

XX. FOUNDERS' WILL: THE COMMON FOUNDATION

A. Overview:

The Declaration of Independence opens with, “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 the causes which impel them to the separation.”

In 1776, the founding fathers articulated their vision for our nation through the Declaration of Independence. This vision emphasized two key elements: the governance solely by divine laws or Laws of Nature which are immutable, and the rights which are granted not by the government but are endowed by our Creator. This distinction laid the foundation for a legal system grounded in divine principles, tailored for a people enjoying freedom, thereby establishing America as a "free nation." Excluding the pre-monarchic Israelites, no other nation can legitimately claim this title.

John Adams, author of the Massachusetts Constitution in 1780, characterized America as a “Nation of laws not of men,” referring to a framework solely derived from Divine law, a framework which the book of James 2:12 describes as “the law that gives freedom” or in other translations, “The Laws of Liberty.”, distinguishing it from England's legal system, which also drew from Scripture which was adulterated by human authority in the form of man-made edicts. With each English monarch, the common law became increasingly tainted.

Early American settlers brought this common law tradition to the new land, refining it to include only those principles conducive to their vision of a Godly government.

These fundamental principles in law are referred to as "Maxims of Law." Sir William Blackstone says they are "*somewhat like axioms in geometry.*" Certain Maxims of Law have prevailed throughout recorded history. These maxims of law are so manifestly founded on reason, necessity and Divine precepts, that they have been universally accepted as being true rules and principles of law. They thus have become a part of the general customs and common law of the land of every civilized nation.

If one fails to understand these fundamental principles of law, then there is no end to which he can be misled or deceived. Such a person could easily become subject to government encroachments, or be maneuvered into surrendering their rights. This is so because law governs all events and things that concern our lives. Clearly, a failure to have a practical understanding of the Maxims of Law could lead to grievous errors in our actions, no less so than the errors resulting from one's ignorance in the principles of any other science.

One of those maxims, 64ff. states, “A court can only declare what the law is, and whether consistent with the law of God, and the fundamental or constitutional law of society.” The State v. Post, 20 N.J.L. 368, 370 (1845).

COMMON LAW ACADEMY LESSON OUTLINE

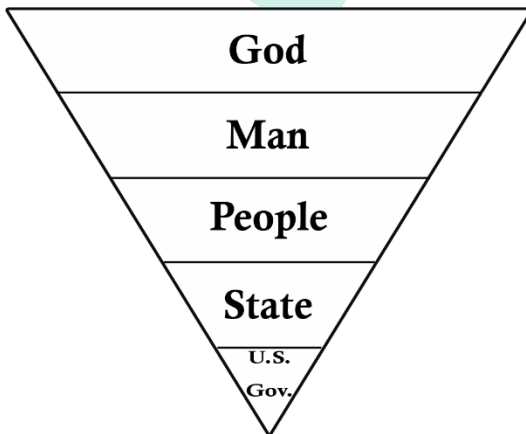
This maxim clearly states the three types of law that a court MUST use:

1. The law of God
2. Fundamental Law or Maxims
3. Constitutional Law of the state and federal Constitutions.

B. Creation Doctrine and the Hierarchy of Authority

Maxim 20e. There are two instruments for confirming or impugning all things, reason and authority. **8 Coke, 16.**

Law is a rule that guides, directs, or limits the conduct or action of something or someone, which is declared by some authority. For one to be obliged or required to obey a law, there must be authority for the law to exist. Whether or not we are obligated to obey a law depends on the source of the law and our relationship to that source.



God - *Maxim 74f. Jus naturale, or natural law, has its foundation in the will of God. 1 Bl. Comm. 39; 1 Kent, Comm. 2, note; Id. 4 note.*

Man – “All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.” - *Massachusetts Const. part the*

first, art. I. The superior nature of these natural rights is grounded in their divine origin and their status as indispensable prerequisites for an individual's existence.

People- “All Political Power is inherent in the people by decree of God, thus none can exist except it be derived from them.” *American Maxim* Conversely, collective rights are secondary, serving as a means to an end—primarily the protection of individual rights. Therefore, by their very nature, collective rights are considered inferior to natural rights. The collective force is subservient, existing solely to uphold the sanctity of individual rights, safeguarding lives, liberties, and properties. Any departure from this intended purpose represents a distortion of the proper use of collective rights and is therefore contrary to the principles of our form of government.

State- we have instituted government in the collective to secure our individual rights as its sole and only legitimate function and every act of usurpation in the government, and consequently treason against the sovereignty of the people, occurs when public officials in a limited government go beyond the bounds that the constitution sets for their powers. *Maxim of Law 51p.* “The main object of government is the protection and preservation

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of personal rights, private property, and public liberties, and upholding the law of God.” American Maxim.

