

Lawful Dissent Under Article 61: Quick Guide

We are all Sovereign men and women, under the Common law Constitution, endowed with God-given rights that cannot be taken away.

The purpose of this document is to help every man and woman living in the Commonwealth of Nations, to understand that we have a Constitution that has been violated, that treason has been committed against the people by those who govern us, and that our constitution offers us the ability to redress it.

Though this document is not intended to go into detail about every situation you might face, it will guide you through a basic process of how to restore your inalienable rights and freedoms under Common law and reassert your allegiance to the Constitution.

This document aims to simplify things as much as possible so that as many people as possible will follow through. *This is and always will be a numbers game!*

Our Constitution, Magna Carta 1215

[Our Constitution](#) is written over several documents, uncodified into any single document.

The foundation stone is the Magna Carta 1215; a peace treaty made between the king and his people to serve as a perpetual charter of human rights enshrined within our Common/Constitutional Law and it applies to all [Commonwealth Nations](#).

It stands that any government (including the Crown) are subservient to the people who are not to be ruled by the state and its purpose is to prevent the erosion of Sovereignty and prohibit foreign rule. It covers the right to appeal to a committee of 25 Barons for redress against a tyrant and is the highest Law since it is of Royal Assent and existed prior to any parliament. Meaning no Parliament can amend it without the explicit will of the people and any Act or Statute that proceeds it, must uphold it.

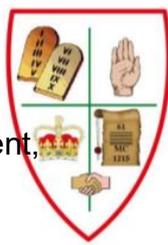
Subsequently, Parliament is unable to adapt, modify or remove it without the explicit consent of the people and to do so would be an act of [High Treason](#) punishable at life imprisonment/death (Treason Act 1795).

Britain has National Sovereignty meaning we are a nation of sovereign peoples. The monarch is merely in service to the sovereign people and MUST abide by their sworn Oath and contract to uphold the common law (within [the Coronation Oath Act](#)). Britain has no lawful monarch at this juncture in time and the office of sovereign is vacant because the Coronation Oath Act has been breached many times since 1953.

Article 61 Magna Carta 1215: The Peoples Security Clause

Article 61 of the Magna Carta is a clause contained within it to ensure the ruling Crown upholds the Constitution. If it is breached, the aggrieved party, the people, can rise up against it to restore inalienable rights and freedoms until redress is found.

Here is a 90 second clip of a former [Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales explaining Article 61](#).



Invoking Article 61 removes all authority from the Crown and all its Agents (i.e. Government, HMRC, DVLA, Police etc). The full text of this clause is at Appendix A in this document.

Throughout history this clause has been invoked 4 times.

The last time was on [23 March 2001 after several hundred thousand individuals sent postcards to the Queen](#) urging her not to agree to the Nice Treaty. She had been given the Treaty to ratify which included European clauses that would undermine the people's God given Sovereignty and invite foreign rule. Giving Royal Assent to it was treasonous.

In response, 65 Peers selected a quorum of 25 of their number to form a Barons Committee. They were satisfied that the conditions required to invoke Article 61 has been met and 4 of their number served the petition on Her Majesty on 7 February 2001, insisting that she should:

withhold the Royal Assent from any Parliamentary Bill which attempts to ratify the Treaty of Nice unless and until the people of the UK have given clear and specific approval;

uphold and preserve the rights, freedoms and customs of your loyal subjects as set out in Magna Carta and the Declaration of Right, which you, our Sovereign, swore before the nation to uphold and preserve in your Coronation Oath of June 1953

These things she has conspicuously failed to do, and consequently, treason has and is being committed.

The service of the Barons Petition was reported in the [Daily Telegraph on the 7th February 2001](#). On invoking Article 61 in March 2001, the Barons Committee gave every man and woman the peaceful remedy against the destruction of ancient laws and customs, the erosion of our Sovereignty under God.

It is for the Barons Committee to let us know when redress has been satisfied.

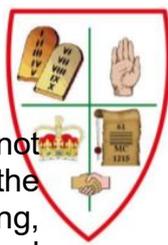
Article 61 Magna Carta 1215: The Crown has committed High Treason?

