

Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

All rights, in one way or another, pertain to Life, Liberty or the pursuit of Happiness and are therefore, all unalienable.

Merriam Webster: Unalienable: "impossible to take away or give up," Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition: "incapable of being alienated, that is, sold and transferred." Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1856 Edition: "The state of a thing or right which cannot be sold. The natural rights of life and liberty are unalienable."

Black's Law Dictionary: Alienate: "To convey; to transfer the title to property."

Black's Law Dictionary: Alienable: "Proper to be the subject of alienation or transfer."

Black's Law Dictionary: Lien: A qualified right of property which a creditor has in or over specific property of his debtor, as security for the debt or charge or for performance of some act.

Online Etymology Dictionary (etymonline.com): "right to hold property of another until debt is paid," 1530s, from French lien "a band or tie" (12c.), from Latin ligamen "bond," from ligare "to bind, tie" (from PIE root *leig- "to tie, bind"). The word was in Middle English in the literal sense "a bond, fetter," also figuratively, "moral restraint."

Rights that pertain to Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness are “unalienable.”

US Constitution; Ninth Amendment: “The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.”

US Constitution; Tenth Amendment: “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.” :

The Declaration of Independence is deemed by the US Congress to be one of the “founding documents” of the United States (congress.gov/founding-documents).

The Ninth Amendment provides the vehicle to bring Rights Declared within “founding documents” into force of law to the same degree as enumerated and unalienable Constitutional Rights.

US Constitution; Article VI Section 2: “This Constitution...shall be the supreme Law of the Land”

The US Constitution delegates no power to allow fees or tax to exercise a Right.

U.S. Supreme Court, Marbury v. Madison, 5 US 137: “The Constitution of these United States is the supreme law of the land. Any law that is repugnant to the Constitution is null and void of law.”

To own, control and enjoy property is “Liberty” and “the pursuit of Happiness,” and an unalienable Right.

A man's Labor, Knowledge and/or Skill are his original property to be bartered for other properties necessary for the continuance of Life and the pursuit of Happiness, this is Liberty.

The U.S. Supreme Court has consistently treated property as a fundamental right. *Village of Euclid v. Ambler Realty Co.* (1926).

The U.S. Supreme Court; *Coppage v. Kansas*, 236 U.S. 1 (1915): “The Fourteenth Amendment recognizes “liberty” and “property” as coexistent human rights, and debars the states from any unwarranted interference with either.”

The U.S. Supreme Court; *Murdock v. Pennsylvania*, 319 U.S. 105 (1943): “A State may not impose a charge for the enjoyment of a right granted by the Federal Constitution.”

U.S. Supreme Court; *Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham*, 373 US 262: “If the state converts a liberty into a privilege, the citizen can engage in the right with impunity.”

The U.S. Supreme Court; *Butchers' Union Co. v. Crescent City Co.*, 111 U.S. 746 (1884): “The property which every man has in his own labor, as it is the original foundation of all other property, so it is the most sacred and inviolable. The patrimony of the poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his own hands, and to hinder his employing this strength and dexterity in what manner

he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of this most sacred property. It is a manifest encroachment upon the just liberty both of the workman and of those who might be disposed to employ him. As it hinders the one from working at what he thinks proper, so it hinders the others from employing whom they think proper. Smith, Wealth of Nations, Bk. I, c. 10.”

Rights may not be lawfully taxed. Government is only entitled to a “return” on a privilege it has in fact created and provided.

Unalienable Rights are not created or provided by government, only upheld or violated by it.

Stop consenting to allowing government to convert your Unalienable Rights into regulated and taxed privileges.