

## Free Men and Women versus Person

Online version:



### Table of contents

<b>Part I: Definitions.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>GOD.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Superpositive law.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Positive law.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Natural law.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Constitutional law.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Man.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Woman.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Person.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Germany.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>FRG.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<b>Part II: Explanations.....</b>	<b>3</b>
1. <i>Legal basis.....</i>	<i>3</i>
a) <i>Superpositive law (natural law).....</i>	<i>3</i>
b) <i>Positive law (constitutional law).....</i>	<i>3</i>
c) <i>Switch from superpositive law to positive law.....</i>	<i>3</i>
d) <i>What are persons at all?.....</i>	<i>4</i>
2. <i>Why men and women do not always identify themselves.....</i>	<i>4</i>
a) <i>Because they don't have to.....</i>	<i>4</i>
b) <i>Because the wrong questions are asked.....</i>	<i>4</i>
c) <i>Because the Federal Republic of Germany issues false documents.....</i>	<i>4</i>
d) <i>Because the FRG violates the Convention on Nationality.....</i>	<i>6</i>
e) <i>Because people who behave correctly are politically persecuted.....</i>	<i>6</i>
3. <i>Alternative identity documents.....</i>	<i>7</i>
a) <i>Extract from the birth register.....</i>	<i>7</i>

b) Own identity card.....	7
c) Driving licence.....	7
d) Passport.....	7
<b>Part III: Summary.....</b>	<b>8</b>

## Part I: Definitions

### ***GOD***

The GOD revealed in the Bible (YHWH).

### ***Superpositive law***

The law given by GOD, laid down in the Bible, which cannot be changed by man.

### ***Positive law***

Man-made, changeable law. It is subordinate to the superpositive law.

### ***Natural law***

Is identical with the superpositive law and represents the highest legal norm on earth.

### ***Constitutional law***

Is identical with positive law and includes all legal norms laid down by humans but which can be changed, such as the Basic Law, the Police Code, the Criminal Code or the Code of Criminal Procedure.

### ***Man***

Free, sovereign, human being of male gender, subject to superpositive law.

### ***Woman***

Free, sovereign, human being of female gender, subject to superpositive law.

### ***Person***

Unless otherwise stated, this refers to a natural person (=human being) who is subject to positive law.

### ***Germany***

The state "Deutsches Reich" (German Empire) based on international law as it existed on 31 December 1937 (see [SHAEF Military Law](#) of 18 September 1944 No. 52 Article VII letter e).

The state was founded in 1871 as a monarchy. The last monarch, Friedrich Wilhelm Albert Viktor of Prussia, was involuntarily sent into exile on November 9, 1918, which is why since that time there has been no government capable of acting, but only administrations working according to private or commercial law.

## ***FRG***

The administrative institution „Federal Republic of Germany“ installed under occupation law by the Allies in 1949. The FRG is not a state in the sense of international law, but only simulates a state.

For this reason, there are only employees and no officials in the FRG. No one who claims to be an official in the FRG can prove this status with an appropriate document.

## **Part II: Explanations**

### ***1. Legal basis***

#### **a) Superpositive law (natural law)**

Every living man and woman, from conception, has the rights to life ([Exodus 20:13](#)), liberty ([Exodus 21:16](#)), bodily integrity ([Exodus 21:12,18-19](#)) and property ([Exodus 20:15](#); [Exodus 22:1](#)), given by GOD.

These rights apply anywhere in the world at all times. and are lost only by those who violate them ([Leviticus 24:20](#)).

#### **b) Positive law (constitutional law)**

Positive law was invented by people, is subordinate to superpositive law and applies to persons, be they legal persons (e. g. companies) or natural persons (=humans).

Anyone who has violated his rights given by GOD can be treated according to positive law. Likewise, everyone can be treated according to positive law who wants this voluntarily, be it aware of it or out of habit.

**In order to force a free, sovereign man against his will under positive law, two or three witnesses must confirm that he has violated GOD-given rights (see [Numbers 35:30](#); [Deuteronomy 17:6](#); [Deuteronomy 19:15](#); [Matthew 18:16](#); [1 Timothy 5:19](#); [Hebrews 10:28](#)).**

#### **c) Switch from superpositive law to positive law**

A free man or woman legally becomes a person when he or she agrees to be treated as such. Since police officers are already moving to the level of positive law by wearing their uniforms or by practising their profession, they are consequently also responsible for persons only and not for free men and women.

For example, if a police officer addresses a free man, the police officer assumes that the free man agrees to be treated as a person. If the free man does not contradict this and does not make it clear that there is no person in front of the policeman, but a free man, he tacitly renounces the superpositive law given to him by GOD and submits to positive law.

If he now refuses as a person to follow the instructions of police officers, he may be guilty of administrative or criminal offenses. This applies, for example, in the event that he can be treated as a person, but does not give the data of his person.

## d) What are persons at all?

Persons are legal fictions, i.e. records in electronic or written form. After the birth, a notification is made to the registry office and a person is created in the form of a birth certificate.

