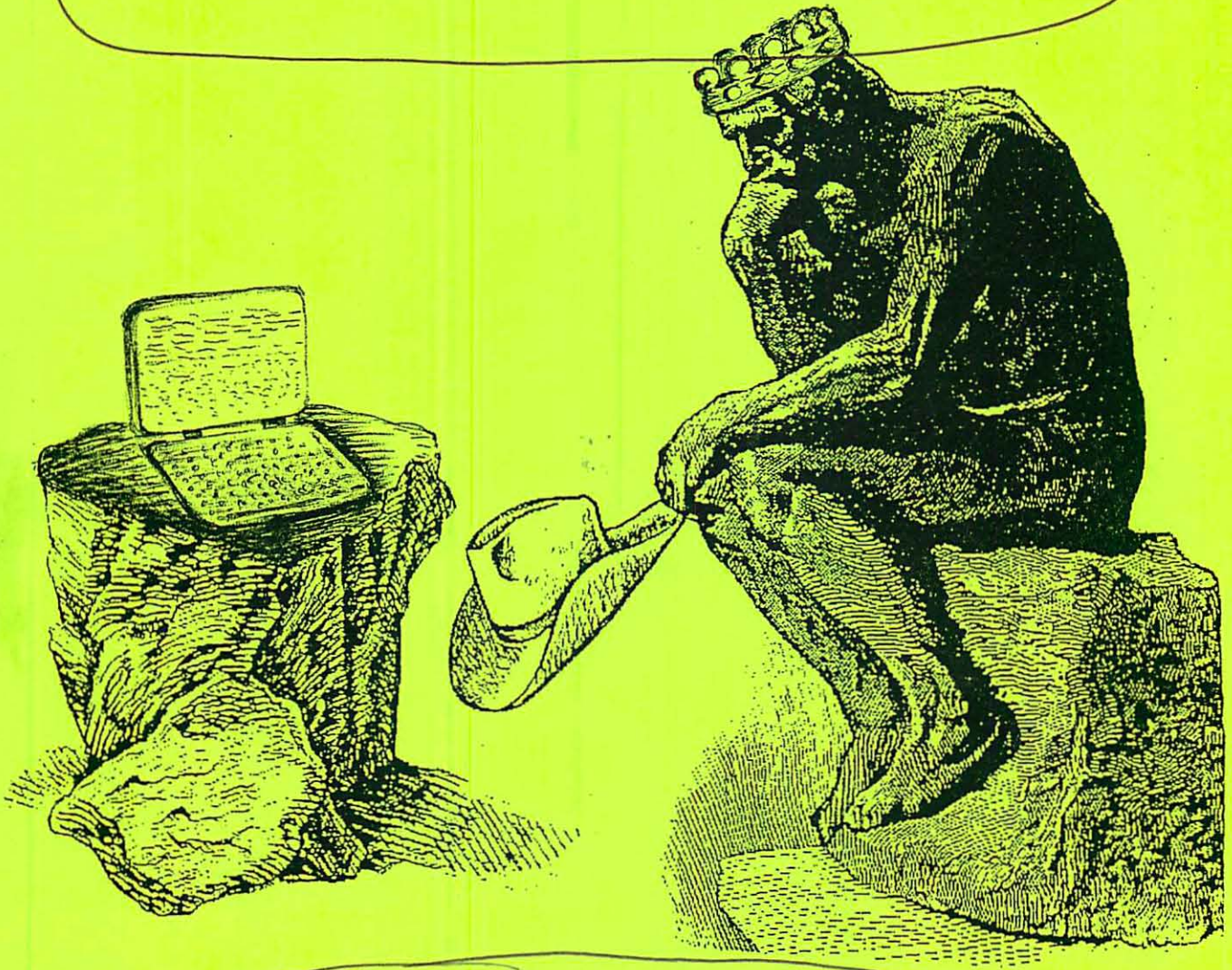


**The Sovereign, The System: The Interface**



**The Errant Sovereign's Handbook, Volume II**

by

**Augustus Blackstone**

Pre-publication edition.  
Copyright statement will be added later.

## Table of Contents

<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Title/Subject</b>	<b>Page</b>
	Preface	1
1	Sovereignty as a State of Mind	7
2	Turning up the Heat on the Political Pot	16
3	“Simulation”, The Pot Calling The Kettle Black	21
4	The Postal Service, the ZIP Code and Boxes	29
5	Evidence vs. Argument	38
6	Capturing the “Strawman”	53
7	Recording Your Evidence	62
8	The Internal Revenue Service: The Follow-Up	70
9	The Birth Certificate as Evidence of Title	75
10	The Court as a Dueling Field	80
11	Admiralty: To Be or Not To Be a “Vessel”	84
12	The Anatomy of a Problem	88
13	The Tacit Procuration: Confession by Proxy	90
14	Bits & Pieces, Odds & Ends	104
	Glossary	110

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## Preface

It has been given into my hands to write this preface to the long awaited Volume II of The Errant Sovereign's Handbook, the first volume of which was written and released for public consumption a decade ago. Many changes have occurred in our nation and in our world since that time. This volume of the handbook addresses some of the more important of those changes in the same simple, straight-forward writing style found in Volume I.

Although Gus Blackstone and I are of an age, it seems quite natural to think of him in the context of an "uncle" with the insightful wisdom of an ancient, liberally tempered with a youthful spirit of play. The only times I have ever seen the man get deadly serious is when something touched upon his personal honor and integrity. As one of his designated "star pupils" of many years, I consider it an honor and a privilege to be tasked with the writing of this preface.

Contrary to what many seem to believe, Gus is a working man. He supports himself primarily by the sweat of his brow and has done so all of his life *by free will choice*. He says it helps him sleep better at night. (And you can take whatever meaning you like from that.) For many years Gus offered advice to family, friends and acquaintances on how to *responsibly* keep government bureaucracy at arm's length, particularly on the subjects of I.R.S., property taxes and traffic enforcement.

Gus even dipped his oar into the waters of litigation to acquire the skills and the certainty inherent in the experience as well as to "map out the emotional geography and mental topography of the maggots (BAR attorneys and judges)". And he does not use that term recklessly or disparagingly. He uses it for descriptive accuracy. We live on a symbiotic planet and maggots, the larva of flies, are a vital part of the process of decay, so that organic life might renew itself. BAR attorneys and judges (and professional politicians) serve a very similar function in the affairs of mankind. That particular mind-set is the principal architect of the decay and eventual downfall of every civilization in mankind's history on this planet. The founder of Christianity accurately pegged the profession over twenty centuries ago, but it seems there are very few who choose to believe even Him, let alone what's in plain view.

As a result of ever increasing demands on his available time, with most questions and their answers becoming an exercise in time consuming repetition, Gus wrote The Errant Sovereign's Handbook in 1996 in order to free-up more time for his own interests. Unfortunately for him, it had just the opposite effect. The resultant feedback correspondence was explosive and quickly reached overwhelming proportions, leaving Gus with even less free time. I can say this with a fair degree of certainty because I was a major contributor to the persistent pestering.

In order to make the entire body of information more *comfortably* confrontable and affordable to a larger number of people, Gus was originally intending to deliver the information in "instalments" by writing four more volumes of the handbook over a period of two years. Between the need to support himself in his day-to-day work and the ever increasing mail load, Gus had no available time to write the other four volumes. And the release date for Volume II kept getting pushed further and further forward.

As a stop-gap measure, Gus would periodically send out an "open letter" the contents of which were drawn from his manuscript notes for future volumes. Most of that information appears again in this volume and will not be new to those who were sent copies of the various open letters....which span over eight years of time.

Also during that span of time The Final Solution To Property Tax was made available as a companion book to Volume I of the handbook for the benefit of those who's primary interest was in removing their real property from the tax rolls. The companion book provides the additional steps necessary to fully restore allodial character to and Lawfully up-date the original title (Land Patent) to one's real property in one's own name.

In the fall of 2001 *all* of Gus' worldly possessions (except for what he happened to wearing at the time) were completely destroyed by an arson caused (MJTF sponsored) fire. He had no conventional insurance, so he had to start rebuilding his life from zero...not for the first time in his life and not easy to do when you no longer have tools, transportation, clothes or a roof over your head. And the older one gets, the more difficult recovery can be. Gus once said that the most reliable "insurance" one has is situated between the ears. Always one to lead by example, Gus is living proof of the truth of that belief *and practice*.

The arson incident effectively put the actual production of subsequent volumes of the handbook very much in question. And it could be convincingly argued that was the purpose behind the arson. Gus had accumulated some documented evidence of treason in high places that cannot now be replaced.

Then, in January of 2005, Gus experienced a “major” heart attack. It was “major” only because he didn’t recognize what it was and did not immediately attend to it. The delay greatly increased the damage done to the organ. This incident has had a profound effect on his ability to make a living in the ways to which he is accustomed. He has had to re-evaluate various priorities in light of uncertainties his “busted pump” create with regard to downloading what’s in his head before he “graduates to the next level of existence”. He’s not at all intimidated by the idea of bodily death, but admits that some of the methods of getting there could be daunting.

Full commitment to have this second volume of the handbook ready for release as quickly as possible did not, however, come about until Gus’ postal service address of *long* standing was arbitrarily “discontinued” on two days notice in June, 2005. One could say that Gus has had more than his fair share of life’s challenges and frustrations. Always the optimist, he responded to that observation with, “One does not truly know his limits unless *fully* tested by adversity. No pain, no gain. Mankind has always survived best in a challenging environment.”

Volume I of the handbook was *intentionally* written from a non-adversarial, non-confrontational point of view. Partly because Gus was asked to do so and partly because it is the duty of a *responsible* sovereign to fix a system gone haywire with minimal disruption to that system, unless stronger measures are absolutely unavoidable.

Gus is a compassionate, peace loving man. But he cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be described as a pacifist. I have yet to meet another man who can be half as ruthless when it comes to matters of honor, ethics, fidelity or personal integrity. This I say of a man who once confided that he cares so much for those of us willing to shoulder some of the responsibilities of sovereignty that he would rather see us dead than **unable**. His intent is to make us as able as we have the potential for and, if possible, more able than he is himself. Then he capped it off with a bit of levity by saying, “and if your personal lot in life is to be that of an

asshole, at least I will have the satisfaction of knowing that I made you a *competent* one.” He has never asked anyone to do anything he wasn’t prepared to do himself and never put others at risk to test out a new legal theory.

Although it is not customary to write a preface as a sort of mini-biography on the author, it is my belief that knowing a little about the man himself might better facilitate a firmer grasp of what it is that he has to teach the rest of us. He teaches by example so that others, for lack of anything better, might have a *yardstick* by which to measure their own individual progress. He’s quite fond of the Aristotelian teaching method because it does not deprive the student of the joy of self-discovery. It’s important to him that each individual achieve a common understanding of what’s true and what’s not true *from their own point of view*.

Gus has had no formal teaching education. His tutorial skills come to him naturally and it is fitting that one who has had the many benefits of his immediate supervision provide some insights to his thinking. I distinctly recall a time earlier in our relationship when he said to me that the purpose of a teacher is to accurately convey to another or others **useful** information and to effectively stimulate an *interest* in fully understanding that information. The purpose of a “student” is to *intentionally* gain an understanding of the information so s/he can confidently and effectively **use** it. That requires self-honesty and self-discipline.

He told me that if I had to ask him what was essentially the same question more than twice, it was a clear indication that I was not interested in **understanding** the information, but rather in *memorizing* it. If his purpose was nothing more than to have his own words echoed back at him, he’d go to a pet store and buy a parrot. I believe, at the time, I was being chastised for lack of self-discipline in the (self-honest) use of dictionaries. With Gus, there is no grade curve. You either know it or you don’t know it. And if you don’t know it, you keep at it until you **do** understand it. If the *intent* to learn something is genuine, it is the responsibility of the **student** to remedy any ignorance of the information being provided **and** to test its veracity.