Yes. Britain and the Commonwealth has been under a treasonous administration for 105 years. The 1911 Parliament Act was an Act of Treason by the Herbert Henry Asquith (Liberal 1908 to 1916) administration because it breached the proper protocols and protections of the constitution.

King George V granted assent to said Act, not long after the Parliament Act was passed into law and everything began to change. In 1914 the Banksters contrived the first world war to further the corporate takeover of the world and profit from it. This has been ongoing as legislation granted by royal assent has changed the system of law and of service bit by bit.

Since 23 March 2001, the latest invocation of Article 61, The Crown and all its Agents have been governing us [Ultra Vires](#), unlawfully and without any authority and as a consequence, the Constitution requires us all:

“together with the community of the whole realm, distrain and distress us in all possible ways, namely, by seizing our castles, lands, possessions, and in any other way they can, until redress has been obtained as they deem fit”.



We are duty bound to uphold the Constitution, and duty bound to inform when it is not (Treason Act, 1795). The moment we become aware that government isn't upholding the Constitution, there are implications of our own acts and omissions too, and in doing nothing, we become complicit, aiding and abetting their treason. The penalty is life in prison and seizure of all assets.

A.61 provides us with [lawful excuse](#) to break with all acts and statutes of Parliament with absolute impunity since they became NULL and VOID until the Constitution is restored.

To be clear, you have lawful excuse not to aid and abet the Crown in any way. It is a crime to pay tax, fines or to consent to the will of the imposters (government) corporate hearings (courts), policy enforcers (police). The law demands that we rebel in protection of our sovereignty at this time. Peacefully but defiantly.

Article 61 Magna Carta 1215: To note

There has been a long and concerted attempt to undermine the idea of a constitution and claim Parliament is sovereign, essentially placing Parliament above the law – our Common Law - which refers to our basic moral values, right and wrong, no harm, loss, injury, fraud or breach of the peace.

While many people including legal professionals will argue that we have no such Constitution, that Magna Carta 1215 has been repealed by subsequent Acts, this is a complete fallacy. The parliamentary [Cabinet Manual](#) is clear that statute is drawn from Magna Carta 1215 and not from any subsequent copies or revisions to the Constitution.

In 2015 we celebrated 800 years of Magna Carta, as the article on the British government website 9 November 2015 discusses, entitled [Why Magna Carta remains a foundation of our Common Law Inheritance](#)

Article 61 Magna Carta 1215: Declaring Your 'Oath of allegiance' to the Barons

Without any lawful government, it is for all sovereign men and women to unite under Article 61 to bring redress, re-balance and to restore the rule of Law.

The Constitution depends on us uniting.

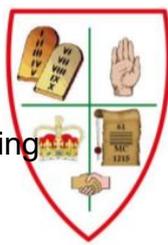
1. FIRST STEP

Declare your **Oath**, switching your allegiance to the Barons Committee, the guardians of our Constitution. Reassert your sovereignty.

The template can be found [here](#). Print it, sign it and get 3 good men/women to sign it. Witnesses must be:

- over the age of 21
- have no criminal record
- must not share the same family surname as you

[You do not need to send an oath of allegiance to a baron you merely need to create one](#). The very act of doing so and signing it in front of 3 witnesses proves your intent. This also makes the document a lawful instrument and a copy can be provided as



evidence of your standing in law to any agent of the crown or anyone else not standing under article 61.

If you do send it, here is [a list of accepting Barons](#). Ensure it is recorded first class and retain your receipt and proof of delivery. Do not expect a reply.

You must keep the original document in your possession, sending a copy of it alongside any future Notices to anyone making demands upon you in due course.

Once you have declared yourself under Oath it is up to you to determine how you will apply it.

Remember, the primary reason for going under Oath should be because you know treason has been committed, that you want redress in a peaceable way so we can once again be governed justly. It is our lawful duty to do this.

