
James Timothy Turner
President

Charles Eugene Wright
Vice President



The Republic of the united States of America

October 21, 2010

Notification for Public Release our New Documentation

To Whom It May Concern:

We welcome you to the Republic of the united States of America. The following documents are for your review and consideration as you are looking into becoming a part of the re-inhabited Republic of the united States of America. We at the Republic are showing the People that they are the true fourth branch of government. Our goal and intention is to give the power back to the People. We need you (The People) to understand the difference between a Republic and a Democracy.

Included in this package are the following documents:

- This Cover letter
- Declaration of Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power
 - This is a document you would sign
 - Definitions are to be printed as a back page on this document
- Declaration of Independence July, 4th 1776 - Circa 2010
 - This is a document you would sign in the open area below
- Jural Covenant of Office for Republic state Settlement (Optional sign)
 - You may sign this document if you wish to be a part of the following
 - Assembly
 - Jury
- Explanation for Declaration of Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power
- Explanation of Declaration of Independence
- Explanation for the Jural Covenant of Office

Please sign the three documents and fax them to (949) 419-2623 or scan them and send them to join@republicoftheunitedstates.org.

Thank you and May God bless you,

The Republic of the united States of America

<http://www.RepublicoftheunitedStates.org>

Document Support

[County Assembly Info \(PDF\)](#)

Or In Word [2003](#) or [2007](#)

[Flowchart](#)

[Governance Concepts](#)

[Public Verses Private](#)

[RAP Resignation](#)

[Citizens Rule Book](#)

Press Office:

Phone: (269) 978-5630

press@RepublicoftheunitedStates.org

Sui Juris:
 "Of Ones Own Right"



Affirmed:
Declaration of
Independence
July 4, 1776

Declaration of Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power

In The Beginning Almighty God created all men and women equal, that they are created with Inherent Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights. A republic is established when one people mutually pledge their lives, fortunes and sacred honor to one another as a state in common to thereby secure the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In republic, they delegate by Constitution certain authority derived from their Inherent Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power, and there from governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed and exercised as surrogate power by elected officials.

When surrogate power officials assume the rights of Indigenous Power a republic inverts into democracy. Democratic corrupted surrogate power has no authority of its own; therefore, I declare by Almighty God in peaceable One People Assembly, to wit:

Covenant Affirmation

I am created equal to all men and women with Inherent Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power. I therefore solemnly publish and declare: **I am** absolved by this declaration from all political allegiance foreign to the Republic of the united States of America; therefore, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, in One People Assembly for the Republic, I affirm:

I am lawfully natural born or lawfully settled in _____ (state Republic). In order to form a more perfect Republic, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty for our Republic and our Posterity, I consent in One People Assembly to delegate certain authority derived from my Inherent Rights and Sovereign Power, in republic by Constitution, in exchange for the Protections, Freedoms, Rights and lawful recognition as being free in the Republic of the united States of America and for the support of this Declaration. With a firm reliance on Divine Providence I hereby pledge my life, fortune and sacred honor to our Republic (state in common). By absolute autograph under Witness Protection this Declaration of Sovereign Rights is absolute supreme in the Republic.

(seal - Put your Right Thumb ink print across end of last name) ↓

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|------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|------|--|
| Autograph Signature | right thumb print | | | Date | |
| | First | Middle | Last (No unusual punctuation) | | |
| Printed Name | | | | | |
| | First | Middle | Last (No unusual punctuation) | | |

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| Address | | | | | |
| City | | State | | | |
| Phone | | Email | | | |

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|-------------------------|--|--|--|------|--|
| Witness #1 Signature | First Middle Last (No unusual punctuation) | | | Date | |
| Witness #2 Signature | First Middle Last (No unusual punctuation) | | | Date | |
| Witness #3 Signature | First Middle Last (No unusual punctuation) | | | Date | |

