Sovereign Citizen Tactics in the Criminal Justice System

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Training Objectives
• Learn about the origins of the Sovereign Movement
• Review recent sovereign activity in MN and the U.S.
• Gain familiarity with sovereign theory
• Learn how sovereigns misuse common law principles & contract theory
Training Objectives

• Recognize “paper terrorism” tactics
• Recognize sovereign identifiers and documents
• Gain basic understanding of sovereign debt avoidance

MINNESOTA DOC HISTORY
Minnesota DOC History

- Sovereign movement started among sex offenders in 2002
- By 2004, inmates had successfully filed dozens of bogus liens against DOC staff, state judges, county prosecutors, and defense attorneys
- Known liens were removed by court order in 2006

MN DOC History (continued)

- One inmate brought the DOC Commissioner to personal bankruptcy court in Duluth where the petition had to be defended on the merits in order to be dismissed
- No known liens filed against DOC staff since 2004-06
DOC Response

• In 2006, DOC issued memos to staff and offenders regarding bogus liens
• Contraband policy updated to prohibit possession UCC paperwork
• In 2010, DOC began working with FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) gathering information on sovereign citizen activities in state prisons

What is the DOC’s Focus?

• Prevent the filing of bogus liens against federal and state officials
• Identify threats to public safety
• Avoid frivolous litigation
• Not facilitate the filing of fraudulent claims and the spread of this ideology
OVERVIEW OF THE SOVEREIGN CITIZEN MOVEMENT
Distinguishing characteristic of the sovereign citizen movement is its extreme anti-government ideology. Many extremist movements in the 20th century opposed governmental policies, but few challenged its very legitimacy. Groups from the Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s to the anticommunist groups of the 1950s and 1960s, attempted with some success to ally themselves with government. However, beginning in the late 1960s, a number of right-wing fringe groups formed that questioned the authority and nature of the federal government. Most grew out of a recently emergent right-wing tax-protest movement. The development of this theory resulted in a movement whose members believe not only that virtually all levels of government have no jurisdiction over them whatsoever. Consequently, committed sovereign citizens resist, sometimes with violence, nearly every form of governmental authority, from police enforcing traffic regulations to inspectors enforcing building codes.
The most important of these groups was the Posse Comitatus, which originated in Oregon and California around 1970. Members of the Posse Comitatus believed that the county was the true seat of government in the United States. They did not deny the legal existence of federal or state governments, but rather claimed that the county level was the "highest authority of government in our Republic as it is closest to the people." The basic Posse manual stated that there had been "subtle subversion" of the Constitution by various arms and levels of government, especially the judiciary. There was, in fact, a "criminal conspiracy to obstruct justice, disfranchise citizens and liquidate the Constitutional Republic of these United States."