2. SECOND STEP

Declare to the Agents of the Crown that you are now under Oath to the constitution by preparing a **Notice of Lawful Objection** and sending it to your Chief Constable. We are asking those that make demands on us to prove in substance that they have the lawful authority to do so since the invocation of Article 61.

The template can be found [here](#).

Print it, sign it and get 3 good men/women to witness it, as in step 1. They do not have to be the same 3 witnesses, but it now becomes a lawful document. Ensure a time limit for a response has been included, usually 10-14 days, you decide what is reasonable.

Send it with a copy of your Oath, recorded first class, and retain your receipt and proof of delivery. Record keeping is essential! Do not expect a reply.

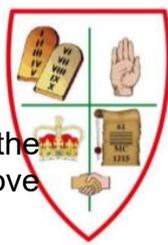
Maxim law is “he who does not deny, admits”. It also holds that “silence is consent”, tacit acquiescence. In other words, if they cannot dispute your claim, they accept it and the onus is now on anyone making demands upon you to disprove your claim.

Remember you are doing this because you have evidential facts that treason has been and is being committed, that Article 61 has been invoked and as such, you are doing your lawful duty to disobey statutes. You have no intention of aiding and abetting a treasonous regime nor intend to breach the peace with any officers under his command. Notice to the principal is notice to the agent and notice to the agent is notice to the principle. He therefore has a duty to inform everyone under his command. This will be helpful to know when you are dealing with police later on.

3. THIRD STEP

If a demand is placed upon you, you need to write out a **Notice of Conditional Acceptance** to whomever is making those demands (i.e. Police fines, HMRC, Parking tickets etc).

Follow the procedure the same as STEP TWO, declaring to the Agents of the Crown that you are now under Oath to the constitution and do now wish to aid and abet



treason, asking those that make demands to prove in substance that they have the lawful authority to do so since the invocation of Article 61. Unless less they can prove otherwise, they agree to it.

The template can be found [here](#).

Note, it is not a way out of certain laws, fines or taxes (statutes or acts of Parliament) though it does give you lawful excuse to break the acts or statutes that go against Common law.

Keep records, receipts and dates as in STEP ONE and STEP TWO.

Remember, you are doing this because it is the lawful duty of every man and woman living in the British Isles and the Commonwealth. It is not an act of rebellion because your Oath is to obey the highest law of the land. You are therefore duty bound to disobey statutes or acts of Parliament which violate our Common law.

The Follow Up Process

Once you have sent out a **Notice of Conditional Acceptance** and received no reply (highly unlikely you will) then once the time limit is expired:

4. Step 4 - Notice of Default and Opportunity to Cure.

Since the last Notice/your question(s) have been ignored. You send this Notice to remain in honour, which is an important part of the process.

A template can be found [here](#).

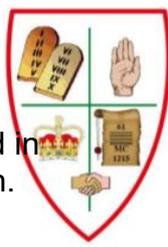
5. Step 5 - Notice of Default.

You are stating that they are now in default and dishonour and have agreed by either tacit consent (ignoring you) or by lack of substance (providing no written evidence of them having authority to make demands upon you) that they have no lawful claim against you.

A template can be found [here](#).

6. Step 6 - Notice of Coercion to Commit Treason/Misprision of Treason.

If/when they persist, you serve this Notice on any persistent agent (making him/her personally liable for their actions under penalty of perjury). The agent would then have to decide whether or not to commit high treason in order to pursue you further. You will very unlikely hear from them again except for them to write that “your points have been noted” in an attempt not to tacitly consent to your points of law, which they do anyway when they ignore the evidence provided.



Essentially by this point you have informed them of the treason and their duty and in their failure to respond appropriately, they are guilty of aiding and abetting treason.

A template can be found [here](#).

7. Step 6 - Notice of Stop.

A template can be found [here](#).

This Notice can be as threatening as you like, use a firm tone that tells them to stop making demands upon you and inform them that people are waking up in their number, that collectively the common law within real courts of law will be reasserted and that you will pursue them with the evidence you have collected against them to bring them to justice for their treachery. Remind them that they are committing High Treason in full knowledge of the facts and that ignorance is no defence in law.