DEFINITIONS

| | |
|---|--|
| Absolute: | Free from restriction or condition. |
| Affirm/Affirmed: | To declare something to be true positively and firmly but not under oath. |
| Agree: | To come into or be in accord. |
| Assembly: | A group of people organized and united for some common purpose. |
| Autograph: | A man or woman's own absolute expression in writing. |
| Common Defense: | Establishing the means for defending people as a whole body. |
| Consent: | Agreement, approval or permission conveyed for the enactment or execution of some act or purpose. |
| Constitution: | The organic and fundamental law of a nation or state establishing the character and conception of its form of government, with detail to its principles, functions, form and limitations. A character of government deriving its sole exercise of authority from the consent of the governed. A writ of delegated powers from the people and how they are to be exercised for common governance; also designed and structured with intent to limit the power or authority of those to whom power is delegated. |
| Covenant: | An agreement between two or more parties through which the agreeing parties pledge to each other for a common purpose. |
| De Jure: | In right of law; of Law; Lawful. |
| Declaration: | A formal statement, proclamation or announcement. |
| Delegate: | To convey or transmit to another person or group of people authority to engage such acts, functions or deeds as are specified by the delegating parties. |
| Democracy: | A form of government based on the majority vote election of officers who exercise supreme power over the people. |
| Equal: | Having the same quality or measurement as another. |
| Freeholder: | One with absolute interest such as title in allodium to land that endures to the heirs and succeeds to their heirs upon death, etc. |
| Freeman: | Without oath to Political Will or Body Politic. |
| Grand Jury: | A group of individuals selected according to law that hold the Jural authority of the People to decide cases of potential criminal nature. |
| Indigenous Power: | Strength, ability and capacity originating and/or occurring from the natural order of things. |
| Indigenous: | Natural occurrence of life, in alignment with natural law. |
| Inhabit: | To be present or dwell in. |
| Inhabitant: | One that inhabits a place and thereby establishes his/her or their home. |
| Inherent: | Existing naturally within and for the part of which it acts; that which cannot be negated, abrogated, subjugated or subrogated by external acts of foreign powers. |
| Jura: | Rights of Law. |
| Jural: | Of or relating to rights of Law. |
| Jural Assembly: | A body politic by right of Law and for that purpose. |
| Jural Authority: | The right of Law retained by the People. |
| Jurant: | One who takes an oath to the law Body Politic he will be serving. |
| Jurata: | A jury body of twelve (12) people. |
| Juris: | Of Law; also implies attachment by oath. |
| Jurisdiction: | The authority, capacity, power and/or right to act. Positional standing within a court's territory by right of its law that it serves. |
| Jurist: | One who knows, upholds and relates to Law. |
| Juror: | A person serving on a jury. |
| Jury: | A group of persons selected according to law they will be serving. |
| Jury of Peers: | A jural body composed of men and women of equal stature and status as to the parties of an action in Law. Hence, only a sovereign man or woman on the Land can sit in jury to decide a matter to be determined by the Law of the Land. |
| Local People Assembly: | People in common by right, convening in solemn assembly to make common law decisions. |
| Mutual/Mutually: | Having the same relationship each to the other. |
| Native: | A denizen of a particular place, region, or nation by virtue of having been born there, whose national origin derives from having been born within a particular place. |
| Oath: | A promise to perform secured by an agreement to be punished as ransom upon failure to perform; establishing ones bond to an act to be done by word spoken or inscribed. |
| One People Assembly: | People standing equal by mutual pledge in Assembly. |
| One People: | A group of individuals standing together one and equal; connected to each other by common bond. |
| Pledge: | A solemn binding promise to do, give, or refrain from doing something. |
| Political Will: | The direction or will of the state in government. |
| Power: | The strength and ability to perform and act or not act. |
| Republic Government: | Majority vote election of officers, who by election exercise delegated surrogate power for the people in a firm matter of state in common. |
| Republic: | In a firm matter of a state in common. |
| Right: | Truth, conforming to what is correct. |
| Rights: | Truths, that which is correct and naturally belonging to and inherent in the People. |
| Settlement: | Inhabitants firmly established in place and Claim of Right on the Land. |
| Settlement/Settling: | The act or process of permanently determining an issue, causing to be Determined and free from uncertainty. |
| Signature: | A living man or woman's name written by that individual. |
| Sovereign Rights held By Indigenous Power: | Inherent supreme rights belonging to and retained by the power from where it naturally originates; occurs or lives indigenously. |
| Sovereign Rights: | Inherent rights belonging to and originating from supreme authority. |
| Sovereign: | A body or individual vested with supreme permanent authority. |
| Submit: | To yield or surrender to the will or authority of another. |
| Substantive Law: | That part of law that creates, defines and regulates rights. |
| Sui Juris: | By ones own inherent right and authority; the Self as Law. |
| Supreme: | Ultimate final power and authority. |
| Surrogate: | Delegated substitute power, in place of. |
| Unalienable: | Cannot be separated, given away or taken away; cannot be liened. |
| Vested: | Being bestowed upon without restrictions, contingency and is absolute. |
| Witness: | One who sees, knows and can vouch for something. |
| Witness Protection: | Protected by the assurance of authenticity by a witness. |
| Writ: | A precept (an order or direction emanating from authority) in writing. |