These books are self-published and hand bound by Gus, the sales of which are little more than a break-even proposition for him. He maintains a file on each and every reader for correspondence and future advisement purposes. Regrettably, he lost contact with many of his pre-2001 readers after the arson fire took out all of his files.



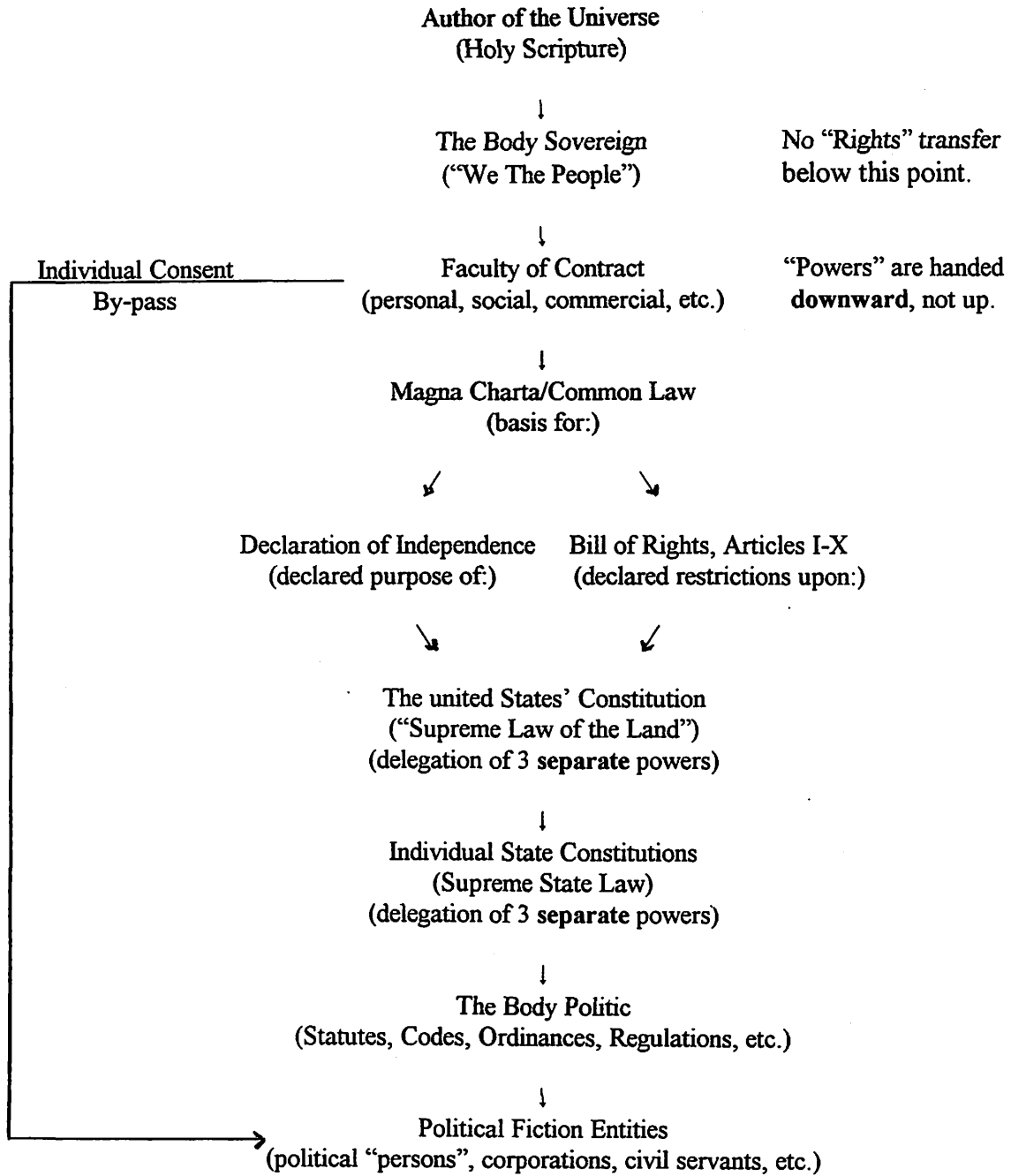
Although there is some repetition of certain fundamental precepts, this volume of the handbook is written on the presumption that the reader has already obtained *and studied* the first volume. This volume contains information that will enable you to get into much difficulty if you haven't studied Volume I. For that reason, Gus will not sell this book to anyone for whom he does not have a file. First time book orders will have to be for **both** volumes with a strong advisement to thoroughly study Volume I **before** proceeding with this Volume II.

Unlike Volume I, this second volume contains information that is, for reasons of practicality, much more adversarial/confrontational with all the risks inherent therein. But the underlying theme remains the same: *responsible* stewardship and exercise of sovereign authority. As many of you have by now discovered, there is only one price for freedom. And that is the willingness to fight back. There is no other price. This volume is intended to provide you with some **basic tools** by which to do that....without destroying our country (or your own lives) in the process.

Because of the sheer diversity of individual difficulties readers have experienced in trying to interface (as a sovereign Elector) with the current system, Gus is using a "shotgun" approach in the arrangement and division of chapters in this handbook with a fair degree of conceptual overlapping between them. If you are going to be a *responsible* sovereign, you have to act like one. And if you want to **credibly** pull off the act, you have to **think** like a sovereign. That's what lies at the heart of the purpose of these handbooks.

An inmate once wrote to Gus saying that he wanted to become a sovereign Elector so he could obtain release and exact legal revenge on those who put him in prison. This guy was serious! In astonishment, Gus wrote back and said that if this guy had in fact read the handbook (doubtful), he had missed the whole point and would probably be better off staying right where he was.

In a few instances, Gus has been asked questions for which the only correct answer was plainly and exactly stated in the handbook. That sort of questioning makes evident that the reader has little or no *intent* to understand the data. Either that or they're being lazy in the self-honest use of dictionaries and perhaps both. Anyone who is so negligent with their own self-enhancement is not suitable sovereign material and probably should stay with the sheeple herd.



The foregoing simple flowchart shows the proper alignment, in descending order of importance, of Lawful authority in all these united States of America. Government administrators have no "rights", per se. They only have powers which can only be delegated by express constitutional grant or by contract. In light of the Article VI Oath mandate, even the Constitution might be viewed as a form of multiple-party contract. This is why your *signature* is so ardently sought after on so many documents and forms. Your sovereign authorization is needed to make them Lawfully operative. It is *your sovereign authority* which makes them valid and binding!

Thanks in large part to the legal profession, our thinking tends to be inverted on what is actually occurring here. It becomes obvious only when you **fully** understand the words being used. Sovereign power is most commonly transferred or delegated today through the legal device of contract. The root meaning of "tract" is *drawn or pulled*. And the word "track" means a course along which something is *drawn or pulled*, such as a wagon track or railroad track. As modified by the prefix, the word "attract" means *drawn or pulled* by affinity or interest. The prefix "con" derives from Latin and embraces the concept "with". Thus, the word "contract" means *drawn or pulled with agreement*.

Exactly what is being *drawn or pulled* is your consent and sovereign authorization! Your *signature* is the prima facie evidence of your willingness and agreement. By definition, I have just described the mechanics of how sovereign authority (power to act Lawfully) is transferred or delegated to another or others by the source of that authority. The **only** way to overcome that kind of "evidence" is to obtain evidence of fraud; i.e., forgery, misrepresented inducement, etc

Let's say we want to build a new chicken coop. We are lead to believe that we must "apply" for a "building permit" before we can begin. The word "apply" means to put to use, to assign to a specific purpose, to put into effect. These definitions make it rather apparent that whoever is doing the *applying* is the **source of causation** over the action. Hence, a sovereign who is making an "application" is, by definition, causing and authorizing something to happen or to take effect with intent that it happen or take effect. Thus, an "application" is considered to be a deliberate and voluntary act or action.

A “license” or “permit” is, of course, a *permission* to do or not to do something. The misconception is to believe that the permission is being given by government administrators to the applicant. That is a completely inverted thought pattern. What is *actually* occurring is that the sovereign applicant’s “permission” is being given to the government entity to regulate, police and control the applicant! It is a grant of individual sovereign power to the servant and constitutes a **contract**. The grant of sovereign power is a very “valuable consideration”. That and the inherent agreement (evidenced by the signature) to the transfer of power constitute the two most important of the four elements which define a valid contract. It’s the same mechanics as will be found in private contracts.

Government administrators and civil servants have no Lawful power to *compel* you to do or not to do *anything* unless such authority was expressly delegated by our ancestors in a specific Article, Section and Clause of our Constitution or by *you* via a valid and binding individual *contract*. The legislature was *specifically prohibited* from making any law which impairs the obligation of contracts. If a civil servant presumes to the contrary, s/he presumes too far. Any “power” claimed or exercised by your servants must come *directly* from you or from our ancestors via the Constitution. And you have the Lawful authority to require them to produce *written evidence* showing either mode of transfer of sovereign authority. The sample formats provided in Volume I of the handbook were intended to show how to do that *without* being drawn into the bureaucratic meat grinder.

As clearly set forth in Volume I, if you are registered to vote, you are part of the *body politic* and, by your *signature*, contractually obligated to perform its codes. If you are registered to vote, you are **not** an active part of the *body sovereign*. And if you want to prove the truth of that statement the hard way, be prepared to have your picture and your fingerprints taken...as well as your watch, your wallet, your clothing and your dignity. The body politic is more than willing to help you come to a much more enlightened understanding of this, but there will be a “tuition” fee for the instruction. After all, you can’t expect them to work for nothing!

Today, it is not uncommon to see gross excesses and abuse of public trust. Often as not, it is the individual sovereign (patriot) who is the *intended* object of such abuse. When civil servants resort to the power of the gun, with utter and complete disregard of organic sovereign

authority, they place themselves outside the protection(s) of the Law (“outlaws”) and Justice requires they be dealt with in the same manner as bandits or pirates. By their own actions, they make themselves *fair game* to anyone willing to execute the Law of our forefathers. By their own actions, they are in open rebellion against their sworn duty to “...establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote (**not provide**) the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity.”

If those in positions of public trust abdicate their duty and obligation (by solemn Oath) to eradicate these “official” *color of law* acts of **insurrection and rebellion** against the body sovereign, then such power reverts, by Operation of Law, back to the Preamble body sovereign for its exercise. That is the full extent of responsibility you must be prepared to accept *and act upon* if you wish to be part of the body *sovereign* of our nation. It was said by one of the founders of our nation, “Those who would exchange their Liberty for security deserve neither.” That statement was aimed squarely at the “Posterity”. It is historically proven that cowardice has its own reward.

Meanwhile, back at the chicken coop project.....while I’m having one marvelously good time disabling fingers and thumbs with a hammer, a man walks up and says, “Excuse me, are you Mr. Blackstone?” Being of an age and appearance where I can do a credible job of it, I look at him owlishly and say, “Who’s asking?” He replies, “I’m Joe Smith.” Casting a frown at a mangled thumb, I ask, “You just a nosey neighbor or are you on some kind of official business?” Looking a bit apologetic, he says, “Well, yes. I’m the building inspector for the county.” Continuing with the act, I say, “You got some kind of badge or card I can see?”

Still looking a little nervous, he says, “of course” and hands me a business card. I squint my eyes a little as I’m looking at the card and move my lips like I don’t read too good. About the time I’ve got him entertaining the idea that I’m not too bright, I ask him, “What can I do for you, Joe?”

