

JUDICIAL NOTICE

SOVEREIGN CITIZEN DEFINED BY CONGRESS — MAY 3, 1940

SECTION 1 — INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

Notice is given under Federal Rule of Evidence 201 that Congress, by Joint Resolution of May 3, 1940, Pub. Res. No. 68, 54 Stat. 178, expressly referred to the young men and women of the United States, who have attained the ‘age of the majority’ (21) as the “sovereign citizens of our Nation,” thereby affirming that every natural-born or naturalized American holds individual sovereignty within the self-governing Republic. See **EXHIBIT S** – “I Am An American Day” 54 Stat. 178, May 3, 1940

SECTION 2 — FACTUAL FOUNDATION

A. Congressional language — Preamble clause: “*Whereas it is desirable that the **sovereign citizens of our Nation** be prepared for the responsibilities and impressed with the significance of their status in our self-governing Republic...*”

B. The Resolution designates the third Sunday in May as “**I Am An American Day**” — later “*Citizenship Day*” designated as **September 17th** annual recognition, a public occasion to honor all who attain the age of majority or naturalized and to instruct them in their rights and duties.

C. Congress called upon civil, educational, and judicial authorities to cooperate in dignifying and emphasizing the significance of citizenship, thereby linking sovereignty to everyday civic life.

SECTION 3 — CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. **Act of Congress** — S.J. Res. 199, Pub. Res. No. 68, ch. 183, 54 Stat. 178 - May 3, 1940, (“I Am An American Day”).
 2. **Statutes at Large citation** — 54 Stat. 178. The statutory text is controlling evidence of Congress’s definition of citizens as sovereign.
 3. **Supreme Court precedent** — *Chisholm v. Georgia*, 2 U.S. 419 (1793): sovereignty resides in the people, not the government.
 4. **Supreme Court precedent** — *Perry v. United States*, 294 U.S. 330 (1935): the United States acts only as trustee for the sovereign people.
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SECTION 4 — REBUTTAL OF CONTRARY PRESUMPTION

Presumption: The term “*sovereign citizen*” denotes an anti-government or extremist ideology.

Statutory rebuttal: Congress itself used the phrase approvingly in 1940 to describe all Americans who reach the age of majority as fully participating citizens, not from rejection of government. No Act of Congress derogates that plain meaning.

Precedential rebuttal: *Chisholm* and *Perry* confirm that popular sovereignty is foundational; therefore, labeling citizens “sovereign” aligns with settled constitutional doctrine, *not fringe ideology*.

SECTION 5 — APPLICATION

The Congressional Record demonstrates that “*sovereign citizen*” is a term of civic respect denoting each American’s inherent authority in our self-governing republic. Mischaracterizing the phrase as pejorative contradicts the statutory text and undermines constitutional principles and protections for every American.

SECTION 6 — REQUESTED JUDICIAL ACTION

(a) Take judicial notice of Pub. Res. No. 68, 54 Stat. 178, and its declaration that American citizens are “*sovereign*.”

(b) In any pleading, order, or instruction, employ the term consistently with Congress’s 1940 usage and reject defamatory connotations.

(c) Direct all parties to refrain from derogatory use of “*sovereign citizen*” and to recognize the constitutional sovereignty of the People as the posterity of America.

Respectfully Tendered,

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