# Writ of Quo Warranto vs. Affidavit of Truth

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| **Writ of Quo Warranto** | **Affidavit of Truth** |
| 1. The writ is a formal order in writing issued under seal, in the name of the constituent Member of the American Body Sovereign, i.e., King (live man) or Queen (live woman) commanding an officer or other person to whom it is issued to promptly provide the information specified in the writ.  2. The Latin term Quo Warranto means: by what authority or warrant.  3. The writ of quo warranto was a writ of right for the King or Queen against any person or corporation that falsely claims or usurps any office, franchise, liberty, or privilege belonging to the Body Sovereign, to inquire by what authority the person claims their office or franchise, to determine the right to the office or franchise.  4. The writ of quo warranto can be issued against any person or corporation.  5. The writ calls upon the person to show the Court under what authority the person is holding the office or franchise.  6. If the holder has no authority to hold the office or franchise, the person can be ousted from its enjoyment.  7. It is a writ of technical nature issued against a usurper of an office or franchise.  8. The writ lays against any person who has falsely claimed or usurped an office, franchise or liberty, to inquire by what authority he supported his or her claim, in order that the right to the office or franchise might be determined.  9. We have the authority as a sovereign body to challenge any person claiming right to a public office whether or not our fundamental or any legal right is infringed. | 1. An affidavit must be notarized, signed in the presence of witnesses, and the affiant must swear that the facts contained in it are true, correct.  2. You must understand all of the information contained in the affidavit prior to signing it.  3. Once the affidavit is witnessed and attested to by a notary public or other official, it holds the force of law and binds the individual to the truthfulness of the information that they have provided.  4. The affidavit is a legal document that is very similar to a witness’s sworn testimony in a court of law.  5. The affidavit the same as a witness in a trial that must swear that what they are about to say is true and correct under penalty of perjury.  6. An affidavit carries the same penalty of perjury, only it is used to attest to things outside of the courtroom.  7. An affidavit is only valid when made voluntarily and without coercion.  8. The person making the sworn statement is referred to as the “affiant”.  9. When you sign the affidavit the affiant is asserting that the information is true and that they have personal knowledge of the facts contained in the affidavit.  10. The affidavit also is stating that they are competent to testify about the information provided if called into a court.  11. The affidavit is considered a legal document. |
| **Pros:**  1. We are the King or Queen of our own dominion.  2. The writ is used to make public officials answer for their crimes.  3. The People known as the sovereign body are above governments and we have the right to make government officials answers for their illegal laws and trespasses against the People.  4. The writ clearly states under what authority is the sovereign’s Court is acting under.  5. The writ gives the People the right to challenge government officials and question them about the law, statutes and codes they have enacted that are against the people.  6. The writ is the perfect way to make government official accountable for the crimes they have committed.  7. This is a constitutional Remedy [see: Ninth and Tenth Amendments] provided to all the American People that are powerful orders with immediate effects.  8. The Writ jurisdictions, which are conferred by the Constitution through the prerogative Powers and plenary Authority of the People and are discretionary in nature and yet they are unbounded in its limits.  **Cons:**  1. If not based on sound principles and rules and based on whims, fancies or humor then the decision is considered arbitrary and is not taken in accordance with the rule of law. | **Pros:**  1. Anyone can write an affidavit of truth as long as they do not put in their personal opinions in the affidavit.  2. Only if you have firsthand knowledge of the events that took place, the affidavit is a sworn statement to these events.  3. The affidavit of truth can be used in court so you do not have to appear to give a sworn testament to the events that took place.  **Cons:**  1. If you do not have firsthand knowledge or witness the events and issues an affidavit of truth you will be brought up on perjury charges.  2. If you copy an affidavit of trust from another person and swear to these events you are committing perjury.  3. Affidavits at trial are hearsay, and not admissible as evidence, if the witness is not present to be cross examined. |