Not asking for the card back and, with a look that is a curious blend of fascination and horror, he points his chin toward my artistic masterpiece and says, “What is this, this....structure....supposed to be?” In innocent indignation I reply, “It’s a chicken coop. What else could it be?” I put his card in my pocket as he searches for a politic way to express himself.

Then, hesitantly, he says, "I....don't think....this is zoned for chickens or livestock." Putting a quizzical look on my face, I say to him, "Never said I was going to keep chickens in it. I only said what it is."

With a visible effort, he comes back to himself with a little tic and twitch, like he's just returned from a brief sojourn through Wonderland with Alice. Then, looking past me, he says, "There's someone in the house looking at us with binoculars through the screen door." Without turning to look, I say, "That's just the missus. She's a little stand-offish with strangers. Can't be binoculars she's holding though. We don't own anything like that."

With an expression like he's wondering if his renewed grip on his immediate reality just slipped again, he looks back at me and says, "We, ah....don't seem to have an approved building permit on file for this....ah....chicken coop." Before he can continue, I say, "Is that your job, to keep a file of building permits?" Forgetting what he was about to say, he responds, "It's....part of my job, yes." Cutting him off again, I say, "Well Joe, tell you what. I'll write one up and sign it this evening and get it down to your office first thing in the morning. How's that sound?" Somewhat startled, he says, "Write what up?" With a slight edge of annoyance in my voice, I say, "A building permit. I just said that."

In renewed startlement, he blurts, "But you can't do that!" Now, with a suspicious look, I say, "Why not? You aren't challenging my authority are you?" Taking a partial step back from me, he hurriedly says, "No, but...." Again I cut him off and say, "Fine. I'll have one at your office in the morning to put in your file. Oh, and have a copy of your Oath and your Bond waiting for me when I get there too. I'll see you then." Whereupon I immediately turn back to my project with hammer in hand. Joe wanders off in a daze, wondering if he should believe what he just experienced.

There are a multitude of ways to deal with this kind of scenario. I'm inclined to the foregoing type of affected drama for no better reason than it's *fun*. At no time does "Mr. (Joe) Smith" have time to realize that he never got an answer to his question: "Are you Mr. Blackstone?" He still won't be able to prove who he was talking to even when the building permit is delivered to his office the next morning (unless I take pity on him and tell him), at which time I **will** collect a copy of his official Oath and his (insurance) Bond.

The building permit is simple and straight-forward:

#### Building Permit

I, Augustus Blackstone, the undersigned Preamble sovereign man in sui juris capacity and in direct exercise of the powers of sovereignty guaranteed at Article IV, Section 4 of the organic Constitution for the United States of America, within the purview of the Declaration of Independence (July 4, AD 1776) and as restricted by Articles I thru X of Amendment First thereto (AD 1791), do hereby grant myself permission to build a chicken coop within the surveyed boundaries of my private property otherwise located at \_\_\_\_\_.

Given under my hand this \_\_\_\_ day of the \_\_\_\_ month, in the year of our Lord two thousand and six, and of the independence of the United States of America, the two hundred thirtieth.

Augustus Blackstone, sui juris

.....  
This is a restricted signature.

(Jurat will be needed if you record this document prior to turning it in.)

Yes, it's that simple *for a sovereign*. Keep in mind that my civil servant did say that he needed a permit on file as a performance of one of his duties. As a *responsible* sovereign, I have an obligation to assist my servants, not **obstruct** them. If he says he needs a permit to file, I will see that he gets one. Never forget that the duties and responsibilities between a sovereign and his or her servants is a two-way street.

This chapter is concluded with a copy taken from The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia. It is the definition of the word "power". The primary or general definition, first given, is so clearly and accurately stated, it should give you goose bumps.

THE  
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AND  
CYCLOPEDIA

A WORK OF UNIVERSAL REFERENCE  
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF KNOWLEDGE  
WITH A NEW ATLAS OF THE WORLD

IN TEN VOLUMES  
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**powder-room** (pou'dér-rüm), *n.* The room in a ship in which gunpowder is kept. See *nayazine*, 1.

**powder-scuttle** (pou'dér-skut'l), *n.* A small opening in a ship's deck for passing powder from the magazine for the service of the guns.

**powder-shoot** (pou'dér-shüt), *n.* A canvas tube for conveying empty powder-boxes from the gun-deck of a ship to a lower deck.

**powder-traitor** (pou'dér-trä'tör), *n.* A conspirator in a gunpowder plot.

When he has brought his design to perfection, and disposed of all his materials, he lays his train, like a powder-traitor, and goes out of the way, while he blows up all those that trusted him. *Butler, Remains*, II. 453.

**powder-treason** (pou'dér-tré'zn), *n.* Conspiracy involving the use of gunpowder; a gunpowder plot.

*Powder-treason* surpasses all the barbarities of the Heretics. *Bacon, Works* (ed. 1763), III., Index.

How near were we going in '33, and in the powder-treason? *Rev. S. Ward, Sermons and Treatises*, p. 90.

**powdery** (pou'dér-i), *a.* [*< powder + -y.*] 1. In the form of powder; resembling powder in the fineness of its particles; pulverulent.

Her feet disperse the powdery snow  
That rises up like smoke. *Wordsworth, Lucy Grey*, II. 53.

The niched snow-bed sprays down  
Its powdery fall. *M. Arnold, Switzerland*, II.

The bee,  
All dusty as a miller, takes his toll  
Of powdery gold, and grumbles. *Lowell, Under the Willows*.

2. Sprinkled or covered with powder; specifically, in bot. and zool., covered with a fine bloom or meal resembling powder; powdered; farinose.

Bees is often dispersed as thoughtlessly and effectively as that pollen which the bees carry off (having no idea how powdery they are). *George Eliot, Middlemarch*, II. 191.

Delicate golden curlicues with powdery leaves and stems. *J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece*, p. 221.

3. Friable; easily reduced to powder.

A brown powdery spar which holds iron is found amongst the iron ore. *Woodward, On Fossils*.

Powdery grape-mildew. See *grape-mildew*.

**powdiks** (pou'dik), *n.* A dike made in a marsh or fen for carrying off its waters. *Hallivell, [Prov. Eng.]*

By statute of 22 Hen. VIII. c. 11, perversely and maliciously to cut down or destroy the powdiks in the fens of Norfolk and Ely is felony. *Blackstone, Com.*, IV. xvii.

**powet**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *power*.  
**power** (pou'ér), *n.* [*< ME. poer, pouer, power, < OF. poer, poevr, pouer, poir, pouoir, F. pouoir = Fr. Sp. Pg. poder = It. potere, power, prop. inl., be able, < ML. \*potere, for L. posse, be able: see potent.*] 1. In general, such an absence of external restriction and limitation that it depends only upon the inward determination of the subject whether or not it will act.

Knowledge itself is a power whereby he [God] knoweth. *Bacon, Of Heresies*.

2. An endowment of a voluntary being whereby it becomes possible for that being to do or effect something. The power is said to belong to the being exercising it, and to be a power to act or of acting in a specified way. The person or thing affected by the action is said to be under the power of the subject, which is said to have power over or upon that object.

Hath not the potter power over the clay, of the same lump to make one vessel unto honour and another unto dishonour? *Rom.*, ix. 21.

And brought thee out of the land of Egypt with his mighty power. *Deut.*, iv. 33.

The devil hath power  
To assume a pleasing shape. *Shak., Hamlet*, II. 2.

I know my soul hath power to know all things,  
Yet is she blind and ignorant in all. *St. J. Davies, Immortal of Soul*, Int.

Not heaven upon the past has power. *Dryden, Imit. of Horace*, III. xxix.

3. A property of an inanimate thing or agency, especially a property of modifying other things.

Not that aspen which the wife of These  
In Egypt gave to Joveborn Helena  
Is of such power to stir up joy as this. *Milton, Comus*, I. 673.

The spot he loved has lost the power to please. *Cooper, Retirement*.

Or slum syzygies with contracting power. *Pope, B. of the L.*, II. 127.

4. Used absolutely, with specification of the effect: (a) The property whereby anything fulfils its proper functions well or strongly: as, a

power

medicine of great power. (b) A gift or talent for influencing others.

Her beauty, grace, and power  
Wrought as a charm upon natural. *Tennyson, Guinevere*.

5. The ability or right to command or control; dominion; authority; the right of governing.

All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. *Mat.*, xxviii. 18.

There are some things which are issues of an absolute power, some are exercises of supreme dominion some are actions of a judge. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1833), I. 24.

All empire is no more than power in trust. *Dryden, Abs. and Achit.*, I. 411.

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,  
Nor palt'rd with Eternal God for power. *Tennyson, Death of Wellington*.

Power means nothing more than the extent to which a man can make his individual will prevail against the wills of other men, so as to control them.

*J. Bryce, American Commonwealth*, I. 213.

6. The domain within which authority or government is exercised; jurisdiction.

No brewerest out of franchise, as may brewer wryne the power of the Citee. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 354.

7. In law: (a) Legal capacity: as, the power to contract; the power of testation, or making a will. (b) Legal authority conferred, and enabling one to do what otherwise he could not do; the dominion which one person may exercise over the property of another: as, the power of an agent, which is his delegated authority to act in the name or on behalf of his principal. In Roman law, *potestas*, in its largest sense, was held to comprise the control of the head of the household over slaves, children, descendants, and wife. In its more limited sense, it was used for the control over children and descendants, the power over the wife being distinguished by the name *manus*.

He had assumed us powers to which he was not entitled by his services and peculiar situation. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 19.

Henry was a prince who had only to learn the extent of his powers in order to attempt to exercise them. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 253.

(c) In the law of conveyancing, an authority to do some act in relation to the title to lands or the creation of estates therein or to charges thereon, either conferred by the owner on another or reserved to himself when granting the lands or some interest therein; usually a power of appointment, which is the conferring on a person of the power of disposing of an interest in lands, quite irrespective of the fact whether or not he has any interest in the land itself. *Digby*. If the donee of the power has no interest in the land, the power is said to be collateral, as distinguished from a power appendant or appurtenant, as it is called when the interest he may dispose of must be carved out of or reduce his own interest; and from a power in gross, as it is called when the interest he may appoint will not take effect until his own interest has terminated: as, a power to a tenant for life to appoint the estate after his death among his children. A general power is one that may be exercised in favor of any one whatever, even the donee himself; a special or particular power can be exercised only in favor of a person or some of a class of persons specified in the document creating the power, or for specified purposes: as, a power to sell, to exchange, to lease, and the like.

8. A written statement of legal authority; a document guaranteeing legal authority.

When I said I was empowered, etc., he desired to see my power. *Swift, Letter*, Oct. 13, 1713.

9. Pecuniary ability; wealth.

Zehe brother other sister th' ben of the fraternite, gif he be of power, he schal give somewhat in maintenance of the brotherhede, what byn wyth. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

10. A large quantity; a great number. [*Colloq.*]

I am providing a power of pretty things for her against I see her part. *Richardson, Pamela*, II. 382 (*Dorset*).

They ate a power, and they drank bottle after bottle. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXXIX. 48.

11. (a) [*Tr.* of *ML. potestas*.] An active faculty of the mind whose exercise is dependent on the will.

When power is applied to the soul, it is used in a laxer signification than faculty; for by it we designate the capacities that are acquired, as well as those that are original. *Porter, Human Intellect*, i. 33.

(b) [*Tr.* of *L. potentia*.] A capacity for acting or suffering in any determinate way.