Once sent, report any continued harassment, coercion or attempt of extortion to the police. Demand an investigation and a crime reference number, reminding them of their Oath of office.

You will need three witnesses to accompany you to the police station to make it stick or record it covertly. The police according to their warrant card and Oath MUST investigate ALL allegations of crime they have a "duty of care" to do so; be assertive but not aggressive.

The essence of these Notices is to continue to give anyone making demands a chance to rebut your claim, with evidence in substance, with progressively stronger warnings in each Notice.

Misprision of treason carries the penalty of life imprisonment and a stripping of all assets so these Notices present a very serious warning to anyone who continues to pursue demands against you.

Attempt to report the evidence that you now have in document form to the police and demand a crime reference number. Record the attempt or take three witnesses.

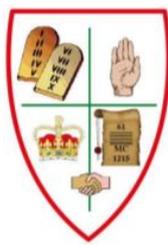
Remember:

- you need three witnesses to sign Notices.
- keep copies
- post recorded delivery
- keep all receipts and proof of delivery

Do not use anything but constitutional law in your notices. You do not attend any summonses because they are not a summons nor are there courts of law. Britain has no courts of law and you must therefore demand any hearing to be heard in a 'properly convened court de jure' as they stand under British constitutional law only.

Do not play in their criminal 'legal' realm; you entirely reject legalese when you enter lawful rebellion. The act of creating an Oath of allegiance makes it a criminal offence to aid and abet the Crown in any way, as it also does with anybody not standing under article 61.

Article 61 Magna Carta 1215: Common Law Court



The Common law court is where truth is supposed to be heard and remedies achieved.

The Magistrates (corporate places of business or administration) courts replaced the grand jury that would hear grievances and decide if there was enough evidence to pass a true bill and where the defendant would receive a fair and just hearing with a jury of their peers. The judge is an arbitrator and is not allowed to direct a jury to come to any verdict.

Once you have sworn the oath you cannot enter into a courthouse for any reason as they have no jurisdiction over you. If they force you into their treasonous court, you have the right to claim Common Law jurisdiction.

Here is the [Common Law Courts website](#) where you can obtain new Identification, birth certificate and vehicle registration and learn of case law. It has created an International database for all living men and women. By submitting a declaration for your birth, you have confirmed that you exist. Currently, the only existing record for you is [a legal fiction which the state has attached to you](#); this means that you fall under their rules.

By recording your birth with the Common Law Court, you now have an option, you can remain under the statutory system and rules or stand under the authority and jurisdiction of the Common Law Court.

There is no charge for recording any information with the Common Law Court.

See also their [Lawful Notice served on 28 April 2019](#) to address the failing in International Law by creating a world-wide system for the identification of the living man and woman.

Article 61 Magna Carta 1215: Dealing with the Police

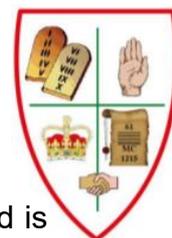
Issuing a **Notice of Lawful Objection** (STEP TWO) will aid you if you are approached by the police regarding any issues which do not breach Common law (i.e. Covid-19 legislation).

You should ask them “have you been informed of my lawful standing by your Chief Constable?”

The Notice you sent asked the Chief Constable if he has any lawful objection so to avoid conflict and breach of the peace with his Constables. A principle within the Notice, is that once served to Chief Constable, everyone under his command is to be made aware of your lawful standing.

So, if a Constable who approaches you is not aware of your lawful standing, in effect the Constable is telling you that his Chief Constable has not informed him he has failed to ‘act in the execution of his duty’ and is therefore committing misfeasance in a public office because he has failed in his duty to the Constable. This presents a conflict of interest for a constable if he pursues against you. Please see your rights at **Appendix B**, [knowledge is power](#). Check out the this short [explanation](#).

