

Sovereignty

Whether you are religious or not, you must concede that a power superior to human is responsible for our existence. Our founders referenced that power as “God”. As an abbreviated generic reference not intending to exclude or offend anyone, it provides the vocabulary to express the true hierarchy of authority and the true meaning behind our Sovereignty.

Shown below in excerpts from The Declaration of Independence, it is crystal-clear that our founders affirmed the only authority superior to “*all Men*” is our “*Creator*”. Nature’s God, not government, is the supreme authority, the provider and only authority over Freedom.

“We hold these Truths to be self-evident, ...”

“...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...”

“... appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions..., with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our Sacred Honor.”

Rectitude: *righteousness of a principle, conduct; moral virtue of intentions*

Divine: *of, relating to, or proceeding directly from God*

Providence: *God conceived as the power sustaining and guiding human destiny*

“*We, the People*” are the absolute Sovereigns, the creators of government:

“... 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. ...¹

“You have rights antecedent to all earthly governments; rights that cannot be repealed or restrained by human laws; rights derived from the Great Legislator of the Universe.”

John Adams, 2nd President of the United States

Sovereign:

Independent: self-governing and not ruled by any other state

With complete power: having supreme authority or power

The People are absolute Sovereign, while government, the servant, came after. The Sovereign Citizen is subservient only to God and to his conscience, unless he (she) violates the “Golden Rule”. We are not subject to the servant (government), any more than parents are subject to their children.

¹ (Declaration of Independence, 1776)

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There can be no mistaking our Sovereignty. We are the parent, government the child. The parent carries wisdom from life experiences, the child does not. The parent “sees” the bigger picture, teaches morality and respect, and inspires sharing and pursuit of dreams. The child’s focus begins with self-preservation, immediate gratification, and greed.

Unable yet to see the bigger picture, the child always tests the parents, always in search of flexible boundaries, always wanting more. With simple scolding, we command discipline to teach lessons. As the parent and child evolve, learning from each other, so does the child’s strength and knowledge. We strive to teach independence to seek dreams. A child’s independence is good.

Unlike our children, we emphatically forbid government independence, through our U.S. Constitution, our employment contract. It’s not just any employment contract. It’s our humanity development contract. Unlike the finite requisites to secure “*Life*” and “*Liberty*”, the “*Pursuit of Happiness*” is expansive.

The security of “*Life*” and “*Liberty*” is encasement, containment, and protection.

“Pursuit of happiness” is Evolution, Morality in action, expansion, carefree, elusive. It is individual inspiration for no other purpose but learning, gratification, and sharing. It is priceless, boundless.

Government must always remain the obedient protector, sworn to by oath. Like a child, believing he knows more than his parents, and flexing his muscles, government misbehaves. Greed and power test our employment contract’s rigid boundaries.

Sovereignty carries Supreme Voice

Our voice is the command of highest law; of spirit’s essence, not only life and liberty, but especially “pursuit of happiness”; of evolution, improvement upon the past for all our “*posterity*”; and of “*morality and reason*”, for the present.

*“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 ...”*²

This is a bold statement. Using “self-evident” and declaring “Rights” for “*all Men*” with no other basis prioritizes “*Morality and Reason*”, concepts within human brains, as our highest form of law. U.S. Supreme Court judges reference “*Morality and Reason*” for higher legal authority when faced with conflicting law:

“As in our intercourse with our fellow-men certain principles of morality are assumed to exist, without which society would be impossible, so certain inherent rights lie at the foundation of all action, and upon a recognition of them alone can free institutions be maintained. ...” Butchers’ Union slaughter-House v. Crescent city livestock landing, 111 U.S. 746, 4 S.Ct. 652 (1884).

“Besides, the Spanish law is not only contrary to ours, but is inconsistent with the law of nature, which is a sufficient reason for maintaining the supremacy of our own code.” In re Antelope, 23 U.S. 66, 74 (1825).

“It may be said that the Constitution executes itself. This expression may be allowed; but with as much propriety, these may be said to be laws, which the People have enacted themselves, and no laws of Congress can either take from, add to, or confirm them. They are Rights, privileges, or immunities”

² (Declaration of Independence, 1776)

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which are granted by the People, and are beyond the power of Congress or State Legislatures..."
Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1870 pp 622-625.

"Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them." Miranda v Arizona, 384 U.S. 436 p 491 (1966).

Scolding

"We", the Sovereign, have the Right to reprimand government misbehavior, to redirect employees' actions, enforce accountability, and effect change.

The Declaration of Independence ensures this divine Right:

" ... that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it, ... "

"Congress shall make no law ... abridging ... the right of the people ... to petition the Government for a redress of grievances ". U.S. Const, 1st Amend

Marveling at our founders' wisdom ("... petition ... for a redress of grievances"), three very powerful words form one simple phrase escaping our immediate grasp. Deliberating upon its vastness, accuracy, and inflexibility clears more government manipulation.