There are nations in the East so enslaved by custom that they seem to have lost all power of change except the capability of being destroyed. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures*, I. 103.

12. In *Aristotelian metaph.*, the state of being of that which does not yet exist, but is in germ, ready to exist, the general conditions of its existence being fulfilled; the general principle of existence.

We say in power, as in the wood a statue, and in the whole a part, because it may be brought out; and a theo-

## Chapter 2

### Turning up the Heat on the Political Pot

The very first man in the western world to introduce the concept to the rest of mankind that *all* people should have a voice in their own governance was a fellow by the name of Pericles (495-429 BC), who was an Athenian (Greek) statesman. This was a completely new concept which did not exist prior to that time. And it swept the western world like an epidemic. Thus was the political system of “democracy” born. Perhaps its staunchest advocate was Socrates (469?-399 BC) and, in the end, it was the primary cause of his own premature demise. His pupil, Plato (427-347 BC), whether from a sense of outrage or self-preservation or both, explored a different aspect of the same basic principle called “republicanism”.

Always bear in mind that democracy and republicanism both share the same root concept. Aristotle (384-322 BC), who was a pupil of Plato, tutored Alexander the Great. Alexander the Great, among many other innovations, was the first conqueror to use a money system as a passive control mechanism within newly occupied territories in lieu of garrisoning an occupation force (which he did not have to spare).

These are but a few of the things reviewed and discussed by the founders of our nation as they considered an optimum form of government. Democracy was considered *and flat rejected as an historically proven failure*. (Look what it got Socrates in the end.) The founders had to satisfy the popular expectations of self-governance in whatever form of government they might create for this country. There was simply too much popular and historical inertia to do it any other way.

The organic (original) Constitution, at Article IV, Section 4, *guarantees* every State a republican form of government. It does **not** guarantee a “democratic” form of government. The hazards of mob rule (democracy) are detailed in Volume I of the handbook. Today, there is wholesale treason going on in this country and it is being done *in the name of* “democracy”. Even the so-called republicans are effusive about spreading “democracy” throughout the rest of the world. It’s high time to bring this *demopublican* political monster back under control before it destroys our nation and the rest of the world along with it. The prevailing “foreign

policy” of this monster is actively making **enemies**, not friends. Hitler tried a similar “foreign policy” and look what it got him in the end....and what it cost the rest of the world. The difference today is that there are now a variety of world destroying weapons at the disposal of too many would-be Napoleons in the world ***and in our own government!*** The U.S.S.R. had a constitution. The U.S.S.R. tried a similar version of “Home Land Security”. The U.S.S.R. is now history ***in less than a century of existence!***

**By definition, a republican form of government is “one in which the powers of sovereignty (all of them) are vested in the people and are exercised by the people either directly or through representatives (elected officials, attorneys, etc.)” but not both. Those who choose**

**to exercise these sovereign powers directly are considered competent before the Law, while those who choose to do so through representatives are deemed to be incompetent before the Law. There are a great many more of the latter in this country than the former.**

The following proposed legislative Bill is, among other things, intended to flush out and expose those who have infiltrated our government for the purpose of incrementally destroying it and enslaving us. It squarely imposes ***accountability*** for any insurrection, rebellion, sedition and/or treason perpetrated by various individuals posing as civil servants, including the members of the legislature. These will either have to expose their true nature in opposing this Bill or go along with it. If they go along with it, they will no longer be able to conduct their covert sabotage operations with the impunity they presently enjoy.

Upon enactment of this Bill, a second Bill should be proposed which requires the legislature to review a specified number of existing statutes during each session for the purpose of confirming, modifying or repealing them on the basis of the test of sufficiency required by this Sovereign Rights Protection Act. This Bill is a mob rule “house cleaning” measure and in no way has any bearing on proper restoration and maintenance of individual sovereign status, standing or capacity. The Bill will also keep the political parasites occupied while we attend to other, more pressing concerns.

Since the government’s legal machine (BAR Association) is the principal subversive “tool” being used, I expect it will be the BAR maggots and their lap-dogs (mainstream media) who scream the loudest when this Bill gets introduced. There will likely be protests that this

Bill “violates” the legislative immunity clause of the Constitution. The response to that rubbish should be that the legislative immunity clause does **not** supercede the *individual accountability* imposed by the mandatory Article VI Oath of Fidelity. It does **not** supercede the **Impeachment** clause. It does **not** supercede the **Treason** clause. Make it clear that if these political parasites do not police themselves, it will be done for them by whatever means *they* make necessary. There’s not enough time left to be overly polite about it.

The individual and collective sovereign body has a constitutional *duty* to “instruct” the legislature from time to time. One does not have to be a registered voter to put proposed Bills before the state and federal legislatures. This proposed Bill can easily be regarded as **direct** “instruction” to the politician who is selected to be the delivery boy and indirect “instruction” to the rest of that crowd. And if they fail to comply, the Declaration of Independence states, in no uncertain terms, that we have a **Right and a Duty** to resort to **other more forceful means**.

Just put this proposed Bill in the hands of a legislator who professes to be a patriotic advocate and tell him or her, “I want you to introduce and strenuously advocate this proposed Bill in the legislature.” If s/he is in fact one who walks the talk, give all the support you can (without registering to vote). If s/he proves to be two-faced, you can always repeat the exercise with someone else while adding one name to the verified “enemy” list (see Treason clause of the ~~Constitution of the United States of America~~, AD 1791).

- Proposed Legislative Bill -

No. \_\_\_\_\_

NAME: **Sovereign Rights Protection Act**

AUTHORITY: Unanimous Declarations And Resolves of July 4, AD 1776 (aka the Declaration of Independence), the Supreme Law of the Land (aka the organic Constitution for the United States of America, as restricted by Articles I thru X of Amendment First thereto, AD 1791), and the organic Constitution for the State of \_\_\_\_\_, AD \_\_\_\_\_.

**COMMENTARY:** This nation's Declaration of Independence, being in Fact and Law the Organic Law of same, is antecedent to and is the superceding interpretive Authority of the united States' Constitution as restricted by Articles I thru X of Amendment First thereto (AD 1791). This permanent expression of the will of the sovereign body of We the People clearly states that, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men...are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that *among* these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." The united States' Supreme Court has since removed all doubt that "pursuit of Happiness" fully encompasses the acquisition of, dominion over and disposition of property. Said Organic Law then further states, "That to **secure these rights**, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." (emphasis added)

Therefore, it is clearly manifest upon the highest Lawful authority in this nation that the only legitimate purpose and function of government administration in this union of republics is the preservation and protection of certain God-given, **individual unalienable Rights**, a few of which have been enumerated and expressly declared as inviolate, with the remainder being expressly reserved.

**INTENT:** The intent of this Bill is to insure legislative fulfillment of the above mandated function and purpose of government in this State and this union of States to the benefit of and in strict obedience to the expressed Will of the sovereign body and their posterity.

**BE IT ENACTED** that, henceforth, all Bills presented to this legislative body for debate and vote must first pass a test of sufficiency. Any proposed Bill that fails to pass this test of sufficiency shall automatically be quashed without debate and without vote. In order to pass this test of sufficiency, each and every proposed Bill must contain the following:

- (1) A clear, concise and complete statement of every individual Right the proposed Bill is intended to preserve and protect as well as the specific manner in which such legislation is to obtain that object.
- (2) A detailed description of every individual Right that is in any way infringed or abrogated by the provisions of the proposed Bill. And if no individual Rights are so effected, it shall be so stated.
- (3) A statement of the specific constitutional Article, Section and Clause which authorizes the enactment of the proposed Bill as well as the enforcement of its provisions upon the inhabitants of this State. And if no specific constitutional authority can be cited, then a statement shall be made that no constitutional authority prohibits such enactment and enforcement thereof.
- (4) A provision for cause of action and remedy only where a **substantive** injury, loss or damage can be shown to exist by a corporeal claimant or prosecuting witness
- (5) Verification by the proposed Bill's author(s) that it conforms to and is in complete harmony with both the Organic and the Supreme Law of this nation and of this State..
- (6) Verification by the proposed Bill's author(s) that it does not extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over the inhabitants of this State or, in the alternative, the express Consent of the sovereign body to such proposed jurisdictional imposition must be attendant to the proposed Bill upon presentation to this legislative body.



## Chapter 3

### “Simulation”, The Pot Calling The Kettle “Black”

Volume III of the handbook will very nearly exclusively focus on two somewhat extensive subjects. The first is *tacit procuration* which, if properly constructed and skillfully used, can obtain a “confession” *under Oath* out of anyone, including judges and other public officials or their deputies. The second subject is how to *properly* carry a “common law lien” all the way through to formal entry of lien judgment in the county lien judgment rolls. This is **not just *theory***. It’s been done more than once. I am unaware of anyone, whom I have not personally trained in both of these subjects, who has successfully used either. It is an acquired skill that takes time and practice to learn.

The tacit procuration I’m referring to is very specific and narrow in it’s application from an *offensive* posture (attack mode). One must also be prepared to deal with the use of more general tacit procurations *against* one’s self (defensive mode), which is the focus of the first part of this chapter.

**As I have previously mentioned, in order to act with Lawful authority, civil servants must obtain that power either from our ancestors through the Constitution (via their Article VI Oath of Fidelity) or directly from we of the sovereign body via the device of contract. An ~~of~~ Contract Law that is often overlooked and which accounts for many of the unlawful changes being made to our form of government (and the de facto excesses of power that engenders) is called **tacit procuration**.**

**The term “tacit”, of course, means silent. The term “procuration” is defined by Black’s Law Dictionary (4<sup>th</sup> Edition) as: “Agency; proxy; the act of constituting another one’s attorney in fact. The act by which one person gives power to another to act in his place, as he could do himself.” It is deemed to be “a constitution of agency”. The definition goes on to say that “an *implied* or *tacit* procuration takes place when an individual sees another managing his affairs and does not interfere to prevent it.” Assent has the same legal effect as Consent in this particular application.** The foregoing definition is consistent with those found in other concurrent and earlier dictionaries. One may or may not find it, in *uncorrupted* form, in more current dictionaries.

Current and typical examples of the tacit procuration device is the Patriot Act, its sequel, Homeland Security, etc. There is little doubt in most minds that these “Acts”, **which are in plain view**, are a gross usurpation of Lawful (Constitutional) authority and rely almost entirely on pretense and *manufactured* justification(s). We can denounce and criticize these “Acts” to no end and it still does nothing to **properly** remove the *assumed* authority by which it was done. On that point, there has been only **silence**. The silence has in fact ratified/authorized the “Acts” under **procuratorial** power!

In order to Lawfully void the acts of an agent, attorney, representative or procurator, one must disavow (under Oath or Affirmation) the **authority** to act (in that capacity), **not** the acts themselves! Remove the **authority** and the “Acts” are as void as if they never took place. Unlike an *express* or written Consent, acts done under the authority of tacit procuration rely **entirely** on a continuing *implied* or *assumed* authority which may be voided *after the fact*, particularly where there is fraud involved. And there’s been plenty of that!

Provided herein is a generic model of an affidavit that disavows all tacit procuratorial authority (past, present and future) with particular attention to civil servant conduct. It is written for a true *sovereign* Elector, not a “qualified” elector. It **supplements** those sovereign status restoration steps outlined in Volume I of the handbook and is not intended to replace them.

Whether or not you record the executed document is optional only so long as you have it witnessed by a State officer (Notary Public) so it might be placed under Apostille by the Secretary of State. That will make it an “Act of State” which cannot be challenged in **any** government tribunal. Then you will need to send copies to the President, Speaker of the House of Representatives, President of the Senate, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, all Cabinet Secretaries, as well as all Department and agency heads. Do the same with all equivalent State and County officers. It’s going to be quite a mailing, so you might want to use Certificates of Mailing instead of Certified Mail to keep the costs down. It may also be used as **evidence** in an existing or pending court case.