**Until this is done, no person exists for the free man or woman in the system.**

Obviously there are no persons who are addressed only by a given name, but always by a first name and a surname, which is why it is characteristic of free men and women that they have only a given name.

With the help of the birth certificate, the free man can later apply for identity cards or passports and open a bank account, obtain a driving licence or take up a job, etc.

**However, it is always subject to the free will of the living man whether he wants to do this or not.**

**No one can force him to use his person. Otherwise there would be no free men and women under superpositive law on earth, but only slaves under positive law.**

## 2. Why men and women do not always identify themselves

The following are some of the reasons why men and women do not leave superpositive law and switch to positive law during police checks.

However, if they were involved in a road accident, they would voluntarily disclose their personal data in order to facilitate the settlement of claims, especially if the man or woman caused the accident.

### a) Because they don't have to.

As a free, sovereign man, or free sovereign woman, it is their decision alone whether or not to provide their personal data. No one has the right to force them to do so.

### b) Because the wrong questions are asked

If someone asks, „*Are you John Doe?*“, the answer can always be „*no*“, because „*John Doe*“ is a person, i.e. a fiction, which exists only on paper or in an electronically stored form (see Part II 1d).

On the other hand, the question „*Do you have a person?*“ could be answered with a clear „*yes*“, since normally every man or woman is undoubtedly in possession of a birth certificate representing his or her person.

### c) Because the Federal Republic of Germany issues false documents

Two documents are issued by the FRG to establish identity:

1. Identity card (does not contain gender information)
2. Passport (does contain gender information)

In the associated laws, it is required that, among other things, the family name and nationality of the holder be stated.

Furthermore, a passport may only be issued to Germans who are in possession of German citizenship (see [Passport Act \(PassG\)](#) Section 1 (4)).

Neither in the identity card nor in the passport is a family name and nationality stated. In both documents, there is only „name“ and under „nationality“ the adjective „deutsch“ („german“, not „Germany“).

The indication of a nationality to a state is, however, represented by a noun or a corresponding standardized abbreviation\*.

\* see [Doc 9303 Machine Readable Travel Documents Part 3: Specifications Common to all MRTDs](#), 5. Codes for nationality, place of birth, location of issuing state/authority and other purposes, Part A - Letter Codes.

In foreign documents this is correctly done by e. g. „FRA“, which stands for „France“ (see [ISO 3166-1](#)). The ISO code for the state „Germany“ is „DEU“. Since there is no corresponding ISO code for the „Federal Republic of Germany“, which is named as the issuer in all documents, it uses the abbreviation „D“ and defines this as „Bundesrepublik Deutschland“\* („Federal Republic Germany“ with a missing „of“) or „deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit“ („German nationality“) see [Act on Identity Cards \(PAuswG\)](#), Section 5 Models; stored data, paragraph 4 points 1a and 5).

\* only in the original „[Personalausweisgesetz \(PAuswG\)](#)“, not in the translated version.

The Ministry of the Interior, Digitalisation and Migration of Baden-Württemberg declared in 2017:

***„The citizenship certificate is the only document that bindingly establishes the existence of German citizenship in all matters for which it is legally relevant ([Section 30 Nationality Act](#)).***

***The German passport and identity card are not proof of German nationality, they only establish a presumption that the holder has German nationality.***

Source: [German Parliament Printed Paper 19/3516 of 23 July 2018](#)

Because citizenship is not included in the mentioned documents, false documents are issued. In the case of the passport, it is also illegally issued to persons whose nationality has never been bindingly established.

The „deutsch“ in the documents of the FRG is due to the fact that the Federal Republic of Germany is an administrative organization installed under the right of occupation and not a state. It merely administers the state „Germany“ and no longer has the authority to do so since 2006 at the latest (see Articles 14, 49 and 67 of the [Federal Law Gazette 2006 Part I No 18, issued in Bonn on 24 April 2006](#)).

However, we (presumed) Germans have been made believable for decades that the Federal Republic of Germany would replace the state Germany, that we would be citizens of a sovereign constitutional state, and that everything would be fair with us.

Because the FRG is not a state, „Bundesrepublik Deutschland“ or the abbreviation „D“ cannot be indicated under „nationality“ in the visual inspection zone (VIZ). So that this serious difference between the „Federal Republic of Germany“ and the state „Germany“ is not so easily noticed, persons who belong to the state „Germany“ are nevertheless not given „Deutschland“ (Germany) or „DEU“, but only the adjective „deutsch“ (german) as value for „nationality“ in the VIZ.

In order to issue correct documents, it would first be necessary to establish the nationality of the applicant when applying for an identity card or a passport. However, this is not being done. Instead, one relies on assumptions and entries in the register.

Alternatively, the words "unknown" or "not established" could be correctly entered under "nationality" in order to avoid issuing false documents, but this is not done either, because otherwise the fraud would also be noticed by people who are unfamiliar with this topic and who have never questioned the "deutsch" in their documents (see also [Legal status identity card](#)).