Although the basic Posse philosophy was anti-government in nature rather than hate-filled, many leaders of Posse groups were virulent racists. The Posse's revisionist ideas about government and conspiracy were especially attractive to Christian Identity believers; as a result, many Identity adherents, became involved in the Posse or similar groups. In the early 1980s, Posse members and sympathizers became involved in a number of shootings, standoffs, fraud schemes and other criminal activities.
The Weaver family began building their cabin in Northern Idaho in 1983. He lost a land dispute with his neighbor in 1984 and his neighbor started reporting Weaver’s extreme views and threats. The FBI opened an investigation in 1985. Weaver was identified as attending meetings of the Aryan Nation and rumors grew that he had a weapons cache. In 1989, Weaver was indicted for possessing illegal firearms and released on bail. Weaver failed to appear for trial in 1991. Weaver told authorities he would stay in his home and resist arrest with force. Negotiations for his surrender spanned for months into 1992. On Aug 21, six US Marshals began scouting the property for ways to ambush Weaver. A son and his friend with their dogs encountered the Marshals’ stakeout. The Marshals shot the dogs, the boys shot at the Marshals and one Marshal shot Weaver’s son in the back while retreating. The friend shot and killed a second Marshal. The Weavers brought their son’s body in and holed up. The rules of engagement allowed the snipers to shot the adults without warning. On Aug. 22, when shooting at Weaver who was shot in the back while running back to the cabin, his wife was standing behind the door and was shot in the head. Eventually all negotiated out by Aug. 30th. Bo Gritz, a Patriot militia leader helped negotiate the surrender. Weaver acquitted of all charges except missing trial and received 18 months. The Waco siege began on Feb. 28, 1993, and lasted 51 days. The Branch Davidians were alleged to be abusing children and stockpiling weapons in preparation for the Second Coming. The stand off ended in a second assault attempt that caused a fire killing 75 people, including women and children.
The Montana Freemen were the first sovereign group to gain national attention. They rejected US citizenship and established their own “Justus Township” outside of Jordan MT. They refused to pay taxes and their farm was foreclosed on in 1994. The Freemen refused to leave. They flooded the courts with bogus filings. They issued millions of dollars worth of fake checks and money orders. They held seminars on their schemes. Federal authorities kept them under close surveillance for 2 years. In March 1996, 2 Freemen (founder Leroy Schweitzer and Daniel Peterson) were lured away from the compound to inspect a ham radio antenna and were arrested. Over a hundred law enforcement officers were brought in in plain clothes. The Freemen sealed themselves off from the roads. Bo Gritz negotiated for 5 days. Ultimately, the rest of the Freemen surrendered after 81 days at a cost of $300,000 per day. The following spring, members of Richard McLaren's faction of the so-called "Republic of Texas" initiated another armed confrontation in far-West Texas when they kidnapped a local couple in response to the arrest of one of their members. After the police released the ROT member on a misdemeanor, the hostages were freed. One member was killed during the 9 day standoff. McLaren was indicted on numerous charges including issuing $1.8 billion in bogus checks.
In April 1992, an angry resident of Sanilac County, Michigan, wrote a letter to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources stating he was no longer a "citizen of the corrupt political corporate State of Michigan and the United States of America" and was answerable only to the "Common Laws." He therefore expressly revoked his signature on any hunting or fishing licenses, which he viewed as contracts that fraudulently bound him to the illegitimate government of Michigan. That obscure Michigan hunter would, three years later, become known to the entire world. He was Terry Nichols, friend and accomplice of Oklahoma City Federal Building bomber Timothy McVeigh.
Sovereign citizen groups are a subset of Patriot groups. SPLC estimates 300,000 members.

Sovereign Associations

- SPLC estimates 300,000 sovereigns as of 2012
- Most do not belong to a formal sovereign organization
- Communicate via the internet
  - YouTube
  - Websites (secure & unsecure)
Moorish Americans

Moorish American National Government claims 72,000 members

RuSA

- RuSA – Republic for the united States of America claims 30,000 members
- Has “shadow governments” in 38 states
- Iowa state senator resigned in July 2012 to join RuSA

RuSA president Tim Turner convicted of federal tax crimes in March 2013 – sentenced to 18 years
RuSA Minnesota

- Established March 2010 by delivering the “Restore America Plan” to Governor Pawlenty
- Split into two groups in November 2012 following national RuSA Tim Turner’s arrest for 10 counts of tax and financial crimes in Alabama

Minnesota RuSA Meeting
September 2012

- 4,224 likes on Facebook
RuSA Minnesota

- Peaked at 500 members
- RuSA “Progressively dominated by religious zealots”
- See [Minnesota Constitutional Studies website](#)
Minnesota June 2013

- Brooklyn Park couple arrested for filing $114 billion in bogus liens against Hennepin County officials
- In response to home foreclosure
- Each received 23 month prison terms

Wisconsin January 2013

Calling the militia to save Wisconsin farm
Minnesota September 2012
• 50-year-old sovereign man arrested for speeding in Mower Co.
• Refused to pull over, then refused to leave vehicle
• Deputies arrived, broke window, pulled him out
• 13-year-old daughter in vehicle

Minnesota May 2012
• A woman in Boyd, MN was arrested for carrying auto insurance provided for free by Revere’s church
• Paul Revere (aka Craig Douglas Fleshman) founded “Embassy of Heaven” church in Oregon in 1987
• Officials ordered Revere to stop selling insurance in Minnesota
Minnesota January 2010
“Slavery to Sovereignty” duo – a retired Minneapolis Parks police officer and his female partner – charged immigrants $12,500 for a seminar teaching how to eliminate mortgages and taxes through sovereign redemption.