Do **not** attempt to employ this affidavit unless you have restored and perfected your sovereign status and are comfortably confident in your ability to **directly** exercise the Powers and **responsibilities** that go with the status. It’s entirely your choice to make.



After recording, return to:  
John Howard Galt, sui juris  
c/o postal service address:  
11606 N. Market Street  
Mead, Wash. CF 99021 CF

Affidavit of John Howard Galt to Disavow Procuratorial Authority

State of Washington     )  
  ) Subscribed and Affirmed  
County of Spokane        )

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS That I, John Howard Galt, the undersigned, do hereby Declare and solemnly Affirm, under the pains and penalties of Perjury of Fundamental American Law, the following to be the Truth, the whole Truth and nothing but the Truth:

That I am a natural-born, flesh and blood man of substance upon the American terra firma within the surveyed geographical boundaries of the duly constituted State of Washington (February 22, AD 1889)and in capita holder in due course thereof; and

That I am one of the sovereign body of this State and of this nation through collateral consanguinity to the founders thereof and without political franchise by free will choice; and

That I am a sovereign Elector of Lawful adult age, sound in both mind and body, and otherwise competent to make this affidavit; and

That I am not a "U.S. citizen" or "person" within the meaning of the so-called "14<sup>th</sup> Amendment" and any purported "evidence" to the contrary is hereby Declared a forgery; and

That sovereign authority vests in capita in me by Birthright without adulteration; and

That I do not now, nor have I ever given my *fully informed* tacit or express Assent or Consent to majority (mob) rule exercise of the powers of sovereignty within this State or this nation; and

That I have not, do not and will not authorize or subsidize a pernicious dulocracy acting under any guise; and

That I have not, do not, and will not Grant my sovereign authority to any agent, representative or procurator to act in my stead in any manner to any purpose unless it be by my *prior express* (written) Consent; and

That any act or attempted act by another or others which relies in whole or in part upon my sovereign authority for its Lawful validity, execution, or enforcement without my *express* Consent thereto shall constitute Trespass by Accroachment; and

That anyone who is or who is required to be under Article VI Oath of Fidelity and who pretends to act or claims to have acted upon my sovereign authority, via tacit procuration or otherwise, shall in Fact be a foresworn Enemy to the individual and collective sovereign body of this State and this nation, within the meaning of the Treason clause of the Supreme Law of the Land; and

That any act or attempted act, the object of which is the incremental or wholesale diminution of de jure sovereign body authority or that which was instituted to secure such authority, by anyone thus characterized as a foresworn Enemy, shall constitute Treason against the sovereign body of this State and of this nation; and

That misprision of Treason earns the same reward as Treason; and

That I have not, do not, and will not ratify the application of any "public policy" to the individual or collective sovereign body of this State and this nation that is in any way and to any degree contrary to Fundamental American Law.

Subscribed and solemnly Affirmed under the pains and penalties of Perjury of Fundamental American Law this \_\_\_ day of the \_\_\_ month, in the year of our Lord two thousand and six, and of the independence of the United States of America, the two hundred thirtieth.

John Howard Galt, sui juris

.....  
ATTESTATION

State of Washington     )  
  ) Subscribed and Affirmed  
County of Spokane       )

Appears, one John Howard Galt, who is known to me to be the one whose signature subscribes this Instrument and who solemnly Affirms the same to be the Truth, the whole Truth and nothing but the Truth under the pains and penalties of Perjury of Fundamental American Law before me, a Notary Public, this \_\_\_ day of the \_\_\_ month, AD 2006. Witness my hand and official seal:

.....  
Notary Public

My commission expires:.....

Some important things to remember include: use **dotted** (not solid) lines for signature lines; always put your (upper/lower case) printed/typed name **above** (not below) the signature line; always use **present tense terms** (not past tense) in the attestation (jurat); do not name the months, use the numerical sequence designation.

The foregoing affidavit **should be kept in your sovereign evidence portfolio**. There is another affidavit which is often needed to protect one's self and which should also be kept in your portfolio - to be used as needed in any active contest with the courts or other public offices. This **second affidavit** was developed some years ago when I was tutoring an individual on the common law lien process (which is why I mentioned the process at the beginning of this chapter). The common law lien process will be **addressed in a subsequent handbook volume**.

The attorneys representing the "target" of the common law lien process tried every dirty, deceitful trick in the book to undermine the process. They even tried to get a judge (another BAR maggot) to trespass on the Judgment. When that failed, it came to my attention that these BAR maggots were intending to have my pupil arrested and "criminally" charged with "simulating legal process" as a desperate means of coercing my pupil into undoing the lien. In their desperation, they became a living example of a pure oxymoron. This affidavit was dropped in the pot before they moved. Their argument was thereby rendered a nullity before it was even made.

This affidavit clearly states the Fundamental and *superceding* authority relied upon by the individual sovereign in the **direct exercise** of the powers of sovereignty. It ends all argument to the contrary and it effectively shuts the gate on BAR maggot meddling by imposing *consequences* upon them.

This is yet another perfect example of the dueling field principle in the "tar baby" mode. **These two affidavits, used in tandem, will more effectively frustrate and intimidate any BAR maggot than any other device I have yet discovered. Keep in mind that, while adaptable to other uses, this second affidavit was constructed and designed to support the legitimacy of a Lawful process.** More than any other single reason, what makes these affidavits so effective in their use is accurate, simple, straight-forward and self-explanatory language. Remember that when you write your own.

After recording, return to:  
John Howard Galt, sui juris  
c/o postal service address:  
11606 N. Market Street  
Mead, Wash. CF 99021 CF

Affidavit of John Howard Galt  
in Support of Process by Operation of Law

State of Washington    )  
  ) Subscribed and Affirmed  
County of Spokane      )

“Indeed, ‘no more than (affidavits) is necessary to make the prima facie case.’” (United States v. Kis, 658 F. 2d 526, 536 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1981), cert. denied, 50 U.S.L.W. 2169 (S. Ct. 3/22/82))

“Full faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State.” - Article IV, Section 1, united States’ Constitution (AD 1791)

State of Washington    )  
  ) Subscribed and Affirmed  
County of Spokane      )

I, John Howard Galt, the undersigned, do hereby Declare and solemnly Affirm, under the pains and penalties of Perjury of Fundamental American Law, the following to be the Truth, the whole Truth and nothing but the Truth:

That I am a natural-born, flesh and blood man of substance upon the American terra firma within the surveyed geographical boundaries of the duly constituted State of Washington (February 22, AD 1889) and in capita holder in due course thereof; and

That I am one of the sovereign body of this State and of this nation through collateral consanguinity to the founders thereof and without political franchise by free will choice; and

That I am a sovereign Elector of Lawful adult age, sound in both mind and body, and otherwise competent to make this affidavit; and

That I am not a “U.S. citizen” or “person” within the meaning of the so-called “14<sup>th</sup> Amendment” and any purported “evidence” to the contrary is hereby Declared a forgery; and

That I am not a “resident” or “citizen” of the corporate “STATE OF WASHINGTON” (aka: “state of Washington”) or any alter ego or subdivision thereof; and

That sovereign authority vests in capita in me by Birthright without adulteration; and

That any and all Process by Operation of Law initiated and maintained by myself is deemed to be the Suit of the Sovereign and not otherwise; and

That, for that purpose and in all such instances, I act in the capacity of propria persona domino and freeman character; and

That any and all Process by Operation of Law initiated and maintained by myself is in accordance with and I rely upon the following statements of Lawful authority:

“WE THE PEOPLE of the United States....do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

- Preamble, united States' Constitution (AD 1791)

“The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government.”

- Article IV, Section 4, united States' Constitution (AD 1791)

“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.”

- Bouvier's Law Dictionary (AD 1870) & Black's Law Dictionary (4<sup>th</sup> Ed.)

“Sovereign. A chief ruler with supreme power.”

- Bouvier's Law Dictionary (AD 1870)

“We declare....that all power is inherent in the people, and that all free governments are founded on their authority.”

- Article I, Section 1, Constitution for the State of Oregon

“All political power is inherent in the people, and governments are established to protect and maintain individual rights.”

- Article I, Section 1, Constitution for the State of Washington

“A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual rights and the perpetuity of free government.”

- Article I, Section 32, Constitution for the State of Washington

“All political power is inherent in the people.”

- Article I, Section 2, Constitution for the State of Idaho

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

- Article IX, united States' Bill of Rights (AD 1791)



## Chapter 4

### The Postal Service, the ZIP Code and Boxes

The first official notice of a postal service in the American colonies appeared in 1639. Today's postal service dates its origin to July 26, 1775, when the Second Continental Congress agreed "that a Postmaster General be appointed for the United States" and named Benjamin Franklin to the position. The Articles of Confederation gave Congress "the sole and exclusive right and power...(of) establishing and regulating post offices from one State to another," with postal laws and regulations revised and codified in the Ordinance of October 18, 1782.

Following adoption of the Constitution, the Act of September 22, 1789, *temporarily* established a post office and created the Office of the Postmaster General. The Act of February 20, 1792 (same year as the Coinage Act), made detailed provisions for the Post Office, and subsequent legislation enlarged the duties of the Post Office, developed its organization, and issued rules and regulations regarding postal operations. In 1829, upon the invitation of President Andrew Jackson, the postmaster general became a member of the president's cabinet.

In its earliest days, the Postal Service was referred to as the Post Office, then, nationally, as the General Post Office. In the 1820's Postmaster General John McLean began referring to the organization as the Post Office Department, but it was not specifically established as an executive department by Congress until June 8, 1872. This is but one more example of a constitutionally designated legislative power and responsibility being transferred to the executive power following the war between the States and the Reconstruction Acts.

It should be noted that early postmasters general usually were public figures who would, for example, go on to serve as secretary of war, Supreme Court justice, or U.S. senator. Today, the postmaster general is usually selected from the ranks of top *corporate* executives who have proven skills and business acumen. Not surprising when one considers that over 80 per cent of today's postal traffic is **business mail**.

The years following 1872 saw a gradual compounding of neglect as well as financial and administrative ineptitude. By the mid-1960's the Post Office Department was in deep trouble. In May 1969 Postmaster General Winton M. Blount proposed a *basic* reorganization of the Post Office Department. President Richard Nixon then asked Congress to pass the Postal Service

Act of 1969, calling for removal of the postmaster general from the cabinet and the creation of a self-supporting postal corporation wholly owned by the federal government. The alternative was to put the department into some sort of receivership (bankruptcy), which would have been political suicide.

In March 1970 a compromise measure was passed, resulting in a wide-spread mutiny of approximately 152,000 postal employees. Following negotiations, management and the unions agreed to jointly develop a reorganization plan, which was embodied in a legislative proposal sent to Congress by the president. With some modifications, the proposal was passed, and on August 12, 1970 President Nixon signed into law the most comprehensive postal legislation since the founding of the American Republic, Public Law 91-375, the Postal Reorganization Act.

The Post Office Department, symbolized by the post-rider for over a century and a half, was transformed into the United States Postal Service, symbolized by a blue eagle, effective July 1, 1971. On that date, the postmaster general left the cabinet; the Postal Service received: operational authority vested in a board of governors and Postal Service management rather than in Congress; authority to issue public bonds to finance postal buildings and capital equipment; direct collective bargaining between representatives of management and unions; and a new rate-setting procedure, built around an "independent" Postal Rate Commission, whose members are nominated by the president and approved by the Senate. These members are five in number.

