "re-gather" their property or "citizens". Without some "particulars" that say otherwise, the sheep is shorn.

Then President - Harry S. Truman said:

“We believe that all people who are prepared for self-government should be permitted to choose their own form of government by their own freely expressed choice, without interference from any foreign source. That is true in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, as well as in the Western hemisphere.”

From; A BRIGHT SHINING LIE - By John Paul Vann – 1988 - ISBN – 0-679-72414-1

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5.3 **DECLARATION ON PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION
AMONG STATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER
OF THE UNITED NATIONS *** ←

PREAMBLE

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming in the terms of the Charter of the United Nations that the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of friendly relations and co-operation between nations are among the fundamental purposes of the United Nations,

Recalling that the peoples of the United Nations are determined to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining and strengthening international peace founded upon freedom, equality, justice and respect for fundamental human rights and of developing friendly relations among nations irrespective of their political, economic and social systems or the levels of their development.

Bearing in mind also the paramount importance of the Charter of the United Nations in the promotion of the rule of law among nations,

* G.A.Res. 2625 (XXXV) 25 GAOR, Supp. (No. 28) 121; reprinted in 9 I.L.M. 1292 (1970). Adopted by the U.N. General Assembly without a vote on October 24, 1970.

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PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

5.3

The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples

By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Every State has the duty to promote, through joint and separate action, realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and to render assistance to the United Nations in carrying out the responsibilities entrusted to it by the Charter regarding the implementation of the principle, in order:

- (a) To promote friendly relations and co-operation among States; and
- (b) To bring a speedy end of colonialism, having due regard to the freely expressed will of the peoples concerned;

and bearing in mind that subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a violation of the principle, as well as a denial of fundamental human rights, and is contrary to the Charter.

Every State has the duty to promote through joint and separate action universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Charter.

The establishment of a sovereign and independent State, the free association or integration with an independent State or the emergence into any other political status freely determined by a people constitute modes of implementing the right of self-determination by that people.

Every State has the duty to refrain from any forcible action which deprives peoples referred to above in the elaboration of the present principle of their right to self-determination and freedom and independence. In their actions against, and resistance to, such forcible action in pursuit of the exercise of their right to self-determination, such peoples are entitled to seek and to receive support in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

The territory of a colony or other Non-Self-Governing Territory has, under the Charter, a status separate and distinct from the territory of the State

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This peaceful settlement of disputes is very important. This is how the world operates. Now men like Saddam can be enticed or rooked into contracts/treaties, whereby these dudes ignore or create a breach or violation of the agreement; which in turn binds the entire nation. This page is what they claim that they will support, and since very few appear to support anything, then this is all that is left to “stand” on with your own “standard”/flag, with others as a “state” with “status”.

Article 1; the second paragraph is very important. Also, I missed the last page, where it stated that the 'level of development is irrelevant'. Also, Article 5 where it states that "diplomatic channels" are to be used; further using the procedure for peaceful settlement of international "conflicts" must be followed. If I have become "international" by declaring, pledging, and self-governing, then the International Public Order is only maintained by the above stated protocol.

DECLARATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES
OF THE INDIVIDUAL

I. All men are equal before the law and in all the circumstances of life.
No state shall recognize any personal exemptions or privileges nor shall it allow any discrimination due to sex, race, religion, color, language, class, or on any other ground whatsoever; and every state shall guarantee absolute equality of opportunity, in the exercise of the different economic, professional, or industrial activities.

Laws shall provide penalties for infringers of this precept.

II. Every individual shall be entitled to citizenship somewhere. Whenever he shall have lost it under the law of his own country or it shall be denied him in his country of origin, he shall be entitled to obtain that of the state wherein he resides, after prior compliance with the requirements of the laws.

III. Every individual shall be entitled to security for his person, papers, and effects to the same degree as the nationals of the country in which he lives.

IV. Every individual shall enjoy the same civil rights as are established by the laws for nationals, except those which under personal status correspond to aliens, and more especially the following political and economic rights:

(a) The inviolability of property, so that no one may be deprived of his domicile or other patrimonial right whatsoever, except pursuant to a judgment publicly rendered in a court, legally proved, and in consideration of just compensation.

(b) Liberty to enter, stay in, and leave any part of the territory, provided that he obey the local laws and police regulations, without prejudices to the provisions of the immigration laws or to the right of expulsion.

(c) Liberty to profess any religion which he may freely choose and to practice its worship without any limitation other than respect for public order and good morals.

(d) Liberty to express his ideas and opinions freely, by availing himself of any means of diffusion, provided that no injury be done to the honor of persons, to the social order, or to the public peace.

(e) Freedom of commerce, navigation, and industry, provided that the laws of the state be obeyed and saving only such exceptions as may be required for reasons of public safety.

(f) Freedom to present petitions to the authorities in search of redress for any damages sustained.

(g) Freedom to assemble peacefully and without arms, and to associate with others for all lawful ends in life.

V. Every individual shall have the same social rights as are established for nationals, with reservations as to reciprocity or the public safety, and especially:

(a) The right to work usefully and constructively in productive years.

(b) The right to reasonable remuneration that shall be adequate to satisfy the needs and amenities of life in exchange for his work, ideas, savings, and other valuable social services.

(c) The right to adequate food, clothing, housing, and medical attendance.

(d) The right to peace of mind, free from the fear of old age, penury, dependence, illness, unemployment, and accident.