Federal- The powers delegated to the federal government are few and defined. Article I Section 8 outlined just 18 subject matters that congress has jurisdiction over. All others are reserved to the states and people.

C. How Did We Get Here?

- 1620: Pilgrims arrived in the New World seeking religious liberty, primarily from the Church of England.
- 1773: Pope Clement XIV suppressed and shut down the Society of Jesus, aka Jesuit Order via Papal Bull.
- 1776: Independence was declared, and the Revolutionary War was fought, founding America as a Protestant nation.
- 1810: Tona Original 13th Amendment was Ratified.
- 1812: In the War of 1812, numerous structures were intentionally set ablaze in efforts to obliterate documents, particularly targeting the despised Constitution and the 13th Amendment. However, records have since been unearthed in various repositories such as the British Museum, the National Archives, and state and territorial archives.
- 1814: Jesuits reinstated.
- 1814-1815: Congress of Vienna- September 1814 to June 1815, more than 200 European polities – many from the now-defunct Holy Roman Empire – met to debate a new European order.
- 1822: The Congress of Verona- 20 October to 14 December 1822 as part of the series of international conferences or congresses that opened with the Congress of Vienna in 1814–15, which had instituted the Concert of Europe at the close of the Napoleonic Wars.
- In 1823, Lord George Canning English statesman who attended those meetings of Verona, warned the United States by writing a letter to Congressman, John Quincy Adams warning that “the Monarchs of Europe, the Pope, and the Jesuits are planning to destroy America.” John Quincy Adams took the information to President James Monroe. Monroe wrote a letter to Thomas Jefferson.
- December 2, 1823, The Monroe Doctrine which was the cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy enunciated by Pres. James Monroe in his annual message to Congress. Declaring that the Old World and New World had different systems and must remain distinct spheres, Monroe made four basic points: (1) the United States would not interfere in the internal affairs of or the wars between European powers; (2) the United States recognized and would not interfere with existing colonies and dependencies in the Western Hemisphere; (3) the Western Hemisphere was closed to future colonization; and (4) any attempt by a European power to oppress or control any nation in the Western Hemisphere would be viewed as a hostile act against the United States.

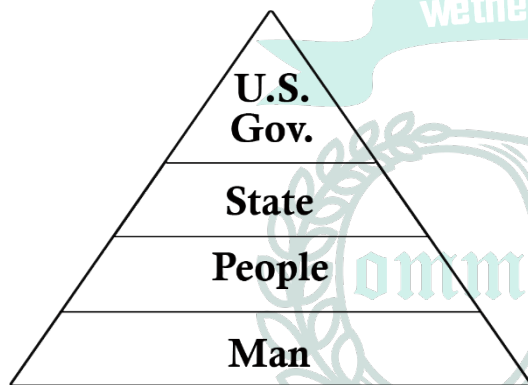
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- Since then, there has been a systematic attempt at inverting the triangle through actions and legislation without authority, such as the unlawful Amendments to the Constitution, The Organic Act of 1871, The Federal Reserve Act of 1913, The Emergency Banking Act of 1933, Removal of the Gold Standard in 1971, creation of the Military Industrial Complex in the early 1940's, and the 1960's Eagle II Project.

D. The Inversion of The Triangle

Maxim 11i. Where there is no authority for establishing a rule, there is no necessity of obeying it. **Black's, 2d. 1181; Dav. Ir. KB. 69.** Useless power is to no purpose. **Branch, Prine.**

Maxim 29g. Out of fraud no action arises; A right of action cannot arise out of fraud. **Phelps v. Decker, 10 Mass. 276. Broom, Max. 349.**



Members of the government, as officers, trustees, and servants, whether appointed or elected, are by implied or expressed contract, obligated by oath or affirmation to defend the Constitutions of the United States and their State in a manner that is most consistent with and binding on their conscience from enemies of the republic, both domestic and foreign. *(The following authorities are cited below:)*

Maxim 84b. It is immaterial whether a man gives his assent by words or by acts and deeds. **10 Coke, 52.**

§34. Of the legislative power, and whether it can change the constitution.

It is asked whether their power extends to the fundamental laws,—whether they may change the constitution of the state? The principles we have laid down lead us to decide with certainty, that the authority of these legislators does not extend so far, and that they ought to consider the fundamental laws as sacred, if the nation has not, in very express terms, given them power to change them. For the constitution of the state ought to possess stability: and since that was first established by the nation, which afterwards intrusted certain persons with the legislative power, the fundamental laws are excepted from their commission. *-The Law of Nations by Emer de Vattel*

§30. Of the support of the constitution and obedience to the laws.