Minnesota May 2010
Ex police officer Douglas Earl Leiter received 10 years prison for leading a group called “Common Law Venue” which taught how to use bogus trusts to evade taxes.
Indicted in 2006 on tax evasion charges. Failed to appear in court. Arrested in Orlando after 14 months as a fugitive. Held in the Sherburne Co. Jail in Elk River. Scheduled for trial in April, 2008. Became a member of the Common Law Venue in Minnesota. Issued a warrant for the arrest of Judge Ann Montgomery, the Sherburne Co. Sheriff and the jail administrator, in March 2008. Other Common Law Venue members: Frederick Bond (Champlin), John Pelton (a retired St. Paul Police Officer from Stillwater), Norman Pool (Blaine), and Kenneth Tesch. Discovered the plot through his jail phone calls. They planned to send Venue members to the Judge’s home. They brought a sovereign subpoena to the Henn. Co. Sheriff’s office to serve on Judge Montgomery for her to appear in their common law court. John Pelton lived on Square Lake Trail in Stillwater. The Judge didn’t appear so they sent an arrest warrant to Henn. Co. They also filed liens against her.

Tried by a North Dakota federal district judge. Beale represented himself. He was convicted and sentenced to 4 years CS to the original 11 year term. His appeal was denied by the 8th circuit in 2010 and the US Supreme Court refused to grant certiari in 2011.
Illinois April 2010

Montana Freemen leader Daniel Petersen was sentenced to 7.5 years in prison for filing false liens against federal judges while incarcerated at Marion. Peterson also bilked other inmates in an investment scheme where he promised them $13 trillion.

More Local Connections

• Erwin Rommel School of Law, Peter Jon Simpson, Atwater, MN
• David Wynn Miller, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
  – Developed convoluted sovereign grammar and punctuation
HIGHLY PUBLICIZED CRIMES BY SOVEREIGNS

Tennessee May 2010
Jerry and Joseph Kane shot and killed 2 Tennessee police officers in traffic stop. In a second shoot-out, the Kanes wounded a sheriff and chief deputy. The Kanes were killed by return fire.
Nevada August 2013

- 2 sovereigns arrested for planning to kidnap and kill a Las Vegas police officer
- 9 month investigation into the plot
- Planned to try the officer for treason before their sovereign jury

SOVEREIGN THEORY
What is Sovereignty?

Sources of Sovereign Theories

- Common law
- Alternate interpretations of the US Constitution
- Uniform Commercial Code (UCC)
- Religious themes
Sovereign Rights

• Travel
• Own (and defend) property
• Own the labor of their own hands
• Sovereigns do not recognize any governmental authority to regulate (or tax) these rights

Advocates Say Claiming Sovereignty can:

Citizens
• Evade taxes
• Avoid home foreclosure
• Avoid child support
• Avoid licensing fees
• Beat traffic tickets
• Avoid vaccinations
• Claim billions of dollars from the government

Inmates
• Gain release
• Overturn convictions
• Refuse supervision
• Refuse predatory registration
• Refuse to pay restitution
• Beat discipline reports
**Sovereign Theories of Jurisdiction**

- **Law** – common law tort - requires injury
- **Equity** – requires written contract
- **Admiralty**
  - Statutory civil & criminal law
  - International contracts
  - No constitutional protections

**Sovereign Tactics**

- Jurisdictional – purely legal arguments
- Commerce & contract – claims for monetary damages
- Debt avoidance
- Tax fraud
JURISDICTIONAL ARGUMENTS
Sovereigns Rewrite History

- 14th Amendment ratified in 1868
- “All citizens born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.” (emphasis added)
- Reversed the Dred Scott decision and made African Americans citizens

