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Candi-Lee:Weeks

c/o 175 Hutton Ranch rd #103-231,
Kalispell Montana near [59901]

U.S. District Court District of Montana
201 E Broadway St,
Missoula Montana 59802

Attn: (Defendants, Court)

NOTICE TO THE AGENT IS NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL, NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO THE AGENT.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| "Candi-Lee:Weeks" |) | |
| v. |) | CASE NO. <u>9:16-cv-00161-DLC-JCL</u> |
| "CITY OF WHITEFISH et al." |) | In RE: <u>TK162305</u> |
| DEFENDANT |) | DECLARATION & NOTICE: |
| |) | SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE |

I, Candi-Lee:Weeks A living Man/Woman, in this court of record **Claim & Declare:**

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE

The concept of sovereignty stands on its own. The sources shown below may help you to see that it is a respected and valid concept.

"...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

The people of this State, as the successors of its former



1.
2. sovereign, are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged
3. to the King by his prerogative. Through the medium of their
4. Legislature they may exercise all the powers which previous to
5. the Revolution could have been exercised either by the King
6. alone, or by him in conjunction with his Parliament; subject only
7. to those restrictions which have been imposed by the Constitution
8. of this State or of the U.S.

9. Lansing v. Smith, 21 D. 89., 4 Wendel 9 (1829) (New York)
10. "D." = Decennial Digest

11. Lansing v. Smith, 4 Wend. 9 (N.Y.) (1829), 21 Am.Dec. 89
12. 10C Const. Law Sec. 298; 18 C Em.Dom. Sec. 3, 228;
13. 37 C Nav.Wat. Sec. 219; Nuls Sec. 1'67; 48 C Wharves Sec. 3, 7.
14. NOTE: Am.Dec.=American Decision, Wend. = Wendell (N.Y.)

15.
16. **SOVEREIGNTY**

17.
18. Black's Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition
19. The power to do everything in a state without accountability,--to
20. make laws, to execute and to apply them, to impose and collect
21. taxes and levy contributions, to make war or peace, to form
22. treaties of alliance or of commerce with foreign nations, and the
23. like. Story, Const. Sec 207

24. Sovereignty in government is that public authority which directs
25. or orders what is to be done by each member associated in
26. relation to the end of the association. It is the supreme power
27. 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

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE - U.S. District Court District of Montana

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Signed

cfw

Date

4-18-17



1.
2. largest sense is meant supreme, absolute, uncontrollable power,
3. the absolute right to govern. The word which by itself comes
4. nearest to being the definition of "sovereignty" is will or
5. volition as applied to political affairs. [City of Bisbee v.
6. Cochise County, 52 Ariz. 1, 78 P.2d 982, 986.]

7.
8. **STATE**

Black's Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition

9. A People permanently occupying a fixed territory bound together
10. by common-law habits and custom into one body politic exercising,
11. through the medium of an organized government, independent
12. sovereignty and control over all persons and things within its
13. boundaries, capable of making war and peace and of entering into
14. international relations with other communities of the globe.

[United States v. Kusche, D.C.Cal., 56 F.Supp. 201, 207, 208.]

15. The organization of social life which exercises sovereign power
16. in behalf of the people. [Delany v. Moraitis, C.C.A.Md., 136 F.2d
17. 129, 130.]

18.
19. **CONSTITUTIONAL PREAMBLES**

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

26.
27. **1889 Constitution of the State of Montana Article I Section 12**

PREAMBLE

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE - U.S. District Court District of Montana

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Signed CJW

Date 4-18-2017



1.
2.
3. "We, the people of Montana, grateful to Almighty God for the
4. blessings of liberty, in order to secure the advantages of a
5. State Government, do, in accordance with the provisions of
6. Enabling Act of Congress, approved the twenty-second of February,
7. A.D. 1889, **ordain** and **establish** this constitution."

8. In both constitutions (and the constitution of any real
9. republic) the operative words are "establish" and "ordain". The
10. People existed in their own individual sovereignty before the
11. constitution was enabled. When the People "establish" a
12. constitution, there is nothing in the word "establish" that
13. signifies that they have yielded any of their sovereignty to the
14. agency they have created. To interpret otherwise would convert
15. the republic into a democracy (see Republic vs. Democracy;).

16. To deprive the People of their sovereignty it is first
17. necessary to get the People to agree to submit to the authority
18. of the entity they have created. That is done by getting them to
19. claim they are citizens of that entity (see Const. for the
20. U.S.A., XIV Amendment, for the definition of a citizen of the
21. United States.) [14 C.J.S. 426, 430]

22. The particular meaning of the word "citizen" is frequently
23. dependent on the context in which it is found[25], and the word
24. must always be taken in the sense which best harmonizes with the
25. subject matter in which it is used[26].

26. One may be considered a citizen for some purposes and not a
27. citizen for other purposes, as, for instance, for commercial
purposes, and not for political purposes[27]. 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



1.
2. not vested with the suffrage or other political rights[28].
3.

4. [25] Cal.--Prowd v. Gore, 2 Dist. 207 P. 490. 57 C.A. 458.

5. [26] Cal.--Prowd v. Gore. 2 Dist. 207 P. 490. 57 C.A. 458.

6. La.--Lepenser v Griffin, 83 So. 839, 146 La. 584

7. N.Y.--Union Hotel Co. v. Hersee, 79 N.Y. 454

8. [27] U.S.--The Friendschaft, N.C., 16 U.S. 14, 3 Wheat. 14, 4
L.Ed. 322

9. --Murray v. The Charming Betsy, 6 U.S. 64, 2 Cranch 64,
10. 2 L.Ed. 208

11. Md.--Risewick v. Davis, 19 Md. 82

12. Mass.--Judd v. Lawrence, 1 Cush 531

13. R.I.--Greeough v. Tiverton Police Com'rs, 74 A 785, 30
R.I. 212

14. [28] Mass.--Dillaway v. Burton, 153 N.E. 13, 256 Mass. 568
15.