The Republic of the united States of America

Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776

Cir.2010

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.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these states. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare,

That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown (including all foreign powers to this Republic cir.2010) and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliance, establish Commerce, and do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Ratified this _____ day of _____ in the Year of our Lord _____.

Republic state Settlement Governor, Supreme Court Justice and Statesman/Delegates

The Republic of the united States of America

Jural Covenant of Office for Republic state Settlement

_____ Jurist in _____ County Settlement.
state Settlement Republic County Settlement

With Right Hand raised in front of two (2) live witnesses, in Republic, by your own words pledge the following for Jural Covenant:

NOW IN REPUBLIC, I hereby declare that my Inherent Sovereign Rights are held by Indigenous Power and with the one people in Republic, I mutually pledge my life and fortune with a firm reliance on Divine Providence. I am sentient and of FREE Will and hereby pledge my sacred honor to jural duty. By covenant, I accept the duty to perform the responsibility of a jurist serving in _____ Republic.
(state Republic lawfully settled in)

I, _____ do solemnly affirm my jural covenant with status as a lawful
First Middle Last (Print - No unusual punctuation)
_____ in _____ County Settlement.
(state Republic lawfully settled in) (county living in)

I will support, preserve, protect and defend the state Republic Constitution (2010), Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776), original jurisdiction Republic of the united States of America Constitution (c. 1789) and the Constitution of the Republic of the united States of America (2010) in America Nation Settlement.

I will perform and fulfill all Jural duties in Republic and administer the Law of the Land of this Republic with respect to its people faithfully, impartially, peacefully, honorably and never contrary to the Law of Almighty God; presenting no one through envy, hatred, malice, covetousness or ill-will, and leaving no one unre-presented because of fear, favor, affection, reward or enticements; investigating without restraint all matters of knowledge that have been brought forth unto me in such impartial capacity; keeping all such counsel and deliberations at all times secret for protection of the People. I solemnly affirm to do all of this to the best of my ability and understanding as a sacred covenant with the local County Settlement people as a _____ and in covenant with the Almighty Creator, so help me God.
(state native spelling: ie Pennsylvanian)

Absolute Autograph Signature

I am in Republic and by absolute autograph signature seal this Jural Sui Juris Covenant of Office. May Heaven and Earth be One Eternal Witness this day. Affirmed and autographed in Grace centered in Almighty God by:

First Middle Last (Autograph Signature -No unusual punctuation) (Seal — right thumb ink print across end of last name) Date

First Middle Last (Print - No unusual punctuation)

Address City State

WITNESS 1 First Middle Last (Autograph Signature -No unusual punctuation) WITNESS 2 First Middle Last (Autograph Signature -No unusual punctuation)

A Jurist is one that knows, engages in and will uphold matters of law. Delegated power from the people by Constitution is the law in Republic. A Jurist is qualified to serve in positions of delegated authority in Republic. A Jurist may hold a seat of office in Government or be seated upon one of the many Juries that shall exist from the county level and up. They may be called upon to serve on a Jury Panel as a Juror on a Grand Jury, Trial Jury, Special Jury or the Jural Assembly, or may remain collected in a Jury pool as alternates or reserves, on select committees, or as select office holders.