Although the myriad sovereign citizen groups, and individuals not tied to a particular group, all have their own idiosyncrasies in their beliefs, they tend to share some common ideas. The details may differ but they all believe that the American government established by Washington and Madison and Franklin and the other founders was secretly replaced at some point — maybe during the Civil War, maybe during the Depression, depending on who is telling the story — by a new governmental system based on admiralty law. The Fourteenth Amendment figures prominently in their beliefs; it was a means for the government to trick people into giving up their sovereign state citizenship and accepting citizenship of the United States.
Two Types of Citizens

• **Federal** – US citizenship created by the 14th Amendment
  - Covers only District of Columbia and freed slaves

• **de jure** – sovereign citizens of “shadow” state governments
  - Kingdom of Hawai‘i, Pennsylvania Commonwealth, Republic of Texas, Washitaw Nation (Louisiana), etc.

At the heart of Sovereign Citizen legal theory is the belief that the government has created two forms of citizenship: sovereign (or de jure) citizenship and federal (or Fourteenth Amendment) citizenship. Sovereign Citizens are state citizens. Their "inalienable natural rights are recognized, secured, and protected by [the] state Constitution against State actions and against federal intrusion by the Constitution for the United States of America." n66 Terminology is important: A "state" is not the State of Wisconsin, which Sovereign Citizens argue is a "fictional federal "State within a state;" Sovereign Citizen "states" have identical borders, but they exist independently of the federal government and draw their sovereignty directly from their citizens. n67 Sovereign Citizens are United States citizens only in the sense originally intended by the Constitution, which is that the citizen of one state is to be considered and treated as a citizen of every other state. n68
Another ideological principle of sovereignty is the 14th Amendment. Passed in 1868 and intended to galvanize and unify the country as part of the post-Civil War Reconstruction Acts, sovereigns view the 14th Amendment as another example of government trickery. They believe that the United States government illegally passed the Amendment and "tricked" all the citizens of the state republics, for example the State Republic of North Carolina, into renouncing their state citizenship and agreeing to become federal "corporate" citizens through the acceptance of government benefits.
Initial Steps to Sovereignty
• Write a declaration of sovereignty from the United States
• Record declaration with a county recorder and/or
• File with a Secretary of State (any state will do) and/or
• Send copies to various public officials
Declaration of Sovereignty

[Image of the Declaration of Sovereignty]

Slide 49

Declaration of Sovereignty

[Image of the Declaration of Sovereignty]

Slide 50
I am Sovereign

• I was never a US or state citizen
• Your courts have no jurisdiction over me - I have my own common law court
• I am entitled to diplomatic immunity – your laws do not apply to me
• You must deal with me as you would a foreign country

Apostille – Diplomatic Immunity
Indiana sovereign Brad Henry attempted to evade property taxes claiming his home was an embassy in 2010. He did not succeed.
Sovereign Arguments Frivolous

• "completely without merit” and "patently frivolous”
  - U.S. v. Jagim, 978 F.2d 1032 (8th Circ. S.D., 1992)
• "meritless, absurd, and entirely frivolous”
  - U.S. v. Beale, (D. Minn. 2011)

Arguments Lack Good Faith

“His idiosyncratic views on our constitutional structure, whether sincere or not, are not good-faith mistakes about what the law is. They are disagreements about what the law should be.”

Sovereign Contract Theory

• Contracts with the government are established by
  - social security number
  - use of a zip code or state postal abbreviations
  - government-issued licenses

• State governments and the federal government are corporations
Sovereign Contract Theory

- All interactions between the individual and the government are governed by common law theories of commerce
- The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) applies to these “contracts”
- The UCC preserves the commercial rights of individuals

A Sovereign Rejects:

- Birth certificate
- Social Security Number
- Drivers License
- Fish and game licenses
- Vehicle registrations
- Offender Identification Number
- Any & all documents that bear his name and an identifying number
Sovereign Identification

Sovereign License Plates
Liens

**Legitimate**
- Consensual
- Relates to tangible things
  - Personal property, e.g. car
  - Real property, e.g. home
- Debt is backed by collateral
- Property title is encumbered