Title 39, the Postal Reorganization Act, also vested direction of the powers of the Postal Service in an eleven-member board of governors, nine of whom are appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. These nine governors appoint the postmaster general, who is the chief executive officer of the Postal Service and who serves *at their discretion*. These ten people select the deputy postmaster general. All eleven members of the board direct the Postal Service.

I don't know about you, but I see a pattern of activity that spans decades. Congress has demonstrated a manifest penchant for fumbling the ball and "curing" it by putting *public* operations under *corporate* (private) control and calling it "Reconstruction" and "Reorganization" (of our form of government) and nobody has challenged it. Go figure.



The ZIP code system finds its two-digit origin in 1943. Twenty years later, on July 1, 1963, the five-digit ZIP (Zone Improvement Plan) code system was implemented. It was during this period of time that the Uniform Commercial Code was being adopted throughout the nation. Then, in 1983 (twenty years again), the ZIP+4 code was put into effect. While these ZIP codes are or seem to be an outgrowth of greatly increased volumes of mail being processed, it should never be forgotten that over 80 per cent of that volume is business mail. Hence the U.C.C. factor. While ZIP use compliance was and remains *voluntary* (a contract requirement), experience has shown that non-compliance often results in much slower service. As much as three months slower.

Historically, postal rates have seen increases as a means of raising general revenue in times of war, beginning with the war of 1812 and continuing into the present. Somehow the "bill" for these wars never gets paid and increased postal rates never go back to their former level. There is a direct correlation between postal rate increases in the past fifty years and this nation's escalating foreign military involvements. One must wonder if some the revenue bonds issued by the Postal Service corporation could in fact be regarded as "war bonds" and who, exactly, owns or holds those bonds.

Considering who and by what authority the ZIP code system was proposed, developed and implemented, it should come as no surprise that it is also a fiendishly clever mechanism to get people to *volunteer* themselves and their property into *federal* peonage and ownership. A fairly typical example of the mechanism by which this is done is the P.S. Form 3575 card (Official Mail Forwarding Change of Address Order), available at any postal facility. Most everyone I know has filled out *and signed* one of these forms at least once in their life. Study this form in detail and read all the fine print on both sides of the card. It says a great deal more than one might think it does.

A copy of both sides of this form is provided on the following page for examination. Bear in mind that this is but one of many "official" forms. Ever wonder why such documents are called "forms"? Only We the People (individually or collectively) have the Lawful authority to change the *form* of our government. All that is required is an authorizing *signature* on a new "*form*" to change it. Beginning to get the idea?

OFFICIAL MAIL FORWARDING CHANGE OF ADDRESS ORDER			
Please PRINT items 1-10 in blue or black ink. Your signature is required in item 9.			
1. Change of Address for: (Read Attached Instructions) <input type="checkbox"/> Individual (#5) <input type="checkbox"/> Entire Family (#5) <input type="checkbox"/> Business (#6)		2. Is This Move Temporary? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3. Start Date: (ex. 02/27/05)		4. If TEMPORARY move, print date to discontinue forwarding: (ex. 03/27/05)	
5a. LAST Name & Jr./Sr./etc.		Date Entered on Form 3982 M M D D Y Y	
5b. FIRST Name and MI		Expiration Date M M D D Y Y	
6. If BUSINESS Move, Print Business Name		Clerk/Carrier Endorsement	
7a. OLD Mailing Address			
7a. OLD APT or Suite			
7b. For Puerto Rico Only: If address is in PR, print urbanization name, if appropriate.			
7c. OLD CITY		7d. State	7e. ZIP
8a. NEW Mailing Address			
8a. NEW APT/Ste or PMB			
8b. For Puerto Rico Only: If address is in PR, print urbanization name, if appropriate.			
8c. NEW CITY		8d. State	8e. ZIP
9. Print and Sign Name (see conditions on reverse)		10. Date Signed: (ex. 01/27/05)	
Print: _____		Sign: _____	
Sign: _____		_____	

PS FORM 3575 SEPTEMBER 2005 Visit [usps.com](http://usps.com) to change your address online or call 1-800-ASK-USPS (1-800-275-8777) 0095



NO POSTAGE  
NECESSARY  
IF MAILED  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES

NOTE: PRINT the City, State, and ZIP Code of your OLD address on the line provided below. The person signing this form states that he or she is the person, executor, guardian, authorized officer, or agent of the person for whom mail would be forwarded under this order. Anyone submitting false or inaccurate information on this form is subject to punishment by fine or imprisonment or both under Sections 2, 1001, 1702 and 1708 of Title 18, United States Code.

PRIVACY NOTICE: This information you provide will be used to forward your mail to a new location. Collection is authorized by 39 USC 404. Filing this form is voluntary, but we cannot forward your mail without it. We do not disclose your information, except in the following limited circumstances: to government agencies or bodies as required to perform official duties; to mailers, only if they already possess your old address; in legal proceedings or for service of process; to law enforcement as needed for a criminal investigation; or to contractors who help fulfill the service.

**BUSINESS REPLY MAIL**

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

To: POSTMASTER (OF OLD ADDRESS)  
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE



Like most "official" forms, nearly all the information on this card is divided into *boxes*. A "box", by definition, *contains* and separates certain things from other things, including mere space. An excellent analogy is that of a freight train. Each box (car) *contains* some sort of information and/or authority (freight) the **destination** of which may vary from box (car) to box (car) even though all the boxes (cars) are initially assembled into one document (train). The P.S. Form 3575 plainly states what some of the "destinations" are; e.g., Dept. of Justice, Internal Revenue Service, "law enforcement", etc. The signature on this "cargo manifest" is the contractual authorization to the USPS corporation to transfer and deliver that "freight" (information and/or authority) for use.

As an aside, you might want to research the root meaning of "tain". Then determine how that meaning is modified by various prefixes such as "at", "con", "de", "ob", "per", "re", etc. Note: in the case of "at", the actual prefix is "a". The extra "t" is added to conform the word to English grammar rules calling for the separation of vowels for pronunciation purposes.

In the signature box of P.S. Form 3575, they tell you right up front there are "conditions" (which your signature authorizes). When you look at the list of "exceptions", the "PRIVACY NOTICE" is nothing more than a smokescreen. **They are boldly telling you that this form is a contract ("Filing this form is voluntary"). The rest of the statement, "but we cannot forward your mail without it" is the inducement to contract.** There is no mention made about *delivery* of your mail, which is a totally different issue of Law... and they know it.

Some of the things your *signature* on this P.S. Form 3575 card is authenticating or authorizing include:

1. Authorizes the USPS to act as a process server (by mail).
2. **Authorizes extension of federal territorial jurisdiction beyond constitutional limits (your address).**
3. **Authorizes application of federal codes (Titles 18, 26, 28, etc.) beyond constitutional limits (your address).**
4. **Authorizes federal by-pass of local Sheriff in the service of process and exercise of police powers (your address).**
5. **Authorizes federal law enforcement personnel (FBI, BATF, etc.) to act beyond constitutional limits (your address).**



6. Authenticates that you are a federal (14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, U.S. citizen, all caps name, corporate fiction) “person”.

7. Authenticates your voluntary waiver of the entire Bill of Rights.

Read the fine print on the card. It’s all there. That’s what your *signature* is in Fact authorizing and authenticating. The same goes on with any other government, corporate or banking form that you sign. It’s all free-will contract in this game and the *signature* is the most compelling form of evidence of one’s Consent. If they had the authority to begin with, do you think these people would even bother coming to you for your signature? In nearly all instances, there is no “law” which compels you to use their forms. Use your own “forms”!

Providing necessary information and instruction may be expressed as a Notice & Praecept or just a simple letter, which creates no contractual obligations on you and authorizes nothing beyond what you expressly state therein. In either case, the notice should be sent to the local postmaster. Larger cities will have more than one postal facility, but only one “Postmaster”. The rest are mere “supervisors”. Note: your notice and praecipe could, for example, explicitly state that it is not to be construed to authorize or authenticate any of the above listed items. It’s your authority. Do what you will with it.

A postal supervisor tried to bluff one of my readers in Spokane (who had given notice by letter) into filling out the P.S. Form 3575 by writing, “we need this information in order to forward your mail”. With a little help from me, the reader wrote back and said, “You were provided with more ‘information’ than the P.S. Form 3575 calls for. Your insistence that I use and place my signature on your form indicates that you are not being entirely truthful with me. I am not in the habit of signing anything I do not author.” That put a rather sudden end to the bluff by the supervisor.

Although readers are encouraged to write their own documents to better conform to their individual circumstances, the following letter (printed with permission) can be used as a generic model to follow:

Robert Vernon: Montgomery  
c/o postal service address:  
South 921 Monroe St. #5  
Spokane, Washington CF 99204 CF  
United States of America

July 7 A.D. 2005

Postmaster at:  
Pendleton, Oregon  
United States of America

RE: Notice & Praecept, Change of Address/Domicile & Forwarding Order

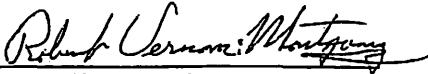
Greetings,

You will please take notice that the undersigned is a natural-born anglo-saxon man whose political status is Sovereign American National and whose occupation requires a great deal of travel. The undersigned has no fixed postal service street address and, for the express purpose of establishing a domicile of record where service of legal notices, lawful process and commercial presentments might be reliably delivered to the undersigned, you are hereby authorized and directed to forward for delivery any and all postage prepaid mail items received at your Post Office which are addressed to Robert Vernon Montgomery, or any orthographic variation thereof, c/o General Delivery, Pendleton, Oregon, United States of America to the above designated domicile address appearing at the head of this page.

You are further directed to notify all other necessary postal personnel, including the Postmaster at Spokane, Washington (Metro Station), of this change in domicile address. The undersigned accepts full responsibility for notifying all other interested parties. This change in domicile address is permanent and takes effect sua sponte.

You will please take further notice that the undersigned considers the military zone designations, commonly referred to as "zip codes", to be unconstitutional and constructive fraud and customarily uses the acronym designation of "CF" in close proximity thereto as a challenge and as an invitation for anyone to take issue on the matter so that a competent jury can be engaged to factually settle the controversy on the basis of all available evidence.

Respectfully,

  
Robert Vernon: Montgomery  
Sovereign American National

**The use of "CF" (acronym for constructive fraud) on the ZIP code is an open challenge.**

**It is an invitation to the dueling field.** The last paragraph of Montgomery's letter explains the significance of that. I am not entirely in agreement with his use of the term "military zones" (in reference to Reconstruction Acts origins), but the difference of opinion is moot since "military zones" would fall well within the meaning of "federal enclave" and, in either case, it is not something the federal people would want brought to light in the courts.

**For those who aren't quite so bold, but still want to disassociate themselves from the ZIP code without sacrificing efficiency of service, putting it in a box will *contain* and separate the ZIP code from the other address information without confusing the automated scanners, as do brackets, parenthesis, and such.**

Most of the older post offices are owned by and are built on ground that was in fact purchased by the federal government (in accordance with Constitutional requirements) and are in fact "federal enclaves" for which a ZIP code is entirely appropriate. Like Washington, D.C., all federal enclaves are under the absolute and exclusive authority of Congress...(as is your address when the P.S. Form 3575 is filled out and signed). Thus, if one received mail through a box or even General Delivery at the main post office facility at Portland, Oregon, for example, the use of a ZIP code is appropriate.