Explanation for Declaration of Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power

A Declaration is a public proclamation in writing. Sovereign means “*one that exercises supreme permanent authority.*” Supreme means “*greatest in dominance of power.*” There can only be one that is the “*greatest in dominance of power.*” If two would each have the same power then they are equal and not supreme or greatest in power; therefore, there can be only one holding supreme sovereign power which is the Creator of all Life. As such, the Creator as Supreme Sovereign is the one who bestows sovereign rights to be held and possessed by living men and women. If we recognize the Creator as the Supreme Sovereign then we do not retain sovereignty, but can act with Sovereign Rights which we retain and are indigenous to us. Indigenous means “*originating and living; occurring naturally from within.*” True power resides with God and that power is transmitted to living beings and held indigenously within each human being as Sovereign Rights. All men and women are born equal in respect to Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power.

Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power means: “*The Right to true power given by the Supreme Greatest in Power; kept and retained by the Power which originates from and lives naturally within all men and women living free.*”

- 1. In The Beginning Almighty God created all men and women equal, that they are created with Inherent Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights.**

All life is brought forth from an eternal source, Almighty God, and endows living men and women to be equal, meaning that all *men, women and children are equal in the respect that they are all created with Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power.*” Endowed means “*to be provided with.*” God provided each of us with equal, Inherent (naturally occurring) Rights. Inherent means “intrinsic” or relating to the “essential nature of a thing”. All human beings are created equal in that they are created with both Sovereign Rights and Inherent Rights. Animals also have inherent rights among one another but not necessarily Sovereign Rights. Such Sovereign Rights cannot be abridged by an outside authority, hence are unalienable.

- 2. A republic is established when one people mutually pledge their lives, fortunes and sacred honor to one another as a state in common to thereby secure the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.**

The word republic is derived from the Latin: “*res publica*”; *Res: an object, thing; Publica: of the public; hence: “That which belongs to a state in common”*. When people mutually pledge their lives, fortunes and sacred honor to one another they do so by honoring, recognizing and respecting each others self-retained sovereign

rights, choosing to do so for common protections in republic. By such common pledge, the common state is established to protect and defend the Rights of Life and all that follows from such a mutual pledge. This includes helping each other in time of need based on a common state of trust amongst each other. Liberty establishes the state of being free from restriction and control and the power to act, believe and express oneself in a manner of ones own choosing without retaliation. The Pursuit of Happiness encompasses the right to live life in a fulfilling manner and to be able to attain and preserve the fruits of such a life for oneself, ones family, friends, community and nation.

3. In republic, they delegate by Constitution certain authority derived from their Inherent Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power, and therefrom governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed and exercised as surrogate power by elected officials.

Delegating means: *“To commit or entrust another person with ones power and to authorize him to perform duties and act on ones behalf”*. This does not mean that one gives up or surrenders ones power, or diminishes such by power by the act of delegation. A person or group of people can delegate as much of their power from Sovereign Rights by Constitution as they so choose, to others who may perform acts for the benefit of those who have delegated such power to act; yet they never have any less because the source is an eternal source and they have retained their power without lien or diminishment.

As an example, Farmer Jones owns all of his land. He has the right to give permission to his neighbor to hunt on his land. Farmer Jones also has the right to confer, delegate or constitute “the right to give permission to hunt on his land” to his son. Just because he delegated or constituted “the right to give permission to hunt on his land” to his son does not mean that he himself no longer possesses that right. However, the power his son now has is “surrogate power;” it is not Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power. They are not his own rights but those entrusted to him by a superior authority, his father, and the limitations of such constituted power require that he must always treat it as surrogate power.