**Fraudulent**
- Nonconsensual
- No legitimate basis
  - Copyright violations
  - Breach of duty
  - Civil rights violations
- No collateral
- Property title is clouded
Subsequently and most significantly, when the government abandoned the gold standard in the 1930s it substituted its citizens as collateral for the country’s debts by pledging each citizen’s future earnings to foreign investors. Again, the details can vary considerably, but generally the explanation for how this happens is that a secret United States Treasury account is set up for each citizen at birth, some large sum of money placed in it or pledged to it, ranging from hundreds of thousands of dollars to millions depending on which sovereign citizen group’s version you hear. As a consequence, they say, two separate identities are created. The corporate shell account, the one pledged as security, is the “strawman” to which sovereign citizens refer and, in their view, is separate and distinct from their true identity. The true individual common law citizen is not subject to the false, secretly-establishment government and can avoid its jurisdiction by carefully distinguishing the way one’s name is written.

In sovereign citizens’ view, the government-controlled and enslaved strawman is evidenced by documents showing the person’s name in all capital letters. Birth certificates, social security cards, driver’s licenses, tax forms, etc., therefore, represent only the shell corporate identity, the strawman, because they are written in all caps.
The Strawman Lien

- Multi-purpose document for sovereigns
- Reclaims one’s strawman
- Protects against all debt collection
- Registers a trademark on one’s strawman so they can collect money for copyright violations
The Strawman Lien

- MARY MCCOMB is the “Debtor”
- Mary McComb is the “Secured Party”
- The strawman owes the “real” person billions (trillions) of dollars
- I have now reclaimed my strawman
Filing the UCC-1
• UCC-1 Financing Statement – a lien
• Filed with a state Secretary of State
• In most states, the filing is automatic – no review for validity
• SoS assigns a number and issues a filing receipt
Amending the Strawman Lien

• In addition to my Strawman, someone else owes me money
• File paperwork (UCC-3) regarding this additional debt with the Secretary of State
• Lien is placed on this additional person’s property
Fraudulent Liens are Criminal

• Minn. Stat. § 609.7475 Fraudulent or Otherwise Improper Financing Statements (added in 2006)
• Covers liens filed to harass or defraud
• Felony if filed against judicial officer, prosecutor, sheriff, or recorder
• Gross misdemeanor for others

609.7475 FRAUDULENT OR OTHERWISE IMPROPER FINANCING STATEMENTS.
Subdivision 1. Definition.
As used in this section, "record" has the meaning given in section 336.9-102.
Subd. 2. Crime described.
A person who:
(1) knowingly causes to be presented for filing or promotes the filing of a record that:
  (i) is not:
    (A) related to a valid lien or security agreement; or
    (B) filed pursuant to section 336.9-502(d); or
  (ii) contains a forged signature or is based upon a document containing a forged signature; or
(2) presents for filing or causes to be presented for filing a record with the intent that it be used to harass or defraud any other person;
is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3.
Subd. 3. Penalties.
(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a person who violates subdivision 2 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
(b) A person who violates subdivision 2 is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the person:
(1) commits the offense with intent to influence or otherwise tamper with a juror or a judicial proceeding or with intent to retaliate against:
  (i) a judicial officer, as defined in section 609.415;
(ii) a prosecutor, defense attorney, or officer of the court, because of that person's performance of official duties in connection with a judicial proceeding;
(iii) a sheriff or deputy sheriff because of that person's performance of official duties in connection with a sheriff's sale of real property; or
(iv) a county recorder because of that person's performance of official duties in connection with the filing of liens placed on real property; or
(2) commits the offense after having been previously convicted of a violation of this section.

Subd. 4. Venue.
A violation of this section may be prosecuted in either the county of residence of the individual listed as debtor or the county in which the filing is made.

History:
2006 c 260 art 7 s 13; 2012 c 210 s 1
Civil Remedy for Fraudulent Lien
Minn. Stat. § 604.17 Civil Liability for Fraudulent or Otherwise Improper Financing Statements (added in 2006)

• Liability for
  - Greater of $10,000 or actual damages
  - Attorney fees
  - Costs & expenses

604.17 CIVIL LIABILITY FOR FRAUDULENT OR OTHERWISE IMPROPER FINANCING STATEMENTS.

Subdivision 1. Definitions.
For purposes of this section:
(1) "financing statement" has the meaning given in section 336.9-102(a) of the Uniform Commercial Code; and
(2) "filing officer" is defined as Uniform Commercial Code filing officer in each jurisdiction.

Subd. 2. Liability.
(a) A person shall not knowingly cause to be presented for filing or promote the filing of a financing statement that the person knows:
   (1) is forged;
   (2) is not:
       (i) related to a valid lien or security agreement; or
       (ii) filed pursuant to section 336.9-502(d); and
   (3) is for an improper purpose or purposes, such as to harass, hinder, defraud, or otherwise interfere with any person.
(b) A person who violates paragraph (a) is liable to each injured person for:
   (1) the greater of:
       (i) nominal damages up to $10,000; or
       (ii) the actual damages caused by the violation;
   (2) court costs;
   (3) reasonable attorney fees;
   (4) related expenses of bringing the action, including investigative expenses; and
(5) exemplary damages in the amount determined by the court.

**Subd.3.Cause of action.**
(a) The following persons may bring an action to enjoin violation of this section or to recover damages under this section:
(1) the obligor, the person named as the debtor, any person who owns an interest in the collateral described or indicated in the financing statement, or any person harmed by the filing of the financing statement;
(2) the attorney general;
(3) a county attorney;
(4) a city attorney; and
(5) a person who has been damaged as a result of an action taken in reliance on the filed financing statement.
(b) A filing officer may refer a matter to the attorney general or other appropriate person for filing the legal actions under this section.

**Subd.4.Venue.**
An action under this section may be brought in any district court in the county in which the financing statement is presented for filing or in a county where any of the persons named in subdivision 3, paragraph (a), clause (1), resides.

**Subd.5.Filing fee.**
(a) The fee for filing an action under this chapter is $....... The plaintiff must pay the fee to the clerk of the court in which the action is filed. Except as provided by paragraph (b), the plaintiff may not be assessed any other fee, cost, charge, or expense by the clerk of the court or other public official in connection with the action.
(b) The fee for service of notice of an action under this section charged to the plaintiff may not exceed:
(1) $....... if the notice is delivered in person; or
(2) the cost of postage if the service is by registered or certified mail.
(c) A plaintiff who is unable to pay the filing fee and fee for service of notice may file with the court an affidavit of inability to pay under the Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure.
(d) If the fee imposed under paragraph (a) is less than the filing fee the court imposes for filing other similar actions and the plaintiff prevails in the action, the court may order a defendant to pay to the court the differences between the fee paid under paragraph (a) and the filing fee the court imposes for filing other similar actions.

**Subd.6.Other remedies.**
(a) An obligor, person named as a debtor, owner of collateral, or any other person harmed by the filing of a financing statement in violation of subdivision 2, paragraph (a), also may request specific relief, including, but not limited to, terminating the financing statement and removing the debtor named in the financing statement from the index under the provisions of section 545.05, paragraph (c), such that it will not appear in a search under that debtor name.
(b) This law is cumulative of other law under which a person may obtain judicial relief with respect to any filed or recorded document.

**History:**
2006 c 260 art 7 s 12
Recap of Steps to Sovereignty

- File declaration of sovereignty
  - Record with the county
  - Send copy to state & federal officials
- Reclaim Strawman (lien)
- Now you are a “living breathing man” and a “man upon the land”

CLAIMING MONEY FROM GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS FOR CONTRACT VIOLATIONS
Money Claims

- Copyright and/or trademark violations
- Breach of contract based on violations of civil rights
- False imprisonment (piracy)

Copyright Violations – Step 1

- Written document to copyright © or trademark ®™ own name
- Some inmates will publish the copyright or trademark notice in a newspaper
- Some inmates will record the copyright or trademark with a county recorder
Copyright Violations – Step 2

• Send notice to persons using the name to “cease & desist”
Copyright Violations – Step 3

• Send invoice to persons using the name demanding a huge amount of money
Copyright Violations – Step 4

• File liens against persons who continue to use your name
Why Doesn’t This Work?

• Can’t copyright one’s name. Can only copyright original works of authorship, such as literature, art, music, etc.
• The debt is not valid, so the lien is bogus
Breach of Contract

• Someone in the government is supposed to do something for the inmate me because:
  – It is their job (oath of office)
  – It is their duty by law or policy
  – The sovereign demanded it

Breach of Contract (continued)

• The government official failed to do it
• That failure can be translated into a sum of money – damages
• Now the government official owes the inmate money
Establishing Breach – Step 1

• Affidavit of Truth – These facts are true unless you “correctly” deny them in 10 days.

AFFIDAVIT OF TRUTH – My Conviction is Void
Establishing Breach – Step 2

- Notice of Fault or Default – You didn’t deny the alleged “facts” correctly and/or in time
Establishing Breach – Step 3

- Opportunity to Cure – A second chance to deny them within # days.
OPPORTUNITY TO CURE

Establishing Breach – Step 4

• Truth in Commerce – You have now admitted the facts I alleged are true.
TRUTH IN COMMERCE

“A breach of contract is neither confession nor taking of property without due process of law.”

U.S. v. Barney, 137 U.S. 722, 730 (1890)

An unrebutted Affidavit stands as the Truth in Commerce.

An unrebutted Affidavit becomes the Judgment in Commerce.

Sacrifice is the measure of credibility (as willingness to sacrifice = no liability, responsibility, authority, or measure of conviction).

He who leaves the field of battle first loses by default.

IN ABSENCE of such response/rebuttal, Affluent, Darrell Darre Malle, Bob Armit, hereby presents and records
Sovereign Lien Process

• The “true facts” establish the liability or debt
• Attach all of these documents to the UCC-1 Financing Statement
• Send to Secretary of State
• Bogus lien is now filed
Summary

- Inmate sends notice of debt
- Inmate sends notice of failure to pay
- Inmate may give one more chance
- Inmate files lien

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SOVEREIGN TACTICS
Tort Claims on the Rise

• Some sovereign websites are recommending abandoning the use of fraudulent liens because of federal criminal convictions
• Newer tactic is to file federal or state tort claims for damages
• Basis of these tort claims is bogus
Economic Crisis

• The national farm crisis of the 1970’s bolstered the first wave of the sovereign movement
• The current economic conditions are ripe for a resurge in the sovereign movement
• Spawned new financial tactics aimed at “debt relief”
One example common to the philosophies of many sovereigns is the Theory of Redemption. This theory claims that the United States went bankrupt in 1933 when it chose to no longer use the gold standard to back up its paper currency. Needing collateral to trade and conduct commerce with other countries, the United States began to use citizens as collateral to ensure the value of its money. Subsequently, secret bank accounts, containing millions of dollars, were supposedly established by the United States Treasury Department on behalf of each citizen, or "strawman," used as collateral. Redemption is used as a gateway by sovereigns to commit various fraudulent acts all in an attempt to "redeem their strawman" and access these non-existent secret Treasury accounts to satisfy various debts, including mortgages, cars, and credit cards.
Redemption Theory

- The government had to do this because the US went off the gold standard in 1933.
- US Currency is no longer backed by gold, but by the value of all US citizens.
- If you “redeem” your strawman, you can draw on this account for anything.

Redemption Theory

- Make their own checks (drafts) against this account & mail the checks to pay any bill.
- Send notices to a bank that a debt is to be satisfied by the US government.
Sovereign Redemption

Spreading the Tactics

- Sovereign seminars
- Newsletters and published manuals
- Redemption services
- YouTube instructional videos
- Scam artists vs. true believers
Maritime Law

• Gold fringed flag - Why are we in a Court of Admiralty?
• I am a vessel – I transmit goods and services in commerce
• I am a foreign vessel – your laws do not apply to me
• You have taken my vessel and put it in prison
• You are guilty of piracy

I’M A PACKAGE – SHIP ME HOME
Verbal Identifiers

- Asking for an oath of office
- Asking for a copy of an arrest warrant
- “Free man traveling upon the land”
- Referring to government or agency as a corporation
- Using “public servant” questionnaire