In essence, [Police are Corporate entities that rely on you contracting with them \(creating joinder\) to enforce their statutes on you](#), not the Law. They rely on you to give your name/address in order to contract with your legal fiction. When under oath, you break with their acts and statutes and so long as you are not breaching Common Law, which is their proper and lawful job to uphold, you do not have any reason/need to comply.



Article 61 Magna Carta 1215: Council Tax

Council Tax is one of the few taxes which an individual is required to pay in person and is not deducted by his or her employer. It is a Poll Tax that applies to everyone's residence, even if they do not own it.

Seizing castles has always been a bit tricky so for those who wonder what they can do as individuals to resist encroachment on their common law rights, withholding Council Tax (CT) is a lawful option. It is a seizure and holding of property as security for payment of a debt or satisfaction of a claim.

It is also, as we will show below, a legal obligation.

A.61 states that "the whole community of the realm" is expected to support the Barons Committee. This means that individual officials have no authority to issue tax demands in the name of The Queen and will commit the statutory offence of "fraud by misrepresentation" if they try.

The Courts have no authority to deny the subjects rights either. Representatives of The Crown cannot breach the common law maxim that "no man may sit in judgment of his own cause".

The Barons Committee procedure is based on the subject's Common Law right to claim the protection of "duress of circumstances". In other words, he or she, may commit a minor crime to prevent a worse one happening. The only limitations on this defence are; treason or murder, nor does it protect an individual who voluntarily places himself under duress or continues to commit minor offences when it is no longer necessary.

You should not refuse to pay anything. You "conditionally accept" the tax/fines, as set out in STEP THREE and follow through with the follow up process.

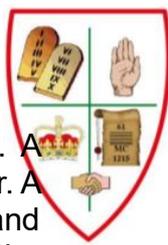
This will be a big step for most people, and it may take some time to work through the implications of your Oath. If it is very difficult not to pay or to get out of unlawful contracts, you can always "pay under duress". Watch this short explanation of [the legal standing of Local Authorities](#).

Remember you are not doing this to be a rebel but to obey the highest law of the land. The constitution has been violated and treason has been committed, this type of action is necessary to seek redress!

Article 61 Magna Carta 1215: Practical Understanding and Tips

There are currently more than 25,000 people in the Commonwealth known to have signed their Oath and re-assert their allegiance to the Constitution, not to a treasonous and unlawful government that continues to defraud the people of the land. The more people that understand this and get under oath, the more progress can be made in bringing the redress for treason at a national level. Every traitor will be personally held to account with the evidence you have (through keeping your own records of your Notices and receipts) and will be used to prosecute them.

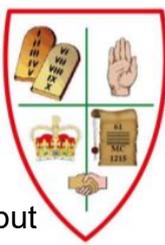
- Transferring allegiance is not treason because oaths of allegiance are sworn to the office, not its holder.



- We stand united in our sovereignty as sovereign peoples not as a freeman. A sovereign is superior in their standing than merely a freeman or baron or whatever. A sovereign man or women means just that - you are a king or queen of your own land (Britain). We are a nation of sovereigns this is what makes us all equal under the common law (constitution) and under God Almighty.
- The Constitutional laws of Britain/Commonwealth protect the common law. The common law is not written down, it is reflected in the constitution. The common law is common sense and therefore it isn't required to be written as it should be in the hearts of us all.
- Acts and statutes created by Parliament are not Common law.
- Common Law simply states that you do not cause harm, loss, injury, commit fraud, or breach of the peace. If, for example, you are driving over the speed limit you would not be in breach of Common law, so long as it doesn't result in damage to any vehicles or property or any other man or woman. If by speeding you cause damage, this would be a breach of common law and you would be liable for damages.
- There is no such thing as victimless crimes in law, there MUST be an injured party but also evidence of that injury and most importantly, there must be criminal intent or there is no crime at all. We the people make mistakes/have accidents and may cause another harm or loss in this way. We are duly obliged to remedy the matter if compensation is due.
- Our law and system of service has been slowly and insidiously changed so that today it is totally reversed. All the traitors who are in POWER should of course be in SERVICE and we are now a nation of slaves by our own tacit consent. Knowledge is power and when the people are afraid of their government there is tyranny, when the government fear the might of the people (and they do) there is equality.
- You should not refuse to pay anything, "conditionally accept" any taxes or fines by sending a **Notice of Conditional Acceptance** then follow through.
- Police SERVICE, National health SERVICE, Her Majesties Court SERVICE, refuse collection SERVICE, water and sewage SERVICE. Our forefathers set up these services for the benefit of us all, we should be paying for the upkeep of said services, not be extorted by these corporations and power hungry psychopaths.
- It is vitally important that you keep records of all your Notices, receipts, and replies. Keep a file of all hard copies as well as keeping everything in a separate folder on your hard drive.