Grievance:

Something thought reason enough to complain: a cause for complaint or resentment that may or may not be well-founded

Resentment: bitterness or anger at having received unfair treatment

Formal objection: a formal complaint made on the basis of something that somebody feels is unfair

A reason requires perceived loss. If you do not perceive a loss, then there is no loss. For a loss to occur, you must have possessed something in the past that you do not possess today, and you must recognize that loss. If you don't know it's missing, how can there be a loss?

By taking inventory, listing all of the possessions you've packed into a closet and since forgotten, your past inventory list would bring realization of any missing possession today. You could then tear apart your closet in search of it, thus reclaiming it or discovering ("perceiving") its loss.

Your inventory of most fundamental possessions, Rights secured at birth, has already been done for you. Our founders' masterful inventory list is expansive, allowing for anything your spirit might want to pursue.

When government employees' misconceptions about the expansiveness of their own inventory list intrude upon our spiritual essence, they fail their sworn duty. Presumptively misunderstanding their own Rights do not define ours, how can they not infringe upon ours, whether intentional or accidental?

Infringe: to take over land, rights, privileges, or activities that belong to somebody else, especially in a minor or gradual way

By understanding your inventory list, you may feel infringement, "perceived loss", the first step in the restoration process.

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Petition

Your “perceived loss” (grievance), at this point, is unknown to anyone else but you. If you do not voice your grievance (complain), you are harboring a secret. It festers in your mind, but nobody can fix it. If you want change, you must scold them so they may hear what’s wrong. To effect permanent change, scolding must be documented, *petitioned*:

make demand using petition: to urge for or against a course of action by presenting a petition:

*LAW make formal request: to request formally, using a petition*³

Detailed in our Constitution, our stipulated procedure to scold (“redress ... grievances”), (effect change), is petitioning for judicial intervention.

“This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby ...” U.S. Const Art. 6, Cl. 2.

“In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury ..., and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence”. U.S. Const. Amend. 6

“In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved...” U.S. Const. Amend. ⁷

The Judicial Branch provides a forum, the neutral stage for our lone Sovereign voice to sing out, like church. It is not automatic. Do not wait in indifference, expecting someone else to speak up for your loss. Only you can identify and feel personal loss and initiate action (or through a lawyer). To be “heard”, you must petition to set up the meeting for your grievance.

The Judicial Branch has no authority to speak for you. They cannot set up a meeting automatically. If they could, they would possess the power to speak instead of you and negate your voice, disabling the true, intended third branch crosscheck.

Redress

When you are prepared to scold, you want reparation. You can’t just yell like a screaming lunatic. You must tell government that you want relief from the bad behavior (you want it to stop) and you may want compensation for your loss, to hopefully deter recurrent misbehavior.

*Redress: Relief; remedy <money damages, as opposed to equitable relief, is the only redress available>*⁴

³Encarta® World English Dictionary © & (P) 1999 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved. Developed for Microsoft by Bloomsbury Publishing Plc.

⁴ (Black’s Law Dictionary, Seventh Edition © & (P) 2000 West Group, All rights reserved)

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Complaint

The lone Sovereign voice must initiate action by delivering the “*petition ... for a redress of grievances*” in a written document, called a *complaint*:

5. *LAW statement: a statement setting out the reasons for a legal action*
6. *LAW formal charge: a formal charge that somebody has committed a crime*

Your formal Complaint includes the government behavior you allege to have caused your “perceived loss”, details of the “perceived loss”, and any compensation for the “perceived loss”, if desired. Once presented, and the appropriate fee is paid, it acquires a file reference number (Cite). Forever after, it is a public detailed record for anyone to view.

Your Sovereign Complaint is your respectful command, not request, to the Judicial Branch to take action. Your command requires government to initiate simple procedures advancing your “perceived loss” to its lawful, unbiased conclusion (“redress of grievances”). Your Complaint “*to petition the Government for a redress of grievances*” carries forward through legal proceeding.

Accountability

Our Founding Fathers anticipated the potential abuse inherent in the creation of a central government. Their morality and wisdom shine in the safeguards they provided. “... [T]he Right of the People to alter [government]...” is only one of our natural born “Unalienable Rights”, to be supremely implemented “*whenever*” Sovereigns need. This “Right” to alter or abolish misconduct is “declared” in our first written American law, a sworn Affidavit, preceding our Constitution and government.