The constitution and laws of a state are the basis of public tranquility, the firmest support of political authority, and a security for the liberty of the citizens. But this constitution is a vain phantom, and the best laws are useless if they are not religiously observed: the nation ought then to watch very attentively, in order to render them equally respected by those who govern, and by the people destined to obey. To attack the constitution of the state, and to violate its

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laws, is a capital crime against society; and if those guilty of it are invested with authority, they add to this crime a perfidious abuse of the power with which they are entrusted. The nation ought constantly to repress them with its utmost vigor and vigilance, as the importance of the case requires. It is very uncommon to see the laws and constitution of a state openly and boldly opposed: it is against silent and gradual attacks that a nation ought to be particularly on its guard. Sudden revolutions strike the imaginations of men: they are detailed in history; their secret springs are developed. But we overlook the changes that insensibly happen by a long train of steps that are but slightly marked. It would be rendering nations an important service to show from history how many states have thus entirely changed their nature and lost their original constitution. This would awaken the attention of mankind:—impressed thenceforward with this excellent maxim (no less essential in politics than in morals), *principiis obsta*, they would no longer shut their eyes against innovations, which, though inconsiderable in themselves, may serve as steps to mount to higher and more pernicious enterprises. -*The Law of Nations by Emer de Vattel*

Tucker Blackstone Vol. 1 Appendix Note B [Section 3] 1803 “If in a limited government, the public functionaries exceed the limits which the constitution prescribes to their powers, every act is an act of usurpation in the government, and, as such, treason against the sovereignty of the people.”

Maxim of Law 51r. “As usurpation is the exercise of power, which another has a right to; so, tyranny is the exercise of power beyond right, which nobody can have a right to.” **Locke, Treat. 2, 18, 199.**

To prevent those, who are vested with authority, from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, to cause their public officers to return to private life and it is the people alone who have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it. *(The following authorities are cited below:)*

In order to prevent those, who are vested with authority, from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular election and appointments. Massachusetts Constitution, Part the First, Article VIII.

§ 221.

There is, therefore, secondly, another way whereby governments are dissolved, and that is, when the legislative, or the prince, either of them, act contrary to their trust. First, The legislative acts against the trust reposed in them, when they endeavour to invade the property of the subject, and to make themselves, or any part of the community, masters, or arbitrary disposers of the lives, liberties, or fortunes of the people. - John Locke, Two Treatises of Government

E. The Founder's Solution

1. Education

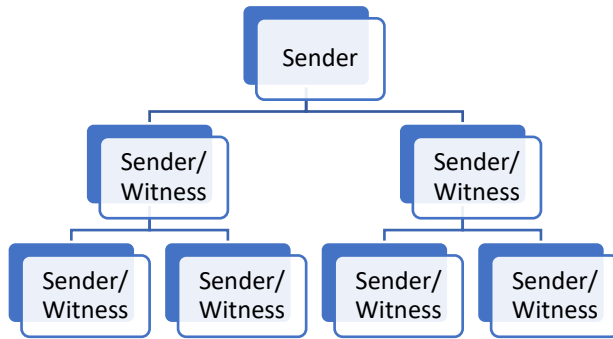
- a. James Madison wisely proclaimed that the advancement and diffusion of knowledge are the guardians of true liberty. We haven't lost the power; we have simply lost the knowledge.
- b. **Attend Common Law Academy & Our Founding Documents Primer:**
Unlocking your potential to stand confidently in your rights begins with education. Visit <https://www.wethepeople2.us/education/> to access a wealth of pre-recorded classes designed to empower you with knowledge about your rights and responsibilities. By immersing yourself in these informative sessions, you can gain a deeper understanding of the principles that underpin our legal system, enabling you to navigate confidently in matters concerning governance and individual liberties.
- c. **Transform into a "Walking Billboard of Truth":** Acquire official "By What Authority" shirts*, and gear* from <https://www.sargassoapparel.com/>. These apparel items not only make a bold statement but also serve as powerful tools for initiating meaningful conversations and educating others.
Wearing these shirts and displaying the flags proudly prompts inquiries and discussions about the foundational principles of our Republic. By prominently featuring the phrase "By What Authority," individuals are prompted to question the legitimacy of governmental actions that may encroach upon our rights and freedoms.
- d. **Read and Familiarize Yourself with the Basic Notice:**
Dive deeper into your understanding of your rights and the power you hold as a citizen by downloading and thoroughly reading the Nationwide Notice entitled, "Lawful Notification of Corrective Action to Prevent Maladministration." This document, available at <https://www.wethepeople2.us/the-peoples-operation-restoration/>, powerful way to prevent maladministration and uphold the principles essential to good governance.

