

Definitions One needs to Comprehend

- **Ambassador**: in international law, a public officer, clothed with high diplomatic powers, commissioned by a sovereign prince or state to transact the international business of his government at the court of the country to which he is sent- black's law 4th edition
- **Amnesty**: Amnesty is the abolition and forgetfulness of the offense. -black's law 4th edition
- **Body Politic**: State or nation or public association- black's law 4th edition
- **Coalition**: a temporary alliance of district parties, persons, or states for joint action – Merriam-Webster's dictionary
- **Community**: Neighborhood; vicinity, synonymous with locality. *Conley v. Valley Motor Transit Co., C.C.A.Ohio, 139 F.2d 692, 693*. People who reside in a locality in more or less proximity. *State ex inf. Thompson ex rel. Kennepe v. Scott, 304 Mo. 664, 264 S.W. 369, 370*. A society or body of people **living** in the same place, under the same laws and regulations, who have **common rights, privileges, or interests**. *In re Huss, 126 N.Y. 537, 27 N.E. 784, 12 L.R.A. 620; Sacred Heart Academy of Galveston v. Karsch, 122 S.W.2d 416, 417, 173 Tenn. 618*.
- **Covenant**: an agreement between two or more parties, reduced to writing and executed by a sealing and delivery thereof, whereby some of the parties named therein engage, or one of them engages, with the other, or others, or some of them, therein also named, that some act hath or hath not already been done, or for the performance or non-performance of some specified duty- black's law 4th edition.
- **De facto**: In fact, indeed, actually. This phrase is used to characterize an officer, a government, a past action, or a state of affairs which must be accepted for all practical purposes, but is illegal or illegitimate. In this sense it is the contrary of **de jure, which means rightful, legitimate, just, or constitutional**. Thus, an officer, king, or government *de facto* is one who is in actual possession of the office or supreme power, but by usurpation, or without lawful title; while an officer, king, or governor **de jure is one who has just claim and rightful title to the office or power**, but has never had plenary possession of it, or is not in actual possession. 4 Bl. Comm. 77, 78. *MacLeod v. United States, 229 U.S. 416, 33 S.Ct. 955, 57 L.Ed. 1260; Wheatley v. Consolidated Lumber Co., 167 Cal. 441, 139 P. 1057, 1059*. So, a wife *de facto* is one whose marriage is voidable by decree, as distinguished from a wife *de jure*, or lawful wife. 4 Kent, Comm. 36. But the term is also frequently used independently of any distinction from *de jure*; thus, a blockade *de facto* is a blockade which is actually maintained, as distinguished from a mere paper blockade. 1 Kent, 44. As to *de facto* "Corporation," "Court," "Domicile," "Government," and "Officer," see those titles.
- **De jure**: Of right; legitimate; lawful; by right and just title. In this sense it is the contrary of *de facto*, (which see.) It may also be contrasted with *de gratia*, in which case it means "**as a matter of right**," as *de gratia* means "by grace or favor." Again, it may be contrasted with *de cequitate*; here meaning "by law," as the latter means "**by equity**." See Government.
- **Diplomatic 'agent'**: In international law. A general name for all classes of people charged with the negotiation, transaction, or superintendence of the diplomatic business of one nation at the court of another. *See Rev.St.U.S. §1674 (22 USCA §§ 40, 51)*. A person employed by a sovereign to manage his private affairs, or those of his subjects in his name, at the court of a foreign government. *Wolff, Inst. Nat. § 1237*

