

**“Agenda”, of Charles Stewart,
for the Monday-Evening Phone-Conferences,
of the “Wayne County Assembly”,
in the State of Michigan.
2019-May, 19 & 20.**

This document is designed as a very Brief Out-Line of a Course of Step-by-Step Procedures which are intended to be effective in communicating to beginner audiences those “Fundamental Concepts” which are Necessary in order for them to Comprehend & Appreciate each individual’s traditional & well-settled Common-Law & Bible Torah-Law “Duties”, if they are to become Members of fully Sovereign & Responsibly Self-Governing Jural-Society Community.

This is a big project, with a multitude of twists & turns that must be successfully navigated, in order for beginners to come to a complete & workable comprehension of how this entire process was anciently designed to function. The goal here is to impart sufficient knowledge so that students here may successfully prevail in verbal sword-play against corrupted municipal/de-facto public-servants.

But; to dive directly in-to the “meat of the matter”; this author considers my most effective strategy for quickly & efficiently communicating these empowering concepts to beginners, is through citing reputable Definitions of the following Fundamental Words & Phrases:

Constituent Assembly: Group authorized and having the power of framing or amending a constitution.
<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/constituent-assembly.html>

This & other citations of this same powerful phrase, are available in a printable pdf document, here:
<https://constitutionalgov.us/CitationsShort/ConstituentAssemblies.pdf>

Here-under: a few immediately supportive & directly related citations, read as follows:
<https://constitutionalgov.us/Blacks5th.htm>

“Constable: An officer ... (usually elected) whose duties are similar to those of the sheriff, though ... his jurisdiction is smaller. He is to preserve the public peace, execute the process of ... courts, ... attend the sessions of criminal courts, have the custody of juries, and discharge other functions sometimes assigned to him by local law Powers and duties of constables have generally been replaced by sheriffs. In English Law ... there were formerly high, petty, and special constables. In England, the functions of these special constables have been take over by police forces. In Medieval law, high functionary under the French and English kings, the dignity and importance of whose office was second only to that of the monarch. He was in general the leader of the royal armies, and had cognizance of all matters pertaining to war and arms, exercising both civil and military jurisdiction. He was also charged with conservation of the peace of the nation.

Constant: Fixed or invariable, uniform. Continually recurring, regular, steady.

Constat: It is clear or evident; it appears; it is certain, there is no doubt.

Constate: To establish, constitute, or ordain. 'Constituting instruments' of a corporation are its charter, organic law, or the grant of powers to it.

Constituency: The inhabitants of an electoral district.

Constituent: He who gives authority to another to act for him. The term is used as a correlative to

'attorney', to denote one who constitutes another his agent or invests the other with authority to act for him. It is also used in the language of politics as a correlative to 'representative', the constituents of a legislator being those whom he represents and whose interests he is to care for in public affairs; usually the electors of his district.

Constitution: The organic and fundamental law of a nation or state, which may be written or unwritten, establishing the character and conception of its government, laying the basic principles to which its internal life is to be conformed, organizing the government, and regulating, distributing, and limiting the functions of the different departments, and prescribing the extent and manner of the exercise of sovereign powers.

A charter of government deriving its whole authority from the governed. The written instrument agreed upon by the people of the Union or of a particular state, as the absolute rule of action and decision for all departments and officers of the government in respect to points covered by it, which must control until it shall be changed by the authority which established it, and in opposition to which any act or ordinance of any such department or officer is null and void.

In a more general sense, any fundamental or important law or edict; as the Novel Constitutions of Justinian; the Constitutions of Clarendon.

Constitutional Law: (1) That branch of the public law of a nation or state which treats of the organization, powers and frame of government, the distribution of political and governmental authorities and functions, the fundamental principles which are to regulate the relations of government and citizen, and which prescribes generally the plan and method according to which the public affairs of the nation or state are to be administered.

(2) That department of the science of law which treats of constitutions, their establishment, construction, and interpretation, and of the validity of legal enactments as tested by the criterion of conformity to the fundamental law.

(3) A constitutional law is one which is consonant to, and agrees with, the constitution; one which is not in violation of any provision of the constitution of the particular state."

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And to fill-in the larger picture, just a few more powerfully related citations, read as follows:

**Body Politic of Corporate:** A social compact by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. ... Also a term applied to a municipal corporation, school district, county or city. State or nation or public associations . ...

**Political Subdivision:** A division of the state made by proper authorities there of, acting within their constitutional powers, for purpose of carrying out a portion of those functions of state which by long usage and inherent necessities of government have always been regarded as public.

Black's Law Dictionary, 5<sup>th</sup> edition: <https://constitutionalgov.us/Blacks5th.htm>

**Organic Act:** ... A statute by which a municipal corporation is organized and created is its organic act and the limit of its power, so that all acts beyond the scope of the powers there granted are void.

**Organic Law:** The fundamental law, or constitution, of a state or nation, written or unwritten. That law or system of laws or principles which defines and establishes the organization of its government.

**Organization:** Organization includes a corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, or association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity.

**Organize:** To establish or furnish with organs; to systemize; to put into working order; to arrange in order for normal exercise of its appropriate functions.

**Organized County:** A county which has its lawful officers, legal machinery, and means for carrying out the powers and performing the duties pertaining to it as a quasi municipal corporation.