As you read through this Nationwide Notice, take the time to absorb its contents and allow its message to resonate deeply within you. Delve into the intricacies of the fundamental principles outlined within.

2. Mobilization

Bring Two Who Bring Two. Collaborate with two others to collectively notify public servants on a large scale. Subsequently, those two individuals, acting as witnesses, will also send a notice and involve two additional witnesses.

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a. If we could mobilize a base of 825,000 who brings two witnesses each, who also send notices, we'll be able to send 2,475,000 notices.

b. If one-third of these witnesses (544,500) bring two more witnesses each, resulting in additional notices, we'll total 3,019,500 notices sent.

c. If each man or woman sends an average of 10 government servants a notice, which is what we have observed over the years, 30,195,500 public servants will be placed on notice. This is create an impact the likes of which this country has never seen.

3. Restoration

Montesquieu wrote, "When once a Republic is corrupted, there is no possibility of remedying any of the growing evils but by removing the corruption and restoring its lost principles; every other correction is either useless or a new evil."

a. Fundamental Principles; Recurrence to

A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual rights and the perpetuity of free government. **Arizona Const. art. 2, § 1.**

b. We have a right to instruct our representatives.

The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; **give instructions to their representatives**, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer. **Massachusetts Const. part the first, art. XIX.**

c. **A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution**, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they **have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates, an exact and constant observance of them**, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth. **Massachusetts Const. part the first, art. XVIII.**

d. It is not only our right, it is our duty.

LAW OF THE LAND. **Due process of law** (q. v.). By the law of the land is most clearly intended the general law which hears before it condemns, which proceeds upon inquiry, and renders judgment only after trial. **Dupuy v. Tedora, 204 La. 560, 15 So.2d 886, 891.**

Everything which may pass under the form of an enactment is not the law of the land. **Sedg. St. & Const. Law, (2d Ed.) 475.**

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It means due process of law warranted by the constitution, by the common law adopted by the constitution, or by statutes passed in pursuance of the constitution.

Mayo v. Wilson, 1 N.H. 53.

DUE PROCESS OF LAW DEFINED (Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition)

"Law in its regular course of administration through courts of justice." **3 Story, Const. 264, 661.**

"Due process of law in each particular case means such an exercise of the powers of the government as the settled maxims of law permit and sanction, and under such safeguards for the protection of individual rights as those maxims prescribe for the class of cases to which the one in question belongs." **Cooley, Const. Lim. 441.**

The essential elements of "due process of law" are notice and opportunity to be heard and to defend in orderly proceeding adapted to nature of case, and the guarantee or due process requires that every man have protection of day in court and benefit of general law. **Dimke v. Finke, 209 Minn. 29, 295 N.W. 75, 79; Di Maio v. Reid, 13 N.J.L. 17, 37 A.2d 829, 830.**

F. In Closing.

Thousands of wins have been realized as a result of this notice process.

- In Maricopa County, AZ there was an audit, the only of its kind anywhere in the nation. That audit was a result of this notice process. In fact, it only took 127 notices from the people to make that happen.
- In Massachusetts, the Boston Globe announced that the legislature had the least productive legislative session not in years but decades. What was the difference? I began focusing on Massachusetts for the first time 9 months prior and sending them notices en masse.
- In California, we defeated a bill that violated the 2nd amendment with just under 120 notices.
- In Washington State, we defeated a bill that would consider anyone who exercised their right to instruct as Violent Domestic Extremists with under 100 notices.
- In Massachusetts, we effectively opposed several health bills, halted the enforcement of mask and vaccine mandates, and delayed or prevented what was considered the most stringent gun legislation in the country, all through the use of formal notices.
- Additionally, we compelled the Governor to address our concerns regarding the unlawful intrusion into our state solely through the issuance of notices.

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The ATF has been undermined and the Supreme Court has undergone a significant change in direction as a result of a series of formal notices. Three unanimous decisions, including one confirming that government agents are not shielded from lawsuits by the public and do not possess sovereign immunity, underscore this shift. Additionally, next month, a landmark ruling in *SEC v. Jarskey* is anticipated, which will challenge the use of administrative tribunals, long employed to deprive individuals of their rights to common law suits, jury trials, and due process as we previously discussed. These developments are all attributed to notices issued by the public.

Finally, legislators across the nation who have received these notices are not only reading them, but they are also taking action based on the instructions provided by the people. Among the most notable is Representative Thomas Massie, Leah Cushman from New Hampshire and the Board of Indiana Board of Commissioners.