“... that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it ...” Declaration of Independence

“*We*” clearly require government accountability for misbehavior. Our President and every other official accepting a position in our organization swears an oath, binding our contract (for accountability). Through delegation of authority, every employee is accountable. Reference numerous other clauses in our Constitution:

“Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.” U.S. Const. Art 1, Sect 3

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“*We, the People*” require accountability, vital to maintaining strict authority limits and vital to forcing government change when needed. We have delegated the responsibility to government to devise procedures which we can use to effect change.

“Congress shall make no law ... prohibiting ... the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances”. U.S. Const. Amend. 1

“Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them.” Miranda v Arizona, 384 U.S. 436 p 491 (1966)

“The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; ...to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; ...” U.S. Const. Art. III, Sec. 2, Cl. 1

“In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of 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”. U.S. Const. Amend. 7

In a Constitutional Republic, the Judicial Branch must provide each of us simple access to a Trial by an unbiased Jury, not alienated by cost, complexity, prejudgment, bias, or deceit. “We, the People” are the Supreme Judges of our spirit’s essence. A Jury of our peers must decide misconduct. Government does not have authority to judge matters of Soul’s Essence, recognized by our Declaration, beyond government authority. Government especially does not have authority to prejudge (deny) our Complaints for any reason.⁵

“*Redress of grievances*” carries the same authority as Due Process (Trial by Jury) for Murder. Government must provide the same forum for unbiased determination and correction of its misbehavior. Accountability does not come from government deciding its own behavior. It matters not how “We”, the employer, go about it. Our employee cannot complicate, regulate, or hinder it in any way. This means government must provide any Sovereign unfiltered access to, and procedure for, changing misconduct. This procedure must account for the education and abilities of the average Sovereign, not an assembly of Congress, not a battalion of high priced lawyers, and not a prejudiced judge.

“Observation: The principle that one challenging the constitutionality of legislation bears the burden of proving its unconstitutionality does not apply to statutes or ordinances restricting speech and other fundamental rights; inasmuch as the burden of proof in such cases rests with those who have imposed the restrictions.” 16A Am Jur 2d 198 @ pg 85 – ref Rosenburger v. Rector and Visitors of University of Virginia, 515 US 819, 115 S. Ct. 2510, 132L. Ed. 2d 700.

Unfiltered access can only mean that whatever method any Sovereign can muster, government must accept. Anything lacking on the part of the Sovereign is government’s responsibility to seek out. Creation of complicated, insufficient, or unattainable due process disrespects “Unalienable” and is procedural censorship, Abuse of Power, Deprivation of Rights, and Dereliction of Duty.

⁵ (Civil Lawsuit in Federal District Court, Springfield MA, Case # 04-30080-MAP)

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Action

Sovereign authority outranking any government official, our Complaint is not a request awaiting their approval. Any Complaint contains a Sovereign's belief that government is not following one or more of our assigned commands. It is not subject to self-evaluation, pre-judging, blanketing in excuses, burying in complexity, or dismissing in procedural diversion from a Jury Trial.

Our Constitution specifies that government must provide a simple procedure (for Sovereigns, not legally trained manipulators).

"Congress shall make no law ... abridging ... the right of the people ... to petition the Government for a redress of grievances". U.S. Const, 1st Amend

Abridge:

shorten something: to shorten a text, for example, by cutting or summarizing it

cut something short: to reduce something in scope or extent

restrict something: to deprive somebody of rights or privileges (archaic)

A "grievance" represents a Sovereign's perception that his essence is being trampled. A proper forum provides any Sovereign a chance to explain (voice) his "perceived" loss (how it affects the quality of his life), which no other human can do for him.

The action "We" require is a proper "hearing" (authoritative, unbiased moral understanding). Any breach of our Constitution's specifications, where the "perceived loss" is greater than a threshold (originally \$20.00), requires the same Trial by Jury consideration as for murder.

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; ... shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby ...". U.S. Const. Art 6, Cl. 2

"In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of 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." U.S. Const. Amend. 7

Under sworn duty, government's obedient action is the providing and advancing of an unbiased forum (Trial) in which the injured Sovereign has a fair opportunity to present justification ("*Morality and Reason*") for his "perceived loss" to a Jury (a group of unbiased Sovereigns). It is then for the "Opinion" of the Jury to selflessly decide if government misbehaved and if loss resulted; and the only authority to dispense justice ("just" compensation) accordingly.

The action of Jury Opinion, the unbiased viewpoint of Sovereign expectation, is true completion of the trinity of authority. With a perfectly balanced system established, all that remains is Sovereign fulfillment of personal expectations (evolution) and government's minimal impact in performance of their assigned security role.

It is only in Jury Opinion where "Evolution", "*All Men*", "*We, the People*", "*Morality and Reason*", and "*The meek shall inherit the earth*"⁶ can be truly realized.

⁶ The Bible - "But the meek shall inherit the earth and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace."