We desire most from men,
From men both lund and poor,
To have sovereignty without lies.
For where we have sovereignty, all is ours,
Though a knight be ever so fierce,
And ever win mastery.
It is our desire to have master
Over such a sir.
Such is our purpose.

— The Wedding of Sir Gawain and Dame Ragnell (c. 1450), [10]

"The very meaning of 'sovereignty' is that the decree of the sovereign makes law." American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047.

"'Sovereignty' means that the decree of sovereign makes law, and foreign courts cannot condemn influences persuading sovereign to make the decree." Moscow Fire Ins. Co. of Moscow, Russia v. Bank of New York & Trust Co., 294 N.Y.S. 648, 662, 161 Misc. 903.

WHAT IS SOVEREIGNTY?

Source: http://www.1215.org/lawnotes/lawnotes/sovereign.htm

“It is the inherent right and prerogative of a civilized people to rule itself, and to dictate all of the forms and conditions of the institutions it sets up to carry out this rule.”

Bond vs. UNITED STATES, 529 US 334 – 2000. The Supreme Court held that the American People are in fact Sovereign and not the States or the Government. The court went on to define that local, state and federal law enforcement officers were committing unlawful actions against the Sovereign People by the enforcement of the laws and are personally liable for their actions.


What are the implications of this 2000, U. S. Supreme Court ruling?

The delegates to the first Federal Convention prohibited the use of corporations by all governments representing the American Republic. Therefore, all of these corporate governments and their corporate laws are a usurpation of the organic Constitution of the United States of America. All State Governments are now sub-
corporations of the Federal Government, making all Courts and all law enforcement personnel, corporate federal agencies or employees. [See: James Madison Journal of the Federal Convention, Vol. 2, P. 722] and [Pull up your State Code on your PC and search the Code for the words “District of Columbia” and “Federal Government.” You will receive about 1000 references linking your state to the federal government.]

"...at the Revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subjects...with none to govern but themselves; the citizens of America are equal as fellow citizens, and as joint tenants in the sovereignty." CHISHOLM v. GEORGIA (US) 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L Ed 440, 455 @DALL 1793 pp471-472

California Government Code Sections 11120 and 54950 contain strong statements about the sovereignty of the people.

CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE - SECTION 11120 et seq.

11120. It is the public policy of this state that public agencies exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business and the proceedings of public agencies be conducted openly so that the public may remain informed.

In enacting this article the Legislature finds and declares that it is the intent of the law that actions of state agencies be taken openly and that their deliberation be conducted openly.

The people of this state do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them. The people, in delegating authority, do not give their public servants the right to decide what is good for the people to know and what is not good for them to know. The people insist on remaining informed so that they may retain control over the instruments they have created.

This article shall be known and may be cited as the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act.

KEY TO COMPREHENDING SOVEREIGNTY:

“The key to understanding sovereignty is the fact that the servant is always the master; Always. In order to rule, you have to serve.

Thus, you rule when you serve others and accept unpleasant duties. Sovereignty is not glamorous, does not involve lording it over anyone, and isn't easy. Think of Jesus washing His Disciple’s feet. Sovereignty has a ton of duties and very few perks, but the absolutely stunning gift of sovereignty is the freedom to never lie about anything to anyone.

Our nation like ourselves has forgotten what it means to be sovereign, and has lapsed into careless and forgetful dependency upon the very persons and institutions that have undermined and betrayed it from the start: foreign banks, commercial con artists, defence contractors, purveyors of vice, dishonest trustees, and the greedy, immoral, endlessly incompetent Congress.

We are so ignorant that we claim foreign flags as ours, put up with harassment from our employees, allow foreign city states to set up shop on our shores, let communists set the curriculum in our schools, and live as Thomas Jefferson feared— as virtual slaves in the land of our Forefathers.”
Sovereignty lies in applying the duties of an office:

This is the exact opposite of what people expect.

From Judge Anna: “Your rights as a sovereign are secondary and dependent upon the duties. If you don’t do the duties you can’t claim the rights, but if you do the duties nobody can obstruct or complain about your Will in any matter.

Thus when I perform my duty to expose crime and prosecute it, nobody has any ability to object or interfere. When I do my duty to protect the lives and welfare of my countrymen and defend the land jurisdiction to which I am heir nobody can object, either.”

This is all about sovereign power and identity and practical worldly issues that are common to all people.

**Sovereignty is a Prerequisite for Definite Law:** Sovereignty means a final authority on internal matters. A government might be sovereign and lawless, as is true in many dictatorships. But it is not possible to have definite law without sovereignty, that is, a set of norms that define who has the last word.

**Sovereignty is a Prerequisite for Reliable Rights:** Rights have most value when they are recognized by law—by real law which can be successfully invoked in courts. Soft law secures only soft rights. International conventions, purporting to guarantee basic rights, have been signed by some of the most repressive regimes in the world - and then readily disregarded. But in the meantime, soft law can undermine respect for real rights and real law.

**Sovereignty is the Prerequisite for Meaningful Responsibility:** At the heart of sovereignty is the notion that power and responsibility must be linked. Definite law implies a definite lawmaker. When the law is bad or proves to have unforeseen consequences, it is important to know whom to blame—or whom to address when seeking reform.

**Sovereignty is the Last Safeguard for the Highest Authority:** No serious person would say that everything which a sovereign state does is right. Sovereign states have sometimes done terrible wrongs to their own people. But because any one state may be wrong, it does not follow that some consensus or coordinated policy of all states must be right.

Historically, claims for national sovereignty were advanced by countries in Europe, rebelling against some higher, purportedly universal authority—whether the Pope in Rome or the Emperor in Germany, claiming to speak with divine authority. Those who rejected these universal authorities did not reject God’s authority. They rejected the notion that God spoke only through these particular, anointed authorities.

