

1.
2. people, to whom those powers are specially delegated. [NOTE: The
3. word "people" may be either plural or singular. In a republic the
4. group only has advisory powers; the sovereign individual is free
5. to reject the majority group-think. USA/exception: if 100% of a
6. jury convicts, then the individual loses sovereignty and is
7. subject to group-think as in a democracy.]

8. Democracy. That form of government in which the sovereign
9. power resides in and is exercised by the whole body of free
10. citizens directly or indirectly through a system of
11. representation, as distinguished from a monarchy, aristocracy, or
12. oligarchy. [NOTE: In a pure democracy, 51% beats 49%. In other
13. words, the minority has no rights. The minority only has those
14. privileges granted by the dictatorship of the majority.]

15. The distinction between our Republic and a democracy is not
16. an idle one. It has great legal significance.

17. The Constitution guarantees to every state a Republican form
18. of government (Art. 4, Sec. 4). No state may join the United
19. States unless it is a Republic. Our Republic is one dedicated to
20. "liberty and justice for all." Minority individual rights are the
21. priority. The people have natural rights instead of civil rights.
22. The people are protected by the Bill of Rights from the majority.
23. One vote in a jury can stop all of the majority from depriving
24. any one of the people of his rights; this would not be so if the
25. United States were a democracy. (see People's rights vs Citizens'
26. rights)

27. In a pure democracy 51 beats 49[%]. In a democracy there is
no such thing as a significant minority: there are no minority
rights except civil rights (privileges) granted by a
condescending majority. Only five of the U.S. Constitution's
first ten amendments apply to Citizens of the United States.
Simply stated, a democracy is a dictatorship of the majority.

Socrates was executed by a democracy: though he harmed no one.



1.
2. the majority found him intolerable.

3. **SOME DICTIONARY DEFINITIONS**

4. Government.the government is but an agency of the state,
5. distinguished as it must be in accurate thought from its scheme
6. and machinery of government.In a colloquial sense, the
7. United States or its representatives, considered as the
8. prosecutor in a criminal action; as in the phrase, "the
9. government objects to the witness." [Black's Law Dictionary,
Fifth Edition, p. 625]

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

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18. citizens directly or indirectly through a system of
19. representation, as distinguished from a monarchy, aristocracy, or
20. oligarchy. Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, pp. 388-389.

21. Note: Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, can be found in
any law library and most law offices.

22. **EXAMPLE**

23. Democratic Form of Government: An environmental organization
24. proposes a bill for the ballot that every individual should
25. reduce his water household usage by 25%. To assure that this goal
26. is met, the government, or private sector, will monitor every
27. individual's household water consumption rate. If an individual
does not meet the goal, his first offense is \$500 fine. Second
offense is \$750 fine and 30 days community service. Third offense
is \$1,500 fine and 30 days imprisonment. Fourth offense is \$1,750



1.
2. fine and 90 days imprisonment. Fifth offense is a felony (1-year
3. imprisonment) and \$2,000 fine.

4. The people argue this environmental issue back and forth.
5. They argue the pros and cons of the issue. This great debate is
6. held at town hall meetings. Strong opinions are on both sides of
7. the matter. One side preaches, "It is for the common good!" The
8. other side rebuttals, "This is control and not freedom, and lost
9. of choice!" Election day occurs. The people go to the ballot box
10. to settle the problem. The majority won by a vote of 51% whereas
11. the minority lost with a vote of 49%. The minority is ignored.
12. The majority celebrates while the minority jeers in
13. disappointment. Since the majority won, the bill goes in effect.
14. As a result of the majority winning, every individual must reduce
15. his household water usage by 25%. For the reason that the
16. majority has mandatory powers in a democracy. Those who wish to
17. go against the collective (whole body politic) will be punished
18. accordingly. The minority has neither voice nor rights to refuse
19. to accept the dictatorial majority. Everything is mandatory in a
20. democracy. This brings dictatorship and lividity to the realm.