(e) The right to live under a system of free enterprise, free from forced labor, from irresponsible private powers, from arbitrary public authorities, and from unregulated monopolies.

(f) The right to education to fit him for work to be a useful citizen and for his personal advancement and happiness, and

(g) The right to rest, recreation, adventure, and opportunity to enjoy life and to take part in the progress of civilization.

VI. Every individual is entitled to be tried by courts recognized as competent under the laws of the state of his residence, and established prior to the act he is charged with. No one shall be sentenced, except by due process of law and by virtue of a statute proclaimed prior to the act imputed to him.

VII. Every individual is entitled to be protected and assisted by the state to which he belongs, in the manner and form established by treaties and by international law. No individual who, according to the law of the state against which he institutes a claim, as a citizen of that state, shall be entitled to such protection.

VIII. Every individual shall have the right of asylum in legations and to the protection of the diplomatic representatives of any nation, in the cases and by the procedure established by treaties or by international law.

IX. Every individual shall be obliged to contribute to the public expenses of the country in which he lives and to serve it in cases of need in the manner provided by the laws.

X. No alien may interfere either directly or indirectly in the politics of the country in which he happens to be, nor claim the enjoyment of any rights or any assertion of such rights other than those provided for nationals by the constitution and the laws.

XI. Aliens shall be obliged to respect the political, social, and economic regime prevailing in the state in which they reside, to observe and obey the laws and other provisions in force therein, and to submit to the jurisdiction and decisions of its government authorities and of its courts of justice.

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The bottom half is the meat. What you have done is proven their duplicity and that they are running a system of forced labor using arbitrary private monopoly powers. This is reason to "move out". When in the course of human events, a long train of abuses..... But, you still use protocols of peaceful settlement. It is firmed up in VII, where it states that the individual protected by the state, loses that protection. The bigger problem is that the "individual" then becomes public enemy #1 of the state, and they are private enemy #1 for the individual. "You will have become "stateless" (i.e. equivalent to alien) with no protection... and to maintain the International Public Order.

Subject: Juridical Constructs

Saturday, March 13, 2004

Now to the matter at hand...

Some time ago, while pondering The State(?) of Existence [the true capacity to be sued or sued] a thought occurred upon reflection of Fed. R. Civ. P., Rule 9(a) relative to Fed. R. Civ. P., Rule 12(h)(3). Wouldn't it be nice if it were so easy as to make a mere suggestion as promulgated specific to Fed. R. Civ. P., Rule 12(h)(3) and obtain sua sponte the imperative shown based upon the absolute free choice of tacit recourse for failure to rebut the Specific Negative Averment relative to Fed. R. Civ. P., Rule 9(a) to such things as subject-matter jurisdiction; or, absent of course, the obligatory contractual signatory consent attached and necessary to enforce a claim for which relief could be granted per Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) @ Article 3-401. Silence equates agreement and the necessary signatory conditions needed to state a claim rest upon the opportunity to sign in the nugatory or agreement with the knowledge that, if per chance, "One" fails to sign (such as Notice by process of service), then "One," under whatever authority assigned grants the party to whom such notice is received from the right of accommodation per UCC Article 3-415 for conversion per UCC Article 3-419; with the right of enforcement per UCC Article 9-610, and UCC Article 9-621 through UCC Article 9-624.

Considering the evidenced proffered by Specific Negative Averment or Tort Claim, whichever or however, which can "state a Claim for which relief can be granted," it stands to reason, rebuttal an unnecessary recourse for the capacity of "One," and/or it's/their representatives to answer even when authorized. Meaning, it would be unnecessary when "the thing speaks for itself" [Res Ipsa Loquitur]. It goes without saying, to "One" exercising logical reason, that the only reason to rebut, is to deny, and not, such a presentment that "One" is in agreement with, either, with the general principles of the Specific Negative Averment or Tort Claim. And, every general principle [or maxim of law] is its own pledge (Now you know why the claim is valid to proffer "without prejudice," for the validity in truth, for the Tort Claim stated by the Claimant "speaks for itself" clearly and succinctly, upon the face of the evidence in support thereof to "state a claim for which relief can be granted,") or warrant; and "things that are clearly true are not to be proven" (per Co., Litt. 11..."Commentary on Littleton," by Sir Edward Coke). The reasoning behind the OPTION Offered to the Claimant to accept the tacit response for failure to state a claim for which relief can be granted by the manner prescribed in a written communiqué, as a denial (per Title 28, USCA 2675 in furtherance of Title 50, Appendix> Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917> Act of Oct. 6, 1917, Ch. 106, 40 Statutes at Large, Section 33, "NOTICE OF CLAIM; INSTITUTION OF SUITS; COMPUTATION OF TIME," and, the implementing regulations @ Code of Fed. Reg., Title 28, Vol. 1, Ch. 1, Part 14, specifically @ Section 9), rests solely upon this very principle. The debtor can not infringe the superior rights of the Creditor when in agreement by acts of Acquiescence and supporting evidence of such tacit consent as agreement (such as the doctrine of tacit consent: Thus *tacit* consent is consent inferred

Read Fed rule 9a carefully. Specific Negative Averments must be accompanied by the particulars; meaning the “state” separating the jurisdiction. And, it must be extant. And, there must be agreements (acquiescence is fine) and also, variations by agreement. These variations by agreement are important between “states”. Just like in the conference convention, if you did not agree or accept, and thereby denounced or rejected something within the convention, then you stipulate that in writing such. This is a variation by agreement. It is in the UCC and Code of Federal Regulations. Treatment by Treaty.