16. **MISCELLANEOUS**

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

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

24. **RESERVATION OF SOVEREIGNTY:** "Even if the Tribe's power to
25. tax were derived solely from its power to exclude non-Indians
26. from the reservation, the Tribe has the authority to impose the
27. 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-

1.
2. Indian's conduct or continued presence on the reservation. The
3. Tribe's role as commercial partner with petitioners should not be
4. confused with its role as sovereign. It is one thing to find that
5. the Tribe has agreed to sell the right to use the land and take
6. valuable minerals from it, and quite another to find that the
7. Tribe has abandoned its sovereign powers simply because it has
8. not expressly reserved them through a contract. To presume that a
9. sovereign forever waives the right to exercise one of its powers
10. unless it expressly reserves the right to exercise that power in
11. a commercial agreement turns the concept of sovereignty on its
12. head. *Merrion v. Jicarilla Apache Tribe; Amoco Production Company*
13. *v. Jicarilla Apache Indian Tribe*, 455 U.S. 130, 131, 102 S.Ct.
14. 894, 71 L.Ed.2d 21 (1981)

14. State Sovereignty vs. Popular Sovereignty A general discussion of
15. two types of sovereignty, and the relative positions of each.
16.

17. United States and State of California are two separate
18. sovereignties, each dominant within its own sphere. *Redding v Los*
19. *Angeles* (1947) 81 CA2d 888, 185 P2d 430, app dismd 334 US 825, 92
20. L Ed 1754, 68 S Ct 1338

21. As independent sovereignty, it is State's province and duty
22. to forbid interference by another state or foreign power with
23. status of its own citizens. *Roberts v Roberts* (1947) 81 CA2d 871,
24. 185 P2d 381. Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., p 1300

25. A **county is a person in a legal sense**, *Lancaster Co. v.*
26. *Trimble*, 34 Neb. 752, 52 N.W. 711; **but a sovereign is not**; *In re*
27. *Fox*, 52 N.Y. 535, 11 Am.Rep. 751; *U.S. v. Fox* 94 U.S. 315, 24
L.Ed. 192 Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., p 1300



1.
2.
3. A person is such, not because he is human, but because
4. rights and duties are ascribed to him. The person is the legal
5. subject or substance of which the rights and duties are
6. attributes. An individual human being considered as having such
7. attributes is what lawyers call a "natural person." Pollock,
8. First Book of Jurispr. 110. Gray, Nature and Sources of Law, ch.
9. II. Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, p 1300

9.
10. The terms "citizen" and "citizenship" are distinguishable
11. from "resident" or "inhabitant." Jeffcott v. Donovan,
12. C.C.A.Ariz., 135 F.2d 213, 214; and from "domicile," Wheeler v.
13. Burgess, 263 Ky. 693, 93 S.W.2d 351, 354; First Carolinas Joint
14. Stock Land Bank of Columbia v. New York Title & Mortgage Co.,
15. D.C.S.C., 59 F.2d 35j0, 351. The words "citizen" and
16. citizenship," however, usually include the idea of domicile,
17. Delaware, L.&W.R.Co. v. Petrowsky, C.C.A.N.Y., 250 F. 554, 557;
18. citizen inhabitant and resident often synonymous, Jonesboro Trust
19. Co. v. Nutt, 118 Ark. 368, 176 S.W. 322, 324; Edgewater Realty
20. Co. v. Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., D.C.Md., 49 F.Supp.
21. 807, 809; and citizenship and domicile are often synonymous.
22. Messick v. Southern Pa. Bus Co., D.C.Pa., 59 F.Supp. 799, 800.
23. Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., p 310

22.
23. Domicile and citizen are synonymous in federal courts,
24. Earley v. Hershey Transit Co., D.C. Pa., 55 F.Supp. 981, 982;
25. inhabitant, resident and citizen are synonymous, Standard Stoker
26. Co. v. Lower, D.C.Md., 46 F.2d 678, 683. Black's Law Dictionary,
27. 4th Ed., p 311

27. 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

1. "people" and "citizens" being synonymous. Negroes, whether free
2. or slaves, were not included in the term "people of the United
3. States at that time.*2 *1 McCulloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316
4. [1819]. See also Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 Dall. 419, 470 [1793];
5. Penhallow v. Doane, 3 Dall. 54, 93 [1795]; Martin v. Hunter, 1
6. Wheat. 304, 324 [1816]; Barron v. Baltimore, 7 Pet. 247 [1833].
7. *2 Scott v. Sandford, 19 How 393, 404 [1857].
8.

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

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

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

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



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I have personal knowledge of the foregoing facts and am competent to testify as to the truth of these facts if called as a witness. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing facts are true and correct. So Help Me God. May Jesus bless all who read this.

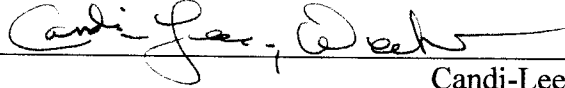
I reserve all rights to make amends to this document to make it more clear, precise, and on point if needed.

Executed without the Federal United States (DATE) April 18-2017

Under necessity, I do not consent to any matters against myself or CANDI LEE WEEKS, other than that I, a Man may be compensated, that Justice may be restored as I have requested, & the discharge of any liability that you may allege I have herein.

Sincerely,

All Rights Reserved And Waiving None



Candi-Lee:Weeks

'Errors and Omissions are Consistent with Intent'