**If you have already filled out and signed a P.S. Form 3575 for your present *street* address, it is difficult to advise you (without another change of address) how to undo that in light of the precept that we are presumed to know the Law as well as the extent of our sovereign status and authority. A claim of mistake or error evidences incompetency (as a sovereign), which only leaves a claim of fraud (difficult to *prove*). As always, you will have to determine what is best for you in the use of this information.**

**In closing this chapter, I want to clarify what I said in Volume I of the handbook regarding postal money orders. If you're going to use them, use the international ones. The reason for that recommendation is the territorial limitations as to negotiability printed on the face of one (domestic) and not the other (international). The difference is well worth the extra fee charged for the international postal money orders. When asked what country, just say Canada or Mexico (makes no legal difference). Compare as follows:**



**CUSTOMER'S RECEIPT**

KEEP THIS RECEIPT FOR YOUR RECORDS	PAY TO:	SEE BACK OF THIS RECEIPT FOR IMPORTANT CLAIM INFORMATION <b>NOT NEGOTIABLE</b>		
	ADDRESS:			
	C. O. D. OR USED FOR:			
SERIAL NUMBER <b>09026121420</b>	YEAR, MONTH, DAY <b>2005-09-21</b>	POST OFFICE <b>992000</b>	AMOUNT <b>\$1.90</b>	CLERK <b>004</b>



**POSTAL MONEY ORDER**

15-800-000

SERIAL NUMBER <b>09026121420</b>	YEAR, MONTH, DAY <b>2005-09-21</b>	POST OFFICE <b>992000</b>	U.S. DOLLARS AND CENTS <b>ONE DOLLAR &amp; 90¢</b>
AMOUNT: <b>ONE DOLLAR &amp; 90¢*****</b>			

PAY TO	NEGOTIABLE/ONLY IN THE U.S. AND POSSESSIONS SEE REVERSE WARNING		
ADDRESS	FROM	CLERK <b>004</b>	
C.O.D. NO. OR USED FOR	ADDRESS		

⑆000008002⑆ 09026121420⑈



**CUSTOMER'S RECEIPT**

KEEP THIS RECEIPT FOR YOUR RECORDS	PAY TO:	SEE BACK OF THIS RECEIPT FOR IMPORTANT CLAIM INFORMATION <b>NOT NEGOTIABLE</b>		
	ADDRESS:			
	C. O. D. OR USED FOR:			
SERIAL NUMBER <b>74065513623</b>	YEAR, MONTH, DAY <b>2005-09-21</b>	POST OFFICE <b>992000</b>	AMOUNT <b>\$3.25</b>	CLERK <b>004</b>



**INTERNATIONAL POSTAL MONEY ORDER**

MP 1

SERIAL NUMBER <b>74065513623</b>	YEAR, MONTH, DAY <b>2005-09-21</b>	POST OFFICE <b>992000</b>	U.S. DOLLARS AND CENTS <b>THREE DOLLARS &amp; 25¢</b>
AMOUNT: <b>THREE DOLLARS &amp; 25¢*****</b>			

PAY TO	FROM	CLERK <b>004</b>
ADDRESS	ADDRESS	

⑆000008002⑆ 74065513623⑈

## Chapter 5

### Evidence vs. Argument

One could say that the highest and purest function of the judicial power in this country is to make and declare a perpetuating determination of **truth** on the basis of all available **evidence** at a particular point in time and space. Evidence, by definition, *displays itself*. What one thinks or may “feel” about the *evidence* has no legitimate effect on the truth of what it **actually is**. One of the many ways our language expresses that sort of basic understanding is that a rose by any other name is still a rose. By that same standard, one could just as easily say that a maggot by any other name is still a maggot. However agreeable or disagreeable one may find the *evidence* of the **truth**, it does not alter the reality of that truth.

*Argument*, on the other hand, is, by definition, expressed **disagreement** with the truth of the evidence provided. Argument is a form of *negotiation* that is *intended* to **compromise** the evidence of the truth. Truth has **nothing** to gain through compromise, while argument has **everything** to gain through compromise. The often stubborn insistence on the exercise of one’s right to be heard is usually little more than a demand to **argue**. *The responsible sovereign commands a display of the evidence. That is the only reliable way in which actual truth might be discovered or “heard”*.

Sometimes it is impractical to determine what something actually is. It then becomes necessary to establish what that something is **not**. That is referred to as “negative proof”. In either event, *it is the evidence which makes the truth apparent to any disinterested observer. Argument is superfluous in the presence of evidence*, be it positive or negative in character. It has been justly said, more than once, that *argument is for fools and attorneys*.

Justice, by definition, seeks perfection (of evidence) of **truth** and **not** the mere gratification of one’s sense of right or wrong, or the vindication of one supposed moral code over another. The “common law” is a composite, of which *moral codes* are only **one** element...and **not** the controlling one. Not in any practical sense. For example; a “belief” is not considered as valid evidence of truth unless that supposed belief can be or has been **demonstrated** by actual conduct. “Ye shall know them by their fruits” and “actions speak louder than words” are but two of the many expressions used to illustrate this concept.



Attorneys in this country (and probably most others) are *trained* to be skilled practitioners of argument and negotiation. **However, even the most skilled argument will not prevail over compelling evidence to the contrary. Likewise, hard evidence takes precedence over any and all unsubstantiated presumptions, assumptions, hypothications or fictions of law. One should never, as a sovereign, engage in argument with one's (civil) servants, but rather insist on production and display of all available evidence.** This is especially true whenever there is a question of Lawful authority to act in a particular way (challenge to jurisdiction).

**Naked affidavits (unsupported by hard evidence) are technically a form of argument. They are considered *prima facie* "evidence" only so long as they remain unrebutted with hard evidence to the contrary. The proper use of an affidavit is to assemble, by reference and annexation of copies, all available hard evidence and to declare that such evidence is in actual possession or official custody. In other words, what it is and who's got it.**

When one is being accused of something, especially under the auspices of public authority, it is the **accuser** who carries the burden of providing hard evidence to *substantiate* his or her accusation(s). It follows that the most convincing evidence *favoring the accused* would be obtained from and provided by *the accuser*. This is especially true when making a challenge to jurisdiction. In this country, with its current "justice" system, that should be a routine first step.

**The Full Disclosure Questionnaire (hereinafter FDQ) which follows is pretty much generic as to content and formatting, has been successfully used numerous times for traffic citation matters and is easily adapted for use in matters of Habeas Corpus Cum Causa and Quo Warranto. Although it is adaptable to such use, the document is not intended as a "discovery" request. It is intended to be used as a challenge to jurisdiction, requesting evidence of Lawful authority over one's person and/or property in a variety of applications. The example provided is modeled on a Washington seatbelt citation issued to a sovereign traveling companion (not a paying "passenger"). Bear in mind that there was no other reason given as "probable cause" for the stop and the sovereign thus accosted said and did all the right things to criminally charge the "officer" with not less than four felonies and three misdemeanors. The "officer's" own video recording provided the evidence and the citation issued provided the motive (extortion).**

John Howard Galt  
c/o postal service address:  
11606 N. Market Street  
Mead, Washington CF 99021 CF  
The united States of America

Hand delivered this date: 05/12/05

To: Spokane County Prosecuting Attorney  
1100 West Mallon Avenue  
Spokane, Washington

Re: Alleged District Court Case No. I 2141997

Greetings,

In guaranteed *direct exercise* of the powers of sovereignty, and by the authority of and in accordance with Section Four ("The constitution shall be republican in form,"), Section Twelve ("...for legislative, executive, and judicial purposes."), and Section Twenty-Four (last clause) of the Enabling /Admission Act of AD 1889 as well as Articles I, III, IV and XXVII of the organic Constitution for The State of Washington (February 22, AD 1889), as ordained and established by the People of Washington sui juris, this Questionnaire shall constitute Praeceptum to your Office of public trust for immediate and full disclosure of the information sought herein, as pertains to the above referenced case, in order that the accused might be adequately informed to effectively challenge jurisdiction and/or to effectively defend his secured Rights, Privileges, Immunities and Remedies from any stealthy accroachments thereon. Lex succurrit ignorantibus.

**Full Disclosure Questionnaire**

Section One:

1. The above referenced case is being brought against the accused as a: (check one)
  - Criminal Action
  - Civil Action
  - Administrative Action
  - Other Action: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
  
2. The nature of the **process** by which this action is brought against the accused is: (check one)
  - Criminal
  - Civil
  - Other: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
  
3. That with which the accused is being charged in this action is: (check one)
  - A crime, described as: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
  - Not a crime, described as: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)

4. The organic Constitution for The State of Washington (February 22, AD 1889) authorizes this particular application of armed, coercive police power against the accused: (check one)  
 Yes, under Article \_\_\_\_, Section \_\_\_\_, Clause \_\_\_\_ (specify)  No
5. The *constitutionally authorized jurisdiction* under which the above referenced action is being brought against the accused is: (check one)  
 Law ("in pursuance of" the Constitution)  
 Equity  
 Administrative ("statutory")  
 Admiralty  
 Quasi or Colorable Admiralty  
 Military  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
6. The *constitutionally cognizable body of law* being applied to this action against the accused (under the aforesaid *jurisdiction*) is: (check one)  
 Constitutional Law  Contract Law  
 Administrative Law  Commercial Law (domestic)  
 Martial Law  Law Merchant (international)  
 "Statutory" Law, generally classified as: (check one)  
 Remedial Code  Civil Code  Penal Code  Political Code  
 Other Law: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
7. The *published Rules* governing the type of action above indicated under the above indicated jurisdiction are entitled: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify) and are available for public inspection at: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
8. This action is being brought against the accused by: (check one)  
 "The State of Washington" in its servitor (to The People) capacity  
 The "STATE OF WASHINGTON" in its corporate/commercial capacity  
 The "state of Washington" as an agent for an unregistered foreign principal  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
9. The "corpus delicti" of this action against the accused is: (check one)  
 Actual injury or damage to the protected Rights of another, under Law  
 Fictional "injury", under color of law  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
10. The nature of the actual damage or injury alleged by the prosecuting witness in support of this action against the accused is: (check one)  
 Bodily Injury: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)  
 Property Damage: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)  
 Libel: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)  
 Violation of Private Rights: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)  
 Breach of a valid, binding and subsisting contract  
 Breach of a voluntary consent agreement  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)

11. The name of the prosecuting witness claiming and possessing *evidence* of the actual damage or injury in support of this action is: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
12. Said prosecuting witness alleges a valuation of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ in actual damages or injury against the accused in this action.
13. If different than the said prosecuting witness, the real parties of or in interest to this action against the accused are: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)  
which interest is *evidenced* by: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
14. The elements which, in the face of challenge, the Fundamental Law obligates your Office of public trust to *prove* in this action against the accused are: (check those applicable)
- Jurisdiction over the subject matter.
  - Jurisdiction in personam over the accused.
  - Proper venue (territorial jurisdiction).
  - The constitutional authority of the "law" alleged to have been violated by the accused.
  - The actual harm, damage or injury being alleged as a violation of Law by the prosecuting witness.
  - Positive identification of the prosecuting witness, victim, injured party in Fact, real party in interest, or holder in due course who gave you (or anyone else) authority to bring this action against the accused in the name of public authority.
  - Culpability (intent) of the accused.
  - Other: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
  - None of the above.
15. This action is in Fact being brought against the accused in order to: (check any that apply)
- Redress actual injury to constitutionally secured private Rights.
  - Enforce political/administrative codes to collect revenue.
  - Circumvent one or more constitutional obligations and/or restraints.
  - Arbitrarily compel specific performance of purely political codes regardless of individual status and standing in Fact.
  - Silence political dissidence.
  - Protect the purely commercial interests of the corporate "STATE OF WASHINGTON".
  - Enforce political/administrative codes to obfuscate or prevent public exposure of alter ego activities in connection with or in the name of The State of Washington.
  - Diminish or abrogate the true character, status, standing and/or reputation of the accused.
  - Covertly wage mixed war upon the accused.
  - Other: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
16. This action is being brought against the accused in a tribunal that is acting: (check one)
- Judicially
  - Ministerially (administratively)
  - Other: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)

17. In the event of conviction or award of judgment against the accused in this action, the tribunal in which this action is brought possesses the Lawful capacity to grant pecuniary award/relief in full compliance with the mandates of Article VI and Article I, Section 10 of the Supreme Law of the Land (AD 1791): (check one)  Yes  No

18 The above referenced action being brought against the accused is: (check one)

- Bonded by the accuser in Fact.  
 Bonded by the City of Spokane.  
 Bonded by the County of Spokane.  
 Bonded by the State of Washington  
 Policy No. \_\_\_\_\_ (specify), underwritten by \_\_\_\_\_ whose  
 principal place of business is \_\_\_\_\_  
 Not Bonded.