A constitution is a delegation of people and establishes the limits of such power. People in republic can delegate by constitution power to authorize appointed or elected officials to perform such duties as are required for the general good of the power, such as the county sheriff to protect the people and their property. The sheriff has as much power to protect property as the constitution authorizes him to have. Just because the people delegated Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power by constitution to the sheriff does not mean that they themselves do not have full capacity to protect their property themselves. Delegating power from Sovereign Rights never diminishes the source because it is an eternal source.

4. When surrogate power officials assume the rights of Indigenous Power a republic inverts into democracy. Democratic corrupted surrogate power has no authority of its own; therefore, I declare by Almighty God in peaceable One People Assembly, to wit:

Sovereign Rights delegated to appointed or elected officials is surrogate power and is proscribed by limitation and boundaries of authority. If an individual, agency or entire constitutional structure attempts to overstep the bounds and limitations of delegated authority with an assumption that they now have Sovereign Rights, the republic devolves to a structure of dominance by officials and by the state. As such, the state has subverted the natural order by assuming power and authority without limitation where none has been granted. In such a case the thrust to power has no limitation and the state assuming such power will ultimately consume itself and all within it. Therefore, the individual, with this declaration, is establishing the terms of self-governance in union with others equally endowed with Sovereign Rights who have come together in republic, as follows:

Covenant Affirmation

A Covenant is a pledge of performance and in this case one of value conveyed to the common good for value received in the form of mutual protections for all concerned. An Oath is a covenant secured by a pledge, in this case an agreement to be punished as ransom upon failure to perform. An oath to anything establishes a situation to where one forfeits Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power upon failure to perform or uphold the terms of the pledge, thus abjuring to the rule of law. A party in covenant failing to perform maintains the Sovereign Right to correct or remedy his failure to perform; whereas an oath binds one under the authority and function of surrogate power for punishment, thereby forfeiting ones Sovereign Rights to private remedy (such remedy being provided by the common ground of jural authority equally pledged by all in republic).

5. I am created equal to all men and women with Inherent Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power. I therefore solemnly publish and declare: I am absolved by this declaration from all political allegiance foreign to the Republic of the united States of America; therefore, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, in One People Assembly for the Republic, I affirm:

A pledge of recognition that all men and women stand equal when joined in county, republic and national assemblies for the common good and protections of all. This is a statement of equal stature, that nobody stands supreme or superior over another, maintaining mutual respect for everyone. Such statement of equality is a pledge to the recognition of being created with Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power.

To be absolved from all political allegiance means: “*To be relieved of a requirement*”; political means: “*Of or relating to the affairs of government, surrogated power structures*”; allegiance means: “*The obligation of loyalty*”. By this declaration one is absolving oneself from any political allegiance foreign to the Republic of the United States of America. This includes severing allegiances that may be hidden of political bindings here on American soil if it is part of a foreign power structure. Anything that is foreign to the Republic is absolved. This does not mean contractual obligations necessarily. If one has, by contract, waived certain rights and thereby agreed to act a certain way it does create an obligation. But if such contracts are voidable due to lack of full disclosure or other elements of fraud or deceit, by timely and properly objecting, such contracts can be terminated.

6. I am lawfully natural born or lawfully settled in *California* in local *Los Angeles* county Settlement (*California* and *Los Angeles* county are italicized as examples).

The declarant is specifying his or her identity and relation to the geographic locality of the state Republic and in a local county Settlement. A Settlement implies real people living on the land indigenous to it; permanently established and not fictitious or within the confines or boundaries of a district originating from another area. It lawfully implies that you are not an illegal alien to the state Republic.

7. In order to form a more perfect Republic, establish Justice, insure Domestic Tranquility, provide for the Common Defense, promote the General Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty for our Republic and our Posterity,

In order to form a better and stronger Republic, a system of Justice needs to be established to protect the Republic and the Rights of the People. Justice is provided by delegating Sovereign Rights to surrogate power, by Constitution, in order to establish inferior courts to serve the people so that when situations arise amongst the people a forum for resolution is available to maintain domestic tranquility. Common defense means methods of protecting or preventing an attack against the people in common Settlement of the Republic. Promoting the general welfare could mean the general health, good fortunes and happiness of the people in local Settlement. The Blessings of Liberty are inclusive of being free from restrictive controls and the power to act, believe and express oneself in a manner of one's own choosing without retaliation, restriction or controls, or external authority defining or limiting one's choices in life as long as the sovereign integrity of all is maintained.