- **District of Columbia:** A territory situated on the Potomac river, and being the seat of government of the United States. It was originally ten miles square and was composed of portions of Maryland and Virginia ceded by those states to the United States; but in 1846 the tract coming from Virginia was retroceded. Legally it is neither a state nor a territory, but is **made subject**, by the constitution, to the exclusive jurisdiction of congress. *Blacks Law 4th*.
- **Intent:** ‘intent’ expresses mental action at its most advanced point, or as it actually accompanies and outward, corporal [of or involving the body] **act which has bene determined on**. Intent shows the presence of will in the act which consummates a crime. It is the exercise of intelligent will, the mind being fully aware of the nature and consequences of the act, which is about to be done, and with such knowledge, and with full liberty of action, willing and electing to do it. Black’s law 4 edition “*emphasis added*”
- **Member:** One of the persons [people] constituting a family, *Grant v. Louisiana Sawmill Co.*, 6 La.App. 673, 675; a partnership, association, corporation, guild, etc. *In re Sixth Ward Building & Loan Ass’n of Newark*, 134 N.J.Eq. 98, 34 A.2d 292, 294. “*emphasis added*”
- **Motor Vehicle:** the term ‘motor vehicle’ means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation or passengers, passengers, passengers and property, or property, or cargo. 18 USC §31. ‘Used for commercial purposes’: the term ‘used for commercial purposes’ means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit.
- **Motor Carrier:** refers to an individual or company that transports property or property by any means of conveyance, with or without compensation. The Motor Carrier Act of 1980 deregulated the trucking industry in the United States.
- **Nation:** ‘an independent body of politic: a society of men united together for the purpose of promoting their mutual safety and advantage by the joint efforts of their combined strength. In every combination of men who govern themselves independently of all others will not be considered a nation. A body of pirates, for example, who govern themselves, are not a nation. To constitute a nation, another ingredient is required. The body thus formed must respect other nations in general, and each of their members in particular. Such a society has her affairs and her interests; she deliberates and takes resolutions in common, thus becoming a moral person, who possesses an understanding and will be peculiar to herself and is susceptible to obligations and rights.’ *Vattel, Prelim. III, 2; 5 Pet (U.S)5 2. See 1 Idaho (N.S.)612*
- **Obligation:** the binding power of a vow, promise, oath, or contract, or of law, civil, political, or moral, independent of a promise; that which constitute legal or moral duty, and which renders a person liable to coercion and punishment for neglecting it. – black’s law 4th edition
- **Peace:** the tranquility enjoyed by political society, internally by the good order which reigns among its members, and extremally by the good understanding it has withal tother nations. Applied to the internal regulations of a nation, peace imports, in a technical sense, not merely a state of repose and security as opposed to one of silence or warfare, but likewise a state of public order and decorum-black’s law 4th edition
- **Power:** Authority to do any act which the grantor might himself lawfully perform- black’s law 4th edition

- **Rural Free Delivery**: Rural Free Delivery (RFD), since 1906 officially rural delivery, is a program of the United States Post Office Department to deliver mail directly to rural destinations. The program began in the late 19th century. Before that, people living in rural areas had to pick up mail themselves at sometimes distant post offices or pay private carriers for delivery. One can register as Rural Free Delivery.
- **Society**: an association or company of people (generally unincorporated) united together by mutual consent, in order to deliberate, determine, and act jointly for some common purpose in a wider sense, the community or public; the people in general. Black's law 4th edition [emphasis added]
- **Sovereign Nation and Sovereignty**: A sovereign nation is a state that has the highest authority over its own territory and people, without foreign interference. Sovereignty is a key concept in international laws and relations, as it fines the rights and duties of states. There are currently 193 sovereigns state that are members of the United Nations, and two observer states: the Vatican city and Palestine. Some states are not fully sovereign, but have a special relationship with another state, such as the associated state of the (*corporate*) U.S. or the dependencies of the UK.
- **Sovereign Citizen**: they do not exist.
- **state**: in its larges sense, a "state" is a body politic or a society of men. -black's law 6th edition
- **Subject**: One that owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws. The natives of Great Britain are *subjects* of the British government. Men in free governments are subjects as well as *citizens*; as citizens they enjoy rights and franchises; as subjects they are bound to obey the laws. Webster. The term is little used, in this sense, in countries enjoying a republican form of government. The Pizarro, 2 Wheat. 245, 4 L. Ed. 226; Swiss Nat. Ins. Co. v. Miller, 267 U.S. 42, 45 S. Ct. 213, 214, 69 L. Ed. 504.
- **Traveler**: One who passes from place to place, whether for pleasure, instruction, business, or health. *Lockett v. State*, 47 Ala. 45; 10 C.B.N.S. 429.
- **Traveller**: is a person who travels, especially habitually. A person who does not live in one place but travels around, especially part of a group. A member of the travelling community. (Cambridge Dictionary)
- **Understand**: comprehending, clarity of operation. Enjoyment of the clarity that comes with the addressing and eliminating of a confusion of mystery – quote from THE AMNESTY COALITION
- **Will**: Wish; desire; pleasure; inclination; choice; the faculty of conscious, and especially of deliberate, action- black's law 4th edition