

CLEARFIELD TRUST CO. VS. U.S. 318 U.S. 363-371 (1942) - This case explains what is now known as:

****THE CLEARFIELD DOCTRINE****

"Governments descend to the level of a mere private corporation, and take on the characteristics of a mere private citizen. (Where private corporate [FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES] commercial paper and securities is concerned) For purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as entities entirely separate from government." Bank of US vs Planters Bank, 9 Weaton (22 US) 904 6 L.E.D. 24.

"When government enter the world commerce, they are subject to the same burdens as any private firm or corporation." United States vs Burr, 309 U.S. 242.

Patriotic Americans Take Notice!

The Clearfield Trust Co. vs. United States, 318 U.S. 363 is a 1942 case, and therefore important to patriotic Americans, because it is a public policy decision, following after the changes in the legal system in 1938 by the Erie R.R. vs. Tompkins case, where earlier decisions of the Supreme Court based upon public law, are not honored in Court of Legislative nature, created to administer the bankruptcy of the nation in behalf of the corporate government's creditors. The use of private commercial paper (debt currency or Federal Reserve Notes) removes the sovereignty status of governments of We, The People, and reduces them to an "entity", rather than a government, and like any corporation or person, an entity cannot compel performance on its corporate statutes or corporation rules unless it, like any other corporation rules unless it, like any other corporation, is the "holder-in-due-course" of some contract or commercial agreement between it, and the one who demands for performance are made, and is willing to produce said document, and to enter same into evidence before trying to enforce its demands (called statutes).

The following is from a letter sent to friend, but contained therein may be information of interest to all Americans!

Dear Friend:

Your calling my attention to the exceedingly broad definition of the term: "Person" in our latest issue of Black's 6th Law Dictionary is appreciated, because, with that awareness, we now realize the need to pin our "wolf" adversary down in every legal situation as to his precise meaning whenever he uses that term, or reads that term in some statute that, he asserts, is directed to include us in its demands or in its limitations upon our freedom.

We will all be presumed to be U.S. citizens (1) by the bureaucrats employed in the administration of our corporate nation's bankruptcy, unless, we might remain outside of the "pledge" made by the administrators of the respective state governments (acting in the corporate capacity), wherein they, without power of attorney from anyone, pledged the life, labor and property of their citizenry as SURETY for the debt obligations of the Legislative Democracy created by Article I Section *, Clause 17 of our National Constitution. Without offering the alert citizenry of remedy from consequences of the "Administrative Presumption" that the citizenry would be behind the State Administrators in the above pledge, those administrators could be charged with "fraud." So, to cover their back end from such charges from the handful of alert "sui juris" sovereigns, who might object to having their life, labor and property pledged as "surety" for an equitable debt obligation in private commercial paper which Congress could borrow in the name of the United states, which that "entity", created by Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 calls itself, as distinct from the Union of states now referred as 'America', and the citizenry thereof as "American" rather than as "United states Citizen", the State Administrators offered a remedy, which is now in Code from and accepted by all State governments acting in their corporate capacity, to those who wish to exercise it. That remedy is in the Uniform Commercial Code at Article I, section 207, and, to those exercising said remedy, Article I, Section 103.6 guarantees their former sui juris status under the common Law, even though they are forced to make private commercial debt paper the medium of exchange for each of a lawful medium in substance of gold or silver coin.

[NOTE: Article 1-207 has been changed to Article 1-308]

I believe the above paragraph explains why one who has exercised the remedy in the U.S.S. Code does not have his former status compromised through his forced exchanges in debt instruments, also known as 'The Uniform Doctrine of Commercial Notes' (i.e. federal reserve notes!).

(1) California Gov. C. Section 243,

United States citizens: A citizen of the United States who is not a citizen of the State, has the same rights and duties as a citizen of the State not an elector. [Stats 1943, c 134, p. 902, Section 273,]

Source; A Friend, otherwise-unknown. Published in ----- 1997 issue of the American's Bulletin c/o P.O. Box 3096, Central Point, Oregon state [97502]. Permission granted to copy, post or use as handouts or a 'flyer' for educational purposes so long as it appears in its entirety including this postscript.

Supporting References:

AntiCorruptionSociety.com; Source Documents: *Articles of Incorporation of UNITED STATES CORPORATION COMPANY*

AntiCorruptionSociety.com; home page; *The Great American Adventure* by Judge Dale, retired. Excerpts:

Corporations are not and can never be SOVEREIGN. They are not real, they are a fiction and only exist on paper.

Therefore, all laws created by these government corporations are private corporate regulations called public law, statutes, codes and ordinances to conceal their true nature. Do the Judge and your lawyer know about this? You bet they do!

Since these government bodies are not SOVEREIGN, they cannot promulgate or enforce CRIMINAL LAWS; they can only create and enforce CIVIL LAWS, which are duty bound to comply with the LAW of CONTRACTS. The Law of Contracts requires signed written agreements and complete transparency! Did you ever agree to be arrested and tried under any of their corporate statutes? For that matter, did you ever agree to contract with them by agreeing to be sued for violating their corporate regulations?

Enforcement of these corporate statutes by local, state and federal law enforcement officers are unlawful actions being committed against the SOVEREIGN public and these officers can be held personally liable for their actions.

AntiCorruptionSociety.com; home page; *Our Government is Just Another Corporation*