8. I consent in One People Assembly to delegate certain authority derived from my Inherent Rights and Sovereign Power, in republic by Constitution,

In order to maintain the protections of common purpose in the Republic and to uphold and keep the Peace, delegated authority in surrogate power is granted and derived from the individual and collective sovereign rights and power. This clause is written to establish the basis for surrogate power delegation to officials, agencies and functions that shall remain inferior to the superior authority of those so delegating such power.

9. In exchange for the Protections, Freedoms, Rights and lawful recognition as being free in the Republic of the united States of America and for the support of this Declaration,

Collectively we grant such surrogate power by delegation in order to provide the protections that must be in place to maintain freedom and social integrity. As stated above, we do not by such acts of delegation diminish our power or authority, we simply provide for the common welfare and good of all in national republic and local assembly.

10. With a firm reliance on Divine Providence I hereby pledge my life, fortune and sacred honor to our Republic (state in common).

This declaration is not undertaken in isolation; it is entered into together with one people in Assembly in republic as a state in common. Divine Providence is invoked to seal and protect this declaration and pledge in mutual bond with others in republic assembly; in forming a relationship we pledge, we bind, we give our Word as our Bond to secure the blessings of liberty together for which we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor. This establishes a binding covenant whereby anything that would attempt to rob or lien us, that is foreign to the Republic, cannot do so because it already is mutually pledged and bound by mutual protections in honor recognized as sacred and derived from divine source.

11. By absolute autograph under Witness Protection this Declaration of Sovereign Rights is absolute supreme in the Republic.

This declaration is made by ones own free will choice, derived from ones free moral agency to act by and with inherent Sovereign Rights, and is so established and sealed by ones absolute autograph. Witness Protection is under the protection of witnesses that can vouch that the declarant did sign his or her name by free will choice, making this Declaration of Sovereign Rights absolute supreme in Republic. Absolute means that it is pure with no exceptions or conditions. Supreme means that it is superior and ultimate.

The Republic of the united States of America

Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776 (explanation) (the original Declaration is in bold type)

There is much emphasis today among political historians as to how or where our nation originated its power and sovereignty (if it ever did) and that somehow the originators of the Declaration of Independence and US Constitution had secret evil ties and craftily orchestrated a situation to where America never was properly seated as a free nation; being the cause of today's political ties which now bounds the inhabitants of America into a situation where we are not free as we thought we were. I agree; we are not free but to somehow assert that the fault lies in the Founding Fathers is incorrect. The Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776 makes it clear. This treasured document details exactly what happened; that there was absolutely no strings or ties whatsoever to a secret evil cabal and that whatever evil happened to our freedom; did so on American soil after the Declaration of Independence of July 4 1776.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary,
happenings and events which cause distress and bondage;

it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another,

it be necessary for a group of people that are one; that are of the same political will; same terms and conditions of the rule of government, in whatever way they may be bound together politically; by oath of allegiance, baptism, church politics or any other method that bound these one people into certain various political bands and kept them subject to jurisdiction they did not appreciate; to dissolve the political bands that connected them this way but not necessarily their unity and oneness with each other;

and to assume among the powers of the earth,
and to take upon themselves among all government powers in the entire world;

the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them,
the status of being separated; yet equal to any political powers on earth; to which by natural law, they as one people are entitled to by God;

a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.
as a decent respect to other men's opinions; to at least give an explanation of why the separation of the one people from their political connections; therefore this Declaration;

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these states. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.
these truths are all self evident and need not any additional clarification;

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do,
these men as send for the state they lived in, Representing them; appealed to Almighty God for the condition of having the intentions of their acts judged correctly;

in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare,
By the power of good one people they declared to be set free. A Colony is a group of people as a territorial entity subject to the sovereignty of another country or entity. In essence we again have become Colonies that need to be set Free.