Verbal Identifiers

- Vehicle vs. conveyance
- Driving vs. travelling
- “What is the name of the victim and the nature of the injury?”
- “What is the name of the civilian that has made a complaint against me?”
- Billing you for their time
Odd Legal References

- US Constitution
- Contracts
- Uniform Commercial Code (UCC)
- Common law
- Admiralty law
- Bible

Other identifiers

- Postings in vehicle windows
- Filming the encounter
- Refuses to roll down window
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Sovereign Postings

Slide 132

Sovereign Postings
LAW ENFORCEMENT CONCERNS
Sovereigns Are Potentially Dangerous

- Extreme anti-government ideology
- True believers
- Irrational and unpredictable
- More likely to be armed
- Willingness to use violence against law enforcement

Law enforcement officers are a strong symbol/representation of government authority – can be targets
True believers can be so indoctrinated they are essentially delusional – cannot reason with them
Sovereign Crimes

- Creating fraudulent documents
  - Identification
  - Licenses
- Issuing fraudulent financial instruments
- Tax Fraud
- Squatting

Tennessee March 2013

Sovereign occupied a $3 million foreclosed mansion in Memphis, along with her 13 year old daughter. Taken into custody by SWAT team. Bond set at $2 million. Claims to be a Moorish American.
Louisiana August 2012
7 sovereigns allegedly ambush and murder 2 sheriff deputies. The suspects had been followed to a trailer park following the shooting and wounding of another deputy. The group possessed a stockpile of weapons.

Alaska March 2011
6 sovereigns arrested for plotting to kill state troopers, a judge, and an IRS agent. The leader had a cache of weapons including a .50-caliber machine gun, grenades, and a grenade launcher.
Georgia July 2010
Eight sovereigns arrested for squatting in empty homes across North Georgia. The suspects filed bogus paperwork to claim ownership of homes in foreclosure. One property was a $13 million shopping mall.

Florida June 2010
Motorcyclist John McComb produced a letter of Diplomatic Immunity instead of a drivers license. He claimed to be a member of the fictitious sovereign “Little Shell Band of North America.”
Tennessee April 2010
Retired naval officer, Walter Fitzpatrick tried to make a citizens’ arrest of a grand jury foreman after the foreman refused to indict President Obama for treason. He summoned his militia, “Oath Keepers” to come free him from jail.

New Hampshire January 2010
• Sovereign and tax protestor Ed Brown was sentenced to 37 years for possessing weapons and explosives, including IEDs, assault rifles, and 60,000 rounds of ammunition. His wife was sentenced to 35 years.
Florida July 2008
A sovereign citizen group attempted to physically take over the Miami branch of Bank of America after it refused to honor $15 billion worth of bogus checks. The police had advance warning and thwarted their plan. Two sovereigns arrested.

Florida March 2010
Sovereign Brody James Whitaker opens fire on 2 Florida state troopers during a routine traffic stop. Whitaker fled in his vehicle, crashed, and then fled on foot.
Not Your Average Criminal

- Not motivated by traditional criminal motives such as greed or anger
- May be motivated by a cause, not self interest
- Focused not opportunistic
- Committed not ambivalent
- More likely to stand and fight than flee

Possible Sovereign Encounters

- First encounter with law enforcement most often is local police or sheriff
- Traffic stops
- Process serving
- Domestic calls
- Child protection
- Court Security
Traffic Stop Dangers

- Officer is isolated
- May be another vehicle following
- Extreme anger over the stop, even for minor violations
- Firearms and ammunition
- Activates calling tree

Residence Visits

- The sovereign is prepared
- Firearms, ammunition, explosives
- Rural homes may be fortified or have tunnels and bunkers
- Booby traps
- Can lead to standoffs
- The sovereign calls for backup
Revenge / Retaliation

- Following arrest or confrontation of fellow sovereign
- May be preceded by “phone wave” to law enforcement, courts, or other agencies
- Paper terrorism
- Intimidation

QUESTIONS?