**State:** A people permanently occupying a fixed territory bound together by common-law habits and custom into one body politic, exercising, through the medium of an organized government, independent sovereignty and control over all persons and things within its boundaries, capable of making war and peace and of entering into international relations with other communities of the globe. ... The organization of social life which exercises sovereign power on behalf of the people. ... In its largest sense, state is a body politic or a society of men. ... A body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government. ...

Term may refer to a body politic of a nation (e.g. United States) or to an individual governmental unit of such nation (e.g. California). ... One of the component commonwealths or states of the United States of America. The term is sometimes applied also to governmental agencies authorized by state, such as municipal corporations. ...

The people of a state, in their collective capacity, considered as the party wronged by a criminal deed, the public, as in the title of a cause, The State vs A.B. Term state as used in rules providing when a state may appeal in a criminal case is all inclusive and intended to include not only the state but its political subdivisions, counties and cities. ...

**Commonwealth:** The public or common weal or welfare. ... a republican frame of government, -- one in which the welfare and rights of the entire mass of the people are the main consideration, rather than the privileges of a class or the will of a monarch; or it may designate the body of citizens living under such government.

Sometimes it may denote the corporate entity, or the government, of a jural society (or state) possessing powers of self-government in respect to its immediate concerns, but forming an integral part of a larger government (or nation). ...

Any of the individual States of the United States and the body of people constituting the state or politically organized community, a body politic, hence, a state, especially one constituted by a number of persons united by compact or tacit agreement under one form of government and system of laws.

**Government:** From the Latin gubernaculum. Signifies the instrument, the helm, whereby the ship to which the state was compared, was guided on its course by the gubernator or helmsman, & in that view, the government is but an agency of the state, distinguished as it must be in accurate thought from the scheme & machinery of government. ...

The system of polity in a state; that form of fundamental rules & principles by which a nation or state is governed, or by which individual members of a body politic are to regulate their social actions. ...

The sovereign or supreme power in a state or nation. The machinery by which the sovereign power in a state expresses its will & exercises its functions; or the framework of political institutions, departments, & offices, by means of which the executive, judicial, legislative, & administrative business of the state is carried on. ...

The regulation, restraint, supervision or control which is exercised upon the individual members

of an organized jural society by those invested with authority; or the act of exercising supreme political power or control.

**Republican government:** One in which the powers of sovereignty are vested in the people and are exercised by the people, either directly, or through representatives chosen by the people, to whom those powers are specially delegated.

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**Citations Describing the Nature & Source of All Problems  
in Modern Anglo/American/Israelite Government:**

<https://constitutionalgov.us/CitationsShort/CivilLaw%26CommonLaw-TylersIntroduction-Abbreviated%26Underlined.pdf>

<https://constitutionalgov.us/CitationsShort/CivilLaw%26CommonLaw-TylersIntroduction-FullCleanOriginal.pdf>

The first web-link above is a shorter read, with its high-points emphasized by underlining. The second web-link is to the much longer but full & original text.

Additionally; further citations supportive of the arguments presented above, read as follows:  
<https://constitutionalgov.us/Blacks5th.htm>

**Civil Action:** Action brought to enforce, redress, or protect private rights. In general, all types of actions other than criminal proceedings. N.C. 710, 104 S.E.2d 861, 863. The term includes all actions, both those formerly known as equitable actions & those known as legal actions, or, in other phraseology, both suits in equity and actions at law. ...

**Civil Law:** That body of law which every particular nation, commonwealth, or city has established peculiarly for itself; more properly called municipal law, to distinguish it from the law of nature, and from international law. Laws concerned with civil or private rights and remedies, as contrasted with criminal laws. The system of jurisprudence held and administered in the Roman empire, particularly as set forth in the compilation of Justinian, and his successors, - comprising the Institutes, Code, Digest, and Novels, and collectively denominated the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, - as distinguished from the common law of England and the canon law. ...

**Municipal Corporation:** A legal institution formed by charter from sovereign (i.e. state) power erecting a populous community of prescribed area into a body politic and corporate with corporate name and continuous succession and for the purpose and with the authority of subordinate self-government.

**Municipal Affairs:** ... it has come to include public service activities ... which were once regarded as being of a strictly private nature.

**Municipal Function:** ... functions are those which specially and peculiarly promote the comfort, convenience, safety and happiness of the citizens of the municipality, rather than the welfare of the general public. ...

**Municipality:** ... A body politic created by the incorporation of the people of a prescribed locality invested with subordinate powers of legislation ...

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My proposed “Agenda”, for Monday evening’s conference, is to review the implications for individual empowerment through activists gaining a clear comprehension of the concepts described in these citations.

The next step will be to construct letters, based on these citations; & which individual activists can present to local public-servants; & all of which will lay the ground-work for these learned law activists to lead a small group of at least 10 activists to wrest control from any individual or community of de-facto/municipal office-holders, including city & county commissioners & supervisors, & all municipally franchised judicial-officers who exercise a general jurisdiction. All law-speaking authority will there-by be secured; & all local executive-officers will here-under be obligated to either obey commands which our more responsible leaders issue, or else to resign their positions.

God’s kingdom come, God’s will be done;
up-on this earth, as in the heavens.

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