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2. other side rebuttals, "This is control and not freedom, and lost
3. of choice!" Election day occurs. The people go to the ballot box
4. to settle the problem. The majority won by a vote of 51% whereas
5. the minority lost with a vote of 49%. The minority may have lost,
6. but not all is gone. The majority celebrates while the minority
7. jeers in disappointment. Since the majority won, the bill goes in
8. effect. As a result of the majority winning, it is advisory that
9. every individual reduce his household water usage by 25%. For the
10. reason that the majority has advisory powers in a republic.
11. Bearing in mind that each individual is equally sovereign in a
12. republic, he is free to reject the majority. He may choose to
13. follow the majority and subject himself to the rule, or he may
14. choose not to follow the majority and not subject himself to the
15. rule. The minority has a voice and rights to refuse to accept the
16. majority. Everything is advisory in a republic. This brings
17. liberty and peace to the realm.

17. **COMMENTS**

18. Notice that in a Democracy, the sovereignty is in the whole
19. body of the free citizens. The sovereignty is not divided to
20. smaller units such as individual citizens. To solve a problem,
21. only the whole body politic is authorized to act. Also, being
22. citizens, individuals have duties and obligations to the
23. government. The government's only obligations to the citizens are
24. those legislatively pre-defined for it by the whole body politic.

24. **In a Republic, the sovereignty resides in the people**
25. **themselves**, whether one or many. In a Republic, one may act on
26. his own or through his representatives as he chooses to solve a
27. problem. Further, the people have no obligation to the
government; instead, the government being hired by the people, is
obliged to its owner, the people.

The people own the government agencies. The government



1.
2. agencies own the citizens. In the United States we have a three-
3. tiered cast system consisting of people ---> government agencies
4. ---> and citizens.

5. The people did "ordain and establish this Constitution," not
6. for themselves, but "for the United States of America." In
7. delegating powers to the government agencies the people gave up
8. none of their own. (See Preamble of U.S. Constitution). This
9. adoption of this concept is why the U.S. has been called the
10. "Great Experiment in self government." The People govern
11. themselves, while their agents (government agencies) perform
12. tasks listed in the Preamble for the benefit of the People. The
13. experiment is to answer the question, "Can self-governing people
14. coexist and prevail over government agencies that have no
15. authority over the People?"

16. The citizens of the United States are totally subject to the
17. laws of the United States (See 14th Amendment of U.S.
18. Constitution). NOTE: U.S. citizenship did not exist until July
19. 28, 1868.

20. Actually, the United States is a mixture of the two systems
21. of government (Republican under Common Law, and democratic under
22. statutory law). The People enjoy their God-given natural rights
23. in the Republic. In a democracy, the Citizens enjoy only
24. government granted privileges (also known as civil rights).

25. There was a great political division between two major
26. philosophers, Hobbes and Locke. Hobbes was on the side of
27. government. He believed that sovereignty was vested in the state.
Locke was on the side of the People. He believed that the
fountain of sovereignty was the People of the state. Statists
prefer Hobbes. Populists choose Locke. In Washington State, the
Government Code sides with Locke. Sections **WAC 44-14-01003, RCW
42.56.030, and RCW 42.30.010** say, "The people of this State do
not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them."



1.
2.
3. The preambles of the U.S. and Washington State also affirm the
4. choice of Locke by the People.

5. It is my hope that the U.S. will always remain a Republic,
6. because I value individual freedom.

7. Thomas Jefferson said that liberty and ignorance cannot
8. coexist.* Will you help to preserve minority rights by fulfilling
9. the promise in the Pledge of Allegiance to support the **Republic**?
10. Will you help by raising public awareness of the difference
11. between the Republic and a democracy?

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

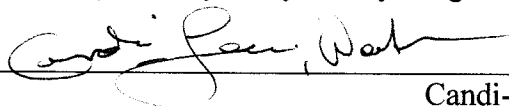
17. I reserve all rights to make amends to this document to make it more clear, precise, and
18. on point if needed.

19. Executed without the Federal United States (DATE) April 18, 2017

20. Under necessity, I do not consent to any matters against myself or Candi-Lee:Weeks, other than
21. that I, a Man may be compensated, that Justice may be restored as I have requested, & the
22. discharge of any liability that you may allege I have herein.

23. Sincerely,

24. All Rights Reserved And Waiving None



25. Candi-Lee:Weeks

26. **'Errors and Omissions are Consistent with Intent'**