Our duty once we are under Oath is to inform others, encourage and help them to do the same to redress the treason at a national scale.

Take action now to redress the treason and restore our rights and freedoms!



Further Support and Information

This information and process is completely new to most people. It can be overwhelming but hopefully this guide is able to break it down to enable you to begin the process and come under Oath. Please connect with others seeking redress, join the following groups where you can ask questions and find templates, other resources and support:

[Practical Lawful Dissent Canada and Commonwealth](#)
[Practical Lawful Dissent Britons Discussion Forum](#)

If you cannot find the Notices you need, they may still be held in the Files section in this [old group](#) which is no longer taking new members.

There is a [FULL PROCESS Layman's Guide to Practical Lawful Dissent](#) which includes many examples of the process being used.

Here are further websites to check out:

[The Common Law Court](#)
[Enchanted Life Path](#)
[The People's United Community](#)

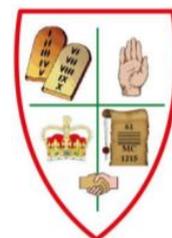


APPENDIX A

Article 61, Magna Carta 1215

The text of Article 61, Magna Carta 1215:

Moreover, since we have granted all these things aforesaid for the sake of God, and for the reform of our kingdom, and the better to still the discord arisen between us and our barons, wishing that these things be enjoyed with a whole and constant stability in perpetuity, we make and grant them the following security: to wit, that the barons are to choose twenty-five barons of the kingdom, whoever they wish, who should with all their strength observe, hold and cause to be observed the peace and liberties which we have granted them, and by this our present charter confirmed, so that if we, or our justiciar, or our bailiffs, or any of our officers shall in any way offend against anyone, or transgress against any of the articles of peace or security, and the offence has been shown to four of the aforesaid twenty-five barons, those four are to go to us, or to our justiciar if we shall be out of the kingdom, setting forth the transgression, and demand that we have it reformed without delay. And if we do not have the transgression rectified, or, if we are out of the kingdom, our justiciar has not done so, within the space of forty days, counting from the time it was shown to us, or to our justiciar if we were out of the kingdom, the four barons aforesaid are to refer the case to the rest of the twenty-five barons, and those twenty-five barons and the commune of the whole land will distrain and afflict us by every means possible, by taking castles, lands and possessions and in any other ways they can, until it is rectified in accordance with their judgment, albeit sparing our own person and the persons of our queen and children. And once the matter has been redressed let them submit to our authority as they did before. And whosoever of the land so wishes is to swear that as to executing all the above he will obey the orders of the twenty-five barons aforesaid, and that with them he will afflict us to the best of his ability, and we openly and freely give permission to swear to whoever wishes to do so, and we will never forbid anyone to swear. But all those of the land who are unwilling to swear individually and voluntarily to the twenty-five barons, to distrain and afflict us with them, we will make them swear by our order as aforesaid. And if any of the twenty-five barons dies, or departs from the land, or is prevented in any other way from being able to act as aforesaid, the remainder of the twenty-five are to choose another man in his place, as they see fit, who will be sworn in like manner as the rest. Moreover in everything which shall be entrusted to the twenty-five barons to carry out, if perchance the twenty-five are present and disagree among themselves over anything, or if any of them, being summoned, will not or cannot attend, what the majority of those who are present shall provide or instruct is to be deemed as determined and binding, as if all twenty-five had agreed to it. And the aforesaid twenty-five will swear that they will faithfully comply with all the aforesaid and cause it to be upheld to the best of their ability. And we will seek to obtain nothing from anyone, in our own person or through someone else, whereby any of these grants or liberties may be revoked or diminished, and if any such thing be obtained, let it be void and invalid, and we will never make use of it, in our own person or through someone else.



