

Branches of Government & Jurisdiction

It is said that there are actually 5 branches (2 all but forgotten) of the US government:

- We the People in Lawful Assembly (Constitution/Bill of Rights, 1st Amendment)
- Common Law Grand Juries¹
- Legislative (Congress)
- Executive (President)
- Judicial (Courts)

It is purposeful to make oneself familiar with essential historical documents. The Magna Carta (1215) is where common law is generally recognized to have become the official law of the land for our English ancestors. Our (US) founders, influenced in part by the Iroquois Confederacy's oral constitution and the Masonic constitution (based on ancient Moorish science) wrote the Declaration of Independence (1776), the NW Ordinance (1787) and The Federalist Papers. The Articles of Confederation of Perpetual Union (1781) is the original organic constitution.

In order to comprehend the history, it's helpful to realize that there are 3 main bodies of L.A.W. (Land, Air, Water) each with their own jurisdiction ["JURISDICTION" from Blacks Law Dictionary means "The power and authority constitutionally conferred upon (or constitutionally recognized as existing in) a court or judge"²]:

- Land: common law, America's constitutional law; this is above Water and below Air in the hierarchy of jurisdiction
- Air: ecclesiastical, trust law, God's law; this is the highest jurisdiction of law
- Water: commerce, admiralty, maritime, corporate law; this is the lowest jurisdiction of law

Our unalienable rights (life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness) are derived from our Creator. No one can take these rights away from us without our consent:

CRUDEN V NEALE (CASE LAW THAT STATES):

"EVERY MAN IS INDEPENDENT OF ALL LAWS, EXCEPT THOSE PRESCRIBED BY NATURE. HE IS NOT BOUND BY ANY INSTITUTIONS FORMED BY HIS FELLOW-MEN WITHOUT HIS CONSENT."

It was well understood during the 1700s that *common law* was the law of the land. This forgotten backdrop to our justice system was engineered into near nonexistence through multiple actions, such as the Reconstruction Acts of 1867 (including the 14th amendment)³, and the Act of 1871 where Congress created the *corporate* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (note the all caps), then the states and municipalities followed suit to become *corporate* entities. This paved the way for similar tactics to be used to both grant corporations rights of personhood, and to turn the sovereign people into citizens or corporate slaves of these fictitious legal bodies. [Your birth certificate with your name in all caps is where your personal corporate fiction was created, through the consenting signature of your parent(s), in order to make you a legal entity that could be bonded/bought/sold on the waters of commerce (circa 1933).]

¹ United States v. Williams, 112 S.Ct. 1735, 504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed.2d 352 (1992): "In fact the whole theory of [the grand jury's] function is that it belongs to no branch of the institutional government, **servicing as a kind of buffer or referee between the Government and the people.**" —Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia

² Blacks Law Dictionary, second edition, p 673, "JURISDICTION". Also note p 672: "JURIS" means "Of right; of law."

³ "If they do not form a constitution with prescribed articles in it and afterwards elect a legislature which will act upon certain measures in a prescribed way, neither blacks nor whites can be relieved from the slavery which the bill imposes upon them." —President Andrew Johnson, "Veto Message," March 2, 1867

Inner-standing the Hierarchy of Authoritative Power:

Men and women create governments. Therefore governments are inherently designed to serve the people, not the other way around. It is essential that we inner-stand (as opposed to under-stand) our authority and unalienable, inborn rights. (Authority = to author!) The All-Mighty Creator is the Original Author and the highest power. Under that is woman or man, or We the People. The hierarchy continues as shown to the right, until we reach statutory law and corporations at the very bottom. The creation cannot rule over the Creator.

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- All-Mighty Creator
 - We the People
 - Common Law
 - The Original, Organic Constitution
 - government, created by the People as articulated in the Constitution
 - public servants
 - statutory law
 - corporations
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“AS TO THE CONSTRUCTION, WITH REFERENCE TO COMMON LAW, AN IMPORTANT CANNON OF CONSTRUCTION IS THAT CONSTITUTIONS MUST BE CONSTRUED TO REFERENCE TO THE COMMON LAW...IN INTERPRETING THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, RECOURSE MAY STILL BE HAD TO THE AID OF THE COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND. IT HAS BEEN SAID THAT WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE COMMON LAW, THE LANGUAGE OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION COULD NOT BE UNDERSTOOD.”

-- 16AM JUR 2D., SEC. 114.

In essence we have been duped into providing our uninformed/misinformed consent to be placed under the authority of the government, in violation of both natural and common law. We were moved from the jurisdiction of common law into the jurisdiction of maritime law at the time of the signing of our birth certificate. Through our own ignore-ance we have been gaslit into believing that we must live and die under the authority of thousands of bogus statutes and codes *that only apply to commerce*. **In order to reclaim our authority as sovereign beings, we simply need to inner-stand our status and stop consenting to our rights being taken from us.**

We the People have a tremendous amount of power when we are united. Our founders formed Assemblies and made certain that the right to peaceably assemble was protected in the very first amendment (along with the right to freedom of speech!).

Notably, **anytime the government puts restrictions on the right to peacefully gather or censors what we can say, it is well past time for the People to do their duty to check the government's overreach:**

*“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, **Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.”***

—Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776 (bold highlights for emphasis)

“The fabric of American empire ought to rest on the solid basis of THE CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE. The stream of national power ought to flow immediately from that pure, original fountain of all legitimate authority.”