#### **d) Because the FRG violates the Convention on Nationality**

Many institutions in the Federal Republic of Germany refuse to issue a nationality certificate unless the presumed nationality is in doubt by any public authority. This is, among other things, a violation of Article 10 of Chapter IV of the [European Convention on Nationality from 1997](#):

*„Each State Party shall ensure that applications relating to the acquisition, retention, loss, recovery or certification of its nationality be processed within a reasonable time.“*

By refusing to process applications, persons who can prove their ancestry before 1914 are arbitrarily detained in the jurisdiction of the Federal Republic of Germany and thus do not enjoy the rights they are entitled to as citizens of Germany.

#### **e) Because people who behave correctly are politically persecuted**

According to the [Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany](#), Article 3 (3) prohibits any other treatment based on political opinions:

*„(1) All persons shall be equal before the law.“*

*„(3) No person shall be favoured or disfavoured because of sex, parentage, race, language, homeland and origin, faith or religious or **political opinions**.  
No person shall be disfavoured because of disability.“*

However, anyone who does not submit to political propaganda that the Federal Republic of Germany is a sovereign constitutional state and dares to demand that the institutions of the Federal Republic of Germany abide by their own laws is subject to political persecution.

This goes so far that the mere application for a citizenship certificate can lead to the applicant being denounced as an alleged "Reichsbürger", which have not existed since [20 September 1945](#) (note: every politician and actually every voter needs this document).

Even alleged judges are not afraid to participate in this [slander](#) and [incitement](#) to the people. For this and other reasons „judgments“ do not contain the first names of the judges who participated in it, but only surnames and you do not receive handwritten signatures. Sometimes there are no more signatures at all, because more and more people know that things are not correct in the Federal Republic of Germany and the people who deceive us are more and more afraid that they are held responsible for their crimes.

The problem with signatures extends to all areas of administrative employees within the FRG. With extremely rare exceptions, there are hardly any correctly signed documents in the FRG. Almost always, the first name of the issuer is missing, responsibility is passed on to an unnamed person with the addition of „On behalf“, and the „signature“ usually consists only of lines or paraphsis, but no writing, [as required by the Federal Supreme Court](#).

### ***3. Alternative identity documents***

Due to the fact that the use of false documents is punishable (see sections [271](#) and [276](#) of the German Criminal Code), men and women may, if necessary, use the following alternatives.

#### **a) Extract from the birth register**

Extract from the birth register with a photograph and signature, notarized and optionally provided with a Hague Apostille.

#### **b) Own identity card**

Since the aforementioned document is unwieldy due to its size and scope, alternatively an ID card in the form of a [plastic card](#) in accordance with Doc 9303 Machine Readable Travel Documents of the IAOC.

#### **c) Driving licence**

Although this is not an official identification document, it should normally be acknowledged by police officers as proof of a person's data.

#### **d) Passport**

As already shown in Part II 2c, the passport is a false document. However, if a man or a woman wants to travel, for example, to a non-European country, or open a bank account, etc., he or she is dependent on the use of this document, because the previously mentioned possibilities are usually not suitable for this due to lack of acceptance.

If a man or woman uses a German passport, this is done out of self-defence, without acknowledging any legal obligation. The use of a false document is not punishable in this case because it is covered by [section 34 of the German Criminal Code](#).

*„Whoever, when faced with a present danger to life, limb, liberty, honour, property or another legal interest which cannot otherwise be averted, commits an act to avert the danger from themselves or another is not deemed to act unlawfully if, upon weighing the conflicting*

*interests, in particular the affected legal interests and the degree of the danger facing them, the protected interest substantially outweighs the one interfered with. However, this only applies to the extent that the act committed is an adequate means to avert the danger.“*

## Part III: Summary

Finally, the content of this information leaflet in key points:

- ➔ Natural law (= superpositive law) takes precedence over constitutional law (= positive law)
- ➔ Free men and women are subject to superpositive law and lose their freedom or sovereignty only if they have violated their GOD-given rights and there are at least two or three witnesses.
- ➔ Free men and women who have not violated their GOD-given rights are not subject to any regulations of positive law (e.g. compulsory masking/vaccination etc.).
- ➔ Other free men or women, and certainly not persons subject to a subordinate legal system, have the right to interfere in any way with GOD-given rights.
- ➔ A fine or unlawful arrest or even a conviction would be ineffective, because it would not change the legal facts. Men and women are free to decide at any time whether and to whom they disclose their personal data.
- ➔ If, despite this information, you insist on a confirmation of identity, you personally, your department or the state you are working for, must pay compensation for the violation of sovereignty and freedom as follows:

Recording for identification purposes	50 Ounces of fine gold / case
Deprivation of liberty / vehicle fixing:	1/2 Ounce of fine gold / 15 minutes
Assault / Fine / Seizure etc.:	30 Ounces of fine gold / case
Disregard of a declaration of intent:	150 Ounces of fine gold / case