That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be

totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliance, establish Commerce, and do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.

all political connections between the one people and Great Britain were dissolved; declaring themselves now as states to be free; united together as one people; they became FREE states;

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

The last two sentences of the Declaration of Independence is what really established the Republic and gave it life.

Creation of the Republic of the united States

(1st) They were one people assembled;

(2nd) They absolved ALL allegiance to their political bands;

(3rd) They invoked Divine Providence into their Republic, because they believed He created them;

(4th) They mutually pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honor to each other in Republic.

Pledging their lives and fortunes in Republic created a situation where no one could put a lien against them because their fortunes were already pledged and they were not bound by Oath to a Foreign Body Politic.

Does this mean that people in Republic do not have Sovereign Rights? No, it does not. You either have Sovereign Rights by yourself or you hold Sovereign Rights in Republic. Just like one drop of water has everything the human body needs to be nourished. One drop is just not enough. However if you take many drops of water, you can do much more. One drop just can't do much by itself. Many Sovereigns by themselves cannot get much done at all, but many Sovereigns in One Republic can accomplish very much.

Republic "**res publica**" means firm matter of state in common;

After the Republic was established by the Declaration of Independence they had to decide how much of their Inherent Sovereign Rights held by Indigenous Power they would constitute to the Republican Form of Government; whether it was their state Republic or the United States Constitution, it had to be decided. The truth is; the more that everyone in the Republic manages their own affairs and practices the Golden Rule, "Do Unto Others As You Would Have Others Do Unto You" the less governing they would need by Constitution.

Because most of the people that came to America came for Religious Freedom and practiced the Golden Rule; they were quite adept at dealing with their own situations in the private side of the Republic and really had no need to delegate much power at all to the Government by Constitution. They just wanted to be left alone and take care of their farms and the great American experiment; explaining why there were so many poorly written Constitutions for delegated power; for proper governance, especially at the local county level. By the time the population increased and especially in the late 1800's and early 1900's; when we did get local Governance, it was handed to the people from the top down and was DE FACTO and they just did not know better! This created a situation where local people waived their Constitutional Rights in Republic by contract, and accepted the allegedly needful local municipality and township district DE FACTO governance; thereby destroying the Republic and not even knowing what happened.

Ever since the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776 was signed; there has been constant controversy of exactly how much Power should We The People in Republic actually delegate by Constitution to be exercised by officers serving for the Republican form of Government. Moreover some people actually debate to great lengths if even the Constitution was ever properly ratified; a mute point, because each individual in Republic for himself can ratify it at the stroke of a pen; applying their signature. If it never was properly ratified, it was because people had very little need of Governance by Constitution because each one took care of his own affairs in Republic.

The Constitution of the United States preamble starts out this way:

We the People of the Unites States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

What does the Constitution mean by We The People? It means these one people in Assembly, who had established a Republic with one another, to live in it and to protect it and who mutually pledged to one another in Republic, their lives, fortunes and sacred honor; knew themselves as We The People and in order to form a more perfect Union and to provide for justice and protections of their liberty they constituted certain Powers by Constitution to Republic to be exercised by elected office holders as the law, according to their Constitution.

Are you a party of the Declaration of Independence? Are you a party to your state Republic Constitution and the US Constitution? Does the Bill of Rights protect you? If it does not, then you may want to consider becoming a party to the Republic; then your state Republic Constitution and the US Constitution and by it have lawful standing or jurisdiction and have it protect you from tyranny.

Explanation for the Jural Covenant of Office

The Jural Covenant of Office document establishes solid evidence and a firm foundation for any individual in Republic to have Protections, Rights and Freedoms by local County Settlement Constitution, Republic state Constitution and the Republic of the united States Constitution. It establishes by covenant a pledge for the individual to become a member of the Jural society that forms the foundation of law in republic and forms the basis by which the individual engages in local, state and national participation in the government body and all its duties. Each section of the covenant pledge is presented below in numbered/bold text, with explanations following. California, Californian and Los Angeles county are italicized as examples.

