



The Common Law Jurisdiction

Now it's time to transition your life, work, income, assets, and liabilities into the Private.

Now it's time to learn what they didn't teach you in Public Schools!

- *What is Common Law?*
- *How you can now migrate your affairs into the oldest legal jurisdiction in the world and leave the traps and tricks of the public in your rear-view mirror just like the 1%.*
- *Why utilize the Common Law's sanctuary to operate a Private Trust's affairs?*

What does the wealthy population do to protect their assets and families' wealth? Better question; what advice have you been given to keep you free and clear of liability while passing on generational wealth? The secret is hiding in plain sight, always has, always will, and now you too can operate in the same capacity no matter what financial status you believe you need to have to live free.

People and their families who wish to remove and insulate their assets and liabilities from the public record can do so with a Common Law Trust law established lawfully for privacy, security, and obscurity of the general corporate State-controlled domain. As people grow and mature, most are indirectly kept at a distance from this valuable and profound estate planning information primarily to retain a populace operating in a statutory/public jurisdiction where liability follows ownership. The educational conveyor belt has omitted much of the legal common law curriculum from the educational platforms as they are built, run, designed, and governed by the public system. Essentially, it's a conflict of interest with their objectives.

This makes sense to many public officials if they wish to keep their audience in the blind spot while the private population operates out of sight and out of mind in a non-statutory jurisdiction. (Common law Creating a **“Private-Non-Statutory-Irrevocable-Charitable-Trust” in Common law Jurisdiction** vs. using a Person (name) SS# and, or; a State-created Corporation such as an “S” “C” “LLC” Association in the **Public Statutory, Administrative Jurisdiction**. The Common Law Jurisdiction is a part of English law derived from custom and judicial precedent rather than statutes—often contrasted with statutory law. (The Public)

Once all assets such as income, property, currencies, titles, and liabilities are conveyed legally into the trust, the property enters the common law jurisdiction, which is now enforced & protected by the newfound equity and provisions of the faith, where any state or government cannot impair the trustee's performance. The trust's creation results from a mutual and "voluntary association" that first took place without the authority or power of a charter or other 3rd party but from the individual's unalienable right & authority to contract. Contracting in trust form effectively exercises the right to rent privately & invokes the power of God through man to lay down a self-governing constitution.

The First Amendment of the US Constitution states, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech (Which includes expressive contracts)." In *Speiser v. Randall* 357, 513, 518, 528-29 (1958), The U.S. Supreme Court held that "to deny a tax exemption to claimants who engage in certain forms of speech is in effect to penalize them for such speech.

Its deterrent effect is the same as if the State were to fine them for this speech." This private right to contract can nullify statutory implications of the trust, which means because its express derivation is of a constitutional & common law right, it denotes that legislative courts do not have jurisdiction over the trust's affairs and would need a common-law court to judge fact and equity on a private contract with its constitution.

Contracting is universal and, according to our Founding Father's philosophy, is a revolutionary principle that is self-evident under common law. Not only is the trustee a legal placeholder with no interest other than what the trust may work out in a private contract with the trust, the trustee, having gained the privilege of use and the power to convey rights, now holds trust

assets in the private realm as a private citizen with no obligation of reporting unless otherwise stated in its constitution.

The principles of "Free Exercise" are guaranteed explicitly in the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and further codified in 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb, Religious Freedom Restoration Act. See reg. Section 508-(c)(i)(a) The Free Exercise Clause reserves the right of American citizens to accept any religious belief and engage in religious rituals.

Free-exercise clauses of state constitutions that protected religious "[o]pinion, expression of opinion, and practice were all expressly protected" by the Free Exercise Clause.[1] Furthermore, in commercial/merchant law, we find no regulation of Private Trusts exists except in Constitution. See *People v. Rose*, supra. Trustees have absolute rights [] in interstate commerce under the protection of the Federal Constitution. See *Bruant v. Richardson*, 126 Ind. 145, 25 N.E. 807; *Robey v. Smith*, Ind.

In other words, the trust instrument must specify "express terms and conditions written, as the indentures of the constitution are law by a natural person's right of private contract." William A. Fletcher, *The General Common Law and Section 34 of The Judiciary Act of 1789: The Example of Marine Insurance*, 97 Harv. L. Rev. 1512,1514 (1984)

"**Statutory law** does not assume to include the jurisdiction of the courts or to provide an exclusive remedy which the parties must follow; as such, no lawful impairment of the obligation of contracts can be executed." **Common-Law & Equity** "Where there is the absence of proof of jurisdiction, all administrative and judicial proceedings are a nullity, and confer no right, offer no protection, and afford no justification, and may be rejected upon direct collateral attack." *Thompson v Tolmie*, 2 Pet. 157, 7 L. Ed. 381; *Griffith v. Frazier*, 8 Cr. 9, 3 L. Ed. 471. "Equity is a jurisdiction in which the individual has no rights. and one to which the individual can be subjected only if he volunteers or gives his informed consent." Howard Fisher

Additionally, In *Elliot v. Freeman*, 220 U.S. 178 (1911), "the court made it clear that the Private Trust is not subject to legislative control: It went further to acknowledge the right-wise stance of the United States Supreme Court that the trust relationship comes under the realm of equity, based upon the common law right of contract, and is not subject to legislative restrictions as are corporations and other organizations created by legislative authority." There is virtually no lawful method to pierce the trust without the express permission or implied consent of the parties or some unlawful activity on the part of the trust giving rise to a bona fide cause of action.

As a result, virtually no direct evidence of the trust's existence (held in Common Jurisdiction, Private) can be found unless it is made to be found-and. Even then, it can only be heard by a court of competent jurisdiction. This is protection and insulation of the assets held in Trust, at its finest, hiding in plain sight as the elites understand it. "He lives well who conceals [his assets] well." – Ovid (43 B.C.–A.D. 18.) Why would anyone want to apply their names, signatures,

social security numbers, titles, and such to any asset in the statutory public jurisdiction where the State is a 3rd party intervener?

People, when they understand how profound the advantages are of operating an estate entity, such as a private trust in a non-statutory jurisdiction, quickly migrate and correct their lawful operating status as a Trustee in private and begin the process of living in private, leaving behind all of the liabilities and legal issues associated with the public domain. They are no longer required to be constantly defending themselves or concerned that their wealth, work, and assets are at risk. They own nothing but control everything. Now that's how to make a day better and the future brighter!