APPENDIX B

- ❖ We affirm our innate capacity for self-governance and each take responsibility for ourselves and our actions;
- ❖ We acknowledge that unalienable natural rights should be protected by the rule of true common law, insofar as such protection does not interfere with said rights;
- ❖ We declare that every man and woman is unalienably endowed with the natural right to think, say or do anything they choose, howsoever they choose, provided they do not cause harm to another man or woman; as well as to refuse to think, say or do anything they choose; and to receive remedy for every trespass against this right on proof of lawful claim; and for the avoidance of doubt declare this singular right to explicitly include the following natural rights:
 - ✓ Right to life, liberty, privacy and silence;
 - ✓ Right to live freely in peace without let, hindrance or charge;
 - ✓ Right to use and enjoy any and all property, held in peaceful possession, without charge or levy;
 - ✓ Right to experience freedom from coercion;
 - ✓ Right to determine one's own identity, and to refuse the dilution of one's individuality;
 - ✓ Right to free assembly and expression;
 - ✓ Right to deny or revoke one's consent to be governed or regulated;
 - ✓ Right to have free and unrestricted use and enjoyment of a parcel of land;
 - ✓ Right to be recognised as a man or woman, before the law;
 - ✓ Right to exercise one's liberties intact until presented with a sealed writ issued by a rightful authority, on behalf of a man or woman, alleging breaches of natural law.
 - ✓ Right to be presumed innocent of allegations until proven otherwise before a jury of one's peers;
 - ✓ Right to experience fair, just and equitable proceedings and equal protection under the law;
 - ✓ Right to refuse to be bound by an unlawful, illegitimate or inequitable judgment, order, warrant, directive and/or ruling of a de facto court;
 - ✓ Right to use all necessary and reasonable measures to safeguard the security of oneself, one's kin and one's interests, including the appointment and authorisation of defenders of the peace in any community;
 - ✓ Right of superior guardianship, from the date of conception, over one's offspring;
 - ✓ Right as a child to expect loving guardians;
 - ✓ Right to educate one's children in any way one deems to be beneficial for their physical, intellectual, emotional and spiritual development, free from supervision, intervention or inspection;
 - ✓ Right to refuse any bodily interferences, restraints or impositions (medical or otherwise);
 - ✓ Right to cultivate, harvest, store, trade, barter and/or use for one's own purposes, any and all organic substances which will grow or form naturally upon the Earth;
 - ✓ Right of full freedom of movement to and from any place on the Earth, including but not limited to the right to cross international borders, through port or otherwise, and to return to the land of one's physical birth without let, hindrance, molestation or charge;
 - ✓ Right to practice and revitalise one's cultural traditions and customs, and to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of one's cultures;
 - ✓ Right to refuse to exercise any of these rights

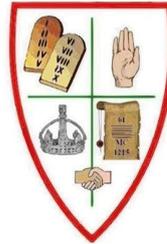
APPENDIX C



I Must Caution You ! Whereas
I Stand Under Article 61 of Magna Carta 1215.
Which was Invoked in March 2001
According to Constitutional Protocols.
Any attempt to enforce Unlawful Acts, Statutes or
Legislative Laws on myself will be taken as an
Act of High Treason, for which, you will stand trial
before a Jury of the People, and which still carries
the Gallows

I urge you to consider Nuremberg.
"I was just doing my job" Is No Defence
as Evidenced at those Trials.
Ignorance of the Law is No Excuse...Maxim in Law.
Anything you say or any action taken by you
against myself will be used before the Jury.
To Deny Constitutional Law is Sedition at
Common Law and carries Full Asset Stripping
and Life in Prison. Do You Understand ?

Practical Lawful Dissent



Article 61