—Alexander Hamilton, Federalist Papers #22

Two Governments at Play (De Jure vs De Facto)

De jure (“in just” ie rightful, legitimate)⁴ describes practices that are lawfully recognized, regardless of whether the practice exists in reality. De facto (“in fact, in deed, actually” ie by usurpation, or without respect to lawful title)⁵ describes practices that exist in reality, even though they are not lawfully sanctioned.

This can get confusing, especially because as we “re-member” our Committees of Safety and begin holding public servants accountable to their oaths, we will have a hybrid government that is part de facto, part de jure.

As our Committees of Safety begin and continue to prove a trajectory of “correcting the record”, the currently de facto government will organically become more and more a de jure government.

The Committee of Safety

(aka the County Assembly)

“Cambridge April 29, 1775

This may certify that the bearer, Mr. Paul Revere is messenger to the Committee of Safety and that all dispatch and assistance be given him in Instances that the business of the Colony may be facilitated”

—Jos. Warren, Chair.

In the early days of the American colonies our founders assembled in order to protect themselves. Each Assembly was known as a “Committee of Safety” (CoS). This is “We the People” formally united into a lawful body. As the Republic was formed and the body politic became stronger, the increasingly de facto government imposed more statutes and codes that implied that the CoS was no longer relevant and/or needed. And with the people’s silence taken as consent for this usurping, the CoS faded out of common knowledge and use.

As we stand at the precipice of another crisis of oppression brought on by the tyrannical overreach of corporate corruption, it is important to recognize that the original Republic of the united States still exists and need only be restored by filling the seats of the de jure government. The Republic is not gone, it is simply lying dormant under the overlay of corporate rule.

The de facto corporate government is all but bankrupt and will likely self-implode under its own weight. It is our responsibility to organize at the local level to ensure our collective safety and check any overt oppression of our rights. The CoS is not a shadow government. It is not a coup. This is not a revolution. **This is our duty and birthright.** Anyone that claims otherwise is likely a pawn of the corporate machine and consciously or unconsciously acting to protect their masters—it’s a Stockholm syndrome sort of scenario. Additionally, those who are profiting off the current system are not going to turn themselves in for violating their oaths of office.

Simply put, the CoS is the simplest lawful way to organize at a grassroots level. Everyone has a voice at the level of the CoS. The body of people in the CoS must elect at least a Moderator, a Scribe, and a Bailiff. A Treasurer and a Moderator pro-tem are generally recommended as well. Terms are generally limited to one year, except in the initial forming, in which case they’re generally 90 days.

⁴ Blacks Law Dictionary, second edition, p 324, “DE FACTO”. Also p 672, “JURE. Lat[in]. By right; in right; by the law.”

⁵ Ibid, p 324.

Common Law & the Grand Jury

The CoS, once lawfully settled on the land (a process which includes a declaration and recording of a covenant at the local county courthouse), has the authority to establish a common law grand jury. This is the same as an Article 3 court.

Article 3 courts (currently in the de facto government the “claims” courts) are the courts where common law cases are heard and ruled on. Common law is based on case law or precedent (whereas statutory laws are made by legislatures or government agencies) and falls under the authority of the judiciary to uphold (as opposed to the legislature). Maxims of law are frequently referred to in common law; they are universally established principles of law that have stood the test of time. Generally speaking the judiciary does not make laws but interprets them based on the Constitution and previous case and/or maxims of law.

In common law there are only two laws: do no harm and do not trespass. Also of significance, there has to be a victim for there to be a crime. The government or any other legal entity/agent/corporation cannot be a victim—only one of We the People can be a victim.

In contrast there have been more than 30,000 statutes that have been enacted since 1789. Statutory law can be likened to a runaway train. Anyone that has attempted to file their own taxes to the IRS is likely familiar with the nonsensical headache of trying to navigate the labyrinth of codes and statutes that the federal government attempts to impose on the sovereign being, through our own consent.

The role of the Grand Jury is to try cases under common law where there has been a claim of harm or wrongdoing. “A jury of your peers” was in fact originally just that!⁶

Thus the Common Law Grand Jury is intended to protect and ensure justice for and by the People in our local communities.

In Conclusion

“If a People expect to be ignorant and free they expect what never was and never shall be.”
—Thomas Jefferson

While freedom is an unalienable right, it is not free. It was paid for by the blood of our ancestors. It is our duty to educate ourselves and our children in order to inner-stand our true authority and protect our rights. The only way to honor those who rebelled against tyranny, who were conquered, enslaved, and killed, is to ensure freedom for all.

Unless you have harmed or trespassed on someone else or their property, any law that violates your unalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is void.⁷ Freedom is an extension of our souls’ absolute free will and cannot lawfully be taken by any man.

If you have read through this “Intro”, it is likely that your inner authority is calling to you to take a stand for freedom and justice. We are stronger united as We the People. Please join us and share this information freely. Educating ourselves and our beloveds is the first step.

For more information, contact: AshevilleAssembly@proton.me

⁶ “In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of a trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the united states, than according to the rules of the common law.” —Bill of Rights, 7th Amendment

⁷ Marbury v Madison (Case law that states the constitution is the supreme law of the land; “a law repugnant to the constitution is void.”)