**Definition of Sovereignty:** “The power to do everything in a state without accountability, to make laws, to execute and to apply them, to impose and collect taxes and levy...
contributions, to make war or peace, to form treaties of alliance or of commerce with foreign nations, and the like.” Story, Const. Sec 207

“Sovereignty in government is that public authority which directs or orders what is to be done by each member associated in relation to the end of the association. It is the supreme power by which any citizen is governed and is the person or body of persons in the state to whom there is politically no superior. The necessary existence of the state and that right and power which necessarily follow is "sovereignty."

By sovereignty in its largest sense is meant supreme, absolute, uncontrollable power, the absolute right to govern. The word which by itself comes nearest to being the definition of "sovereignty" is will or volition as applied to political affairs.” City of Bisbee v. Cochise County, 52 Ariz. 1, 78 P.2d 982, 986. Black's Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition

**Definition of State:** “A People permanently occupying a fixed territory bound together by common-law habits and custom into one body politic exercising, through the medium of an organized government, independent sovereignty and control over all persons and things within its boundaries, capable of making war and peace and of entering into international relations with other communities of the globe.” United States v. Kusche, D.C.Cal., 56 F.Supp. 201, 207, 208. The organization of social life which exercises sovereign power in behalf of the people. Delany v. Moraitis, C.C.A.Md., 136 F.2d 129, 130. Black's Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition

The People existed in their own individual sovereignty before the constitution was enabled. When the People "establish" a constitution, there is nothing in the word "establish" that signifies that they have yielded any of their sovereignty to the agency they have created. To interpret otherwise would convert the republic into a democracy. (see Republic vs. Democracy)

To deprive the People of their sovereignty it is first necessary to get the People to agree to submit to the authority of the entity they have created. That is done by getting them to claim they are citizens of that entity.

The particular meaning of the word "citizen" is frequently dependent on the context in which it is found, and the word must always be taken in the sense which best harmonizes with the subject matter in which it is used.

One may be considered a citizen for some purposes and not a citizen for other purposes, as, for instance, for commercial purposes, and not for political purposes. So, a person may be a citizen in the sense that as such he is entitled to the protection of his life, liberty, and property, even though he is not vested with the suffrage or other political rights.

**Reservation of Sovereignty:** "Even if the Tribe's power to tax were derived solely from its power to exclude non-Indians from the reservation, the Tribe has the authority to impose the severance tax. Non-Indians who lawfully enter tribal lands remain subject to a tribe's power to exclude them, which power includes the lesser power to tax or place other conditions on the non-Indian's conduct or continued presence on the reservation. The Tribe's role as commercial partner with petitioners should not be confused with its role as sovereign. It is one thing to find that the Tribe has agreed to sell the right to use the land and take valuable minerals from it, and quite another to find that the Tribe has abandoned its sovereign powers simply
because it has not expressly reserved them through a contract. To presume that a sovereign forever waives the right to exercise one of its powers unless it expressly reserves the right to exercise that power in a commercial agreement turns the concept of sovereignty on its head.” Merrion v. Jicarilla Apache Tribe; Amoco Production Company v. Jicarilla Apache Indian Tribe, 455 U.S. 130, 131, 102 S.Ct. 894, 71 L.Ed.2d 21 (1981)

State Sovereignty vs. Popular Sovereignty:

“A person is such, not because he is human, but because rights and duties are ascribed to him. The person is the legal subject or substance of which the rights and duties are attributes. An individual human being considered as having such attributes is what lawyers call a "natural person."” Pollock, First Book of Jurispr. 110. Gray, Nature and Sources of Law, ch. II. Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, p 1300

“The Constitution emanated from the people and was not the act of sovereign and independent States.”*1 The preamble contemplates the body of electors composing the states, the terms "people" and "citizens" being synonymous. Negroes, whether free or slaves, were not included in the term "people of the United States at that time.”*2 *1 McCulloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316 [1819]. See also Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 Dall. 419, 470 [1793]; Penhallow v. Doane, 3 Dall. 54, 93 [1795]; Martin v. Hunter, 1 Wheat. 304, 324 [1816]; Barron v. Baltimore, 7 Pet. 247 [1833]. *2 Scott v. Sandford, 19 How 393, 404 [1857].

“The words "sovereign state" are cabalistic words, not understood by the disciple of liberty, who has been instructed in our constitutional schools. It is our appropriate phrase when applied to an absolute despotism. The idea of sovereign power in the government of a republic is incompatible with the existence and foundation of civil liberty and the rights of property.” Gaines v. Buford, 31 Ky. (1 Dana) 481, 501.

Definition of Government: Republican Government. One in which the powers of sovereignty are vested in the people and are exercised by the people, either directly, or through representatives chosen by the people, to whom those powers are specially delegated. In re Duncan, 139 U.S. 449, 11 S.Ct. 573, 35 L.Ed. 219; Minor v. Happersett, 88 U.S. (21 Wall.) 162, 22 L.Ed. 627. Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, p. 626

Definition of Democracy: “That form of government in which the sovereign power resides in and is exercised by the whole body of free citizens directly or indirectly through a system of representation, as distinguished from a monarchy, aristocracy, or oligarchy.” Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, p. 388

Bond v. U.S. SCOTUS recognizes personal sovereignty, June 16, 2011

All of the marvellous historical details are null and void with respect to what we the people chose to invoke and enforce. For it is we the sovereigns of today—the NOW—who are indeed, the living, breathing decedents of past societies, and even though we may reflect on achievements of the past, we are free to make our own decisions as to what kind of a society in which we choose to live...

We the people…the ultimate authority – so endowed by our creator—not other men!