With Right Hand raised in front of two (2) live witnesses, in Republic, by your own words pledge the following for Jural Covenant:

- 1. NOW IN REPUBLIC, I hereby declare that my Inherent Sovereign Rights are held by Indigenous Power and with the one people in Republic, I mutually pledge my life and fortune with a firm reliance on Divine Providence. I am sentient and of FREE Will and hereby pledge my sacred honor to jural duty. By covenant, I accept the duty to perform the responsibility of a jurist serving in *California Republic*.**

A juror on a jury is one that engages in trying someone by law. A Jurist is one that knows, engages in and will uphold matters of law. Delegated power from the people by Constitution is the law in Republic. A Jurist is qualified to serve in positions of delegated authority in Republic. A Jurist may hold a seat of office in Government or be seated upon one of the many Juries that shall exist from the county level and up. They may be called upon to serve on a Jury Panel as a Juror on a Grand Jury, Trial Jury, Special Jury or the Jural Assembly, or may remain collected in a Jury pool as alternates or reserves, on select committees, or as select office holders.

- 2. I, _____ do solemnly affirm my jural covenant**
First (Print) Middle (No unusual punctuation) Last
with status as a lawful *Californian in Los Angeles County Settlement*.

This establishes lawful local jurisdiction at the county level as a real living man or woman on the land and not within a district jurisdiction of a foreign power.

- 3. I will support, preserve, protect and defend the state Republic Constitution (2010), Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776), original jurisdiction Republic of the united States of America Constitution (c. 1789) and the Constitution of the Republic of the united States of America (2010) in America Nation Settlement.**

This statement is in essence a ratification for the living man or woman to be a lawful party to the various Constitutions listed for our benefit that establish lawful standing in Constitutional jurisdiction at the County, state Republic and Republic of the united States of America levels as One Nation Assembled in a republican form of self-governance.

- 4. I will perform and fulfill all Jural duties in Republic and administer the Law of the Land of this Republic with respect to its people faithfully, impartially, peacefully, honorably and never contrary to the Law of Almighty God;**

This confirms ones commitment and pledge to uphold the Law of the Land by this covenant, and to do so with good faith, balance and in honor. This might include sitting on a Grand Jury, a trial jury or holding a seat of office in Government. By so doing, one will administer Constitutional Law with respect to the people that are a party to it and give it life by ratification, all of which shall be based on a foundation of good moral and ethical principles.

- 5. Presenting no one through envy, hatred, malice, covetousness or ill-will, and leaving no one unrepresented because of fear, favor, affection, reward or enticements;**

All Jural Assembly members commit to not use delegated authority to retaliate against anyone for issues of a personal nature nor to use such positions to deny anyone equal protection of the Law or Due Process.

- 6. Investigating without restraint all matters of knowledge that have been brought forth unto me in such impartial capacity; keeping all such counsel and deliberations at all times secret for protection of the People.**

This statement pertains to the requirement for impartiality while investigating matters, issues or claims of grievances that are brought before a Grand Jury for investigation. All such matters are to be kept secret and not disclosed to outside parties for the protection of all concerned, including the one bringing evidence.

- 7. I solemnly affirm to do all of this to the best of my ability and understanding as a sacred covenant with the local County Settlement people as a *Californian* and in covenant with the Almighty Creator, so help me God.**

The maker of this solemn pledge does so to the county, republic and national assemblies as one of the People in One Nation Assembled in Republic, and affirms the intent to do this to the best of his/her ability as a sacred covenant with the people and with the Creator, and with divine guidance and assistance.

Absolute Autograph Signature

- 8. I am in Republic and by absolute autograph signature seal this Jural Sui Juris Covenant of Office. May Heaven and Earth be One Eternal Witness this day. Affirmed and autographed in Grace centered in Almighty God by:**

The individual pledging their solemn bond does so with absolute autograph signature as his or her seal and bond, calling upon Heaven and Earth joined as eternal witness, and centered in the grace of God.