Section Two:

19. The Spokane County District Court is: (check one)

- A court of general jurisdiction.  
 A court of limited jurisdiction.  
 A court of special or pro tempore jurisdiction.  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)

20. The Spokane County District Court is: (check one)

- A judicial court of record.  
 Not a judicial court of record (Star Chamber).  
 Not a judicial court.

21. The officers and staff of the Spokane County District Court receive compensation for their labor/ services from: (check one)

- The City of Spokane.  
 The County of Spokane.  
 The State of Washington.  
 An office or agency of the United States.  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)

22. The officers and staff of the Spokane County District Court are: (check one)

- Liability bonded individually (privately).  
 Bonded by the City of Spokane.  
 Bonded by the County of Spokane.  
 Bonded by the State of Washington.  
 Bonded by an office or agency of the United States.  
 Otherwise bonded by: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify), under  
 Policy No. \_\_\_\_\_, in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Not bonded.

23. You and your appointed deputies are compensated for your labor/services by: (check one)

- The City of Spokane.
- The County of Spokane.
- The State of Washington.
- An office or agency of the United States.
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)

24. You and your appointed deputies are: (check one)

- Liability bonded individually (privately).
- Bonded by the City of Spokane.
- Bonded by the County of Spokane.
- Bonded by the State of Washington.
- Bonded by an office or agency of the United States.
- Otherwise bonded by: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify), under Policy No. \_\_\_\_\_, in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_.
- Not bonded.

25. You and your appointed deputies are officers of the Spokane County District Court: (check one)

- Yes             No

26. You and your appointed deputies are officers of the Superior Court of Washington in and for the County of Spokane: (check one)

- Yes             No

Section Three:

27. Washington State Patrol Trooper Henry B. Pushy, Badge/ID #442, receives compensation for his labor/services from: (check one)

- The City of Spokane.
- The County of Spokane.
- The State of Washington.
- An office or agency of the United States.
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)

28. Washington State Patrol Trooper Henry B. Pushy, Badge/ID #442, is: (check one)

- Liability bonded individually (privately).
- Bonded by the City of Spokane.
- Bonded by the County of Spokane.
- Bonded by the State of Washington.
- Bonded by an office or agency of the United States.
- Otherwise bonded by: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify), under Policy No. \_\_\_\_\_, in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_.
- Not bonded.

29. Washington State Patrol Trooper Henry B. Pushy, Badge/ID #442, performs his duties while armed with deadly force: (check one)

- Yes             No

30. Washington State Patrol Trooper Henry B. Pushy, Badge/ID #442, is an officer of the Spokane County District Court: (check one)  Yes  No
31. Washington State Patrol Trooper Henry B. Pushy, Badge/ID #442, is one of your duly appointed deputies: (check one)  Yes  No
32. Washington State Patrol Trooper Henry B. Pushy, Badge/ID #442, performs his duties within the City/County of Spokane pursuant to a contract/agreement between City/County of Spokane and the State of Washington and/or the Washington State Patrol: (check one)  Yes  No
33. The organic Constitution for The State of Washington (February 22, 1889) authorizes Washington State Patrol Trooper Henry B. Pushy, Badge/ID #442, to exercise *judicial* power(s) in the performance of *executive* duties: (check one)  
 Yes, under Article \_\_\_\_, Section \_\_\_\_, Clause \_\_\_\_  No
34. The organic Constitution for The State of Washington (February 22, 1889) authorizes the State legislature to blend or mix the legislative, executive and judicial powers by statute or code: (check one)  Yes, under Article \_\_\_\_, Section \_\_\_\_, Clause \_\_\_\_  No
35. The organic Constitution for The State of Washington (February 22, 1889) authorizes Washington State Patrol Trooper Henry B. Pushy, Badge/ID #442, to signature authorize and issue instruments of *judicial* process in the name of and on behalf of the Spokane County District Court: (check one)  
 Yes, under Article \_\_\_\_, Section \_\_\_\_, Clause \_\_\_\_  No
36. The organic Constitution for The State of Washington (February 22, 1889) authorizes Washington State Patrol Trooper Henry B. Pushy, Badge/ID #442, to serve his own process: (check one)  
 yes, under Article \_\_\_\_, Section \_\_\_\_, Clause \_\_\_\_  No

## Section Four:

37. Your office has in actual possession conclusive *evidence* that John Howard Galt is in Fact a "U.S. citizen" or "person" within the meaning of the so-called "14<sup>th</sup> Amendment": (check one)  
 No  Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
38. Your office has in actual possession conclusive *evidence* that John Howard Galt is in Fact a "citizen" or "resident" of the "state of Washington" (aka: "STATE OF WASHINGTON"): (check one).  
 No  Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
39. Your office has in actual possession conclusive *evidence* that John Howard Galt is contractually obligated to perform or otherwise subject to the *political* codes of the "state of Washington", including but not limited to the vehicle/traffic code: (check one)  
 No  Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
40. Your office has in actual possession any application form, contract or other similar document or Instrument bearing the *unrestricted* signature/autograph of John Howard Galt: (check one)  
 No  Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)

41. Your office has in actual possession any registration document or similar item, bearing the unrestricted signature/autograph of John Howard Galt, which *evidences* his voluntary and affirmative Consent to or authorization of majority (mob) rule or "public policy": (check one)  
 No       Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
42. Your office has in actual possession conclusive *evidence* that one John Howard Galt is other than a natural-born, flesh and blood man, long since past the age of Consent: (check one)  
 No       Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
43. Your office has in actual possession conclusive *evidence* that one John Howard Galt is other than a man of sound mind and body, in full possession of all his faculties: (check one)  
 No       Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
44. Your office has in actual possession conclusive *evidence* that one John Howard Galt has, at any time, affirmatively and voluntarily surrendered, waived or in any way and to any degree impaired the *exercise of any* of his secured Rights, Privileges, Immunities and Remedies: (check one)  
 No       Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
45. Your office has in actual possession conclusive *evidence* that one John Howard Galt is in Fact a "trustee" or "subrogee" or "surety" or any other similar characterization in connection with any state created legal fiction entity: (check one)  
 No       Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
46. Your office has in actual possession any document, bearing the *unrestricted* signature/autograph of John Howard Galt, whereby he has directly or indirectly authorized the creation of any legal fiction entity which is identified by his own Lawful name or any orthographic variation thereof: (check one)  No  Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
47. Your office has in actual possession any document, bearing the *unrestricted* signature/autograph of John Howard Galt, which in any way authorizes a departure from the long established Rules of English grammar governing the spelling, capitalization and structuring of proper noun names generally or his own Lawful name specifically: (check one)  
 No       Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
48. Your office has in actual possession conclusive *evidence* that one John Howard Galt has in Fact expressly granted power of attorney or procuratorial authority to "United States", "UNITED STATES", "U.S.", "state of Washington", "STATE OF WASHINGTON", "COUNTY (or) CITY OF SPOKANE" or any officer(s) thereof: (check one)  
 No       Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)
49. Your office has in actual possession conclusive *evidence* that one John Howard Galt has in Fact surrendered, waived or otherwise impaired or forfeited his authority to make *direct* presentment in and to any public office or court of The State of Washington or The united States of America for any Lawful purpose whatsoever: (check one)  
 No       Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)



50. It is a long and firmly established precept of Fundamental American Law that an accused (wo)man is *presumed innocent* until proven guilty of any wrong doing. Your office has in actual possession conclusive *evidence* that John Howard Galt has in Fact surrendered, waived or otherwise forfeited or impaired his Right to enjoy the benefit of this *presumption* of Law: (check one)  
 No             Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)

51. The organic Constitution for The State of Washington (February 22, 1889) authorizes substitution of an express reliance upon the presumption of innocence with an *arbitrary* entry of "Not Guilty" plea without the express Consent of and over the objection of the accused: (check one)  
 Yes, under Article \_\_\_\_, Section \_\_\_\_, Clause \_\_\_\_             No

52. It is a long and firmly established precept of Fundamental American Law that jurisdiction, in any of its elements, may be challenged *at any time* and, once challenged, it must be proven by he who bears the burden of proof, as "mere assertion is not enough". Your office has in actual possession conclusive *evidence* that John Howard Galt has in Fact surrendered, waived or otherwise forfeited or impaired his Right to enjoy the benefit of this precept of American Law: (check one)  
 No             Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)

53. Your office, as the moving party, carries the burden of proof in this action, including the proof of jurisdiction. Your office has in actual possession conclusive *evidence* that John Howard Galt has waived or has otherwise relieved your office of that burden: (check one)  
 No             Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)

54. Other heretofore undisclosed assumptions, presumptions, hypothications and similar tacitly noticed fictions of law affecting or material to the status, standing and/or capacity of John Howard Galt in the above referenced case are fully disclosed as follows: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The disclosures provided herein above are hereby Certified, under the pains and penalties of Perjury of organic American Law, to be true, correct and complete. Witness my hand:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Spokane County Prosecuting Attorney

## CAVEAT

It is common knowledge that only criminals and perverts require a cloak of secrecy with which to hide their activities. This Praeceptum for immediate and full disclosure is mandatory and has been formatted as a multiple choice questionnaire as a time saving convenience to your office.

Failure to complete the foregoing Full Disclosure Questionnaire and return the same to the undersigned within ten (10) days of date of delivery may result in measures being taken to compel you to do so. Further obstruction may result in one or more criminal charges being brought against you in a Court of Justice. By your Oath, you will be held accountable for all acts of commission or omission, as the case may be. In the alternative, you may file a formal notice of retraxit of suit into the above referenced case. These things you will faithfully do or come forth *in writing* and show good and Lawful cause why you could not do that which is commanded herein.

All responses sent by U. S. Post to John Howard Galt are to be sent/mailed exactly as shown at the head of this document, *without alteration, deletion, addition or substitution*, which has been specially arranged for that purpose. All secured Rights, Privileges, Immunities and Remedies are explicitly reserved to John Howard Galt by *restricted signature* given below:

Full Disclosure Questionnaire

Page 9

Those of you who have been in the litigation game awhile will readily notice that this FDQ is loaded with (unavoidable) "traps" which are *intended* to convince a prosecutor that it would be the better part of wisdom to "dismiss" the action before it goes any further. A good example of this would be items 25 and 26. In either case, if the answer is "no", they lose all pretense of supposed "immunity". If the answer is "yes", the court loses jurisdiction because it ceases to be a neutral forum when one of its own "officers" is prosecuting the case. That is why judges in today's courts are so insistent on a defendant having an attorney (so another supposed "officer" of the court is defending, thereby supposedly evening up the scales) *for the benefit of the court's public image of being neutral, and not for the benefit of the defendant* per se. Additionally, a judge has no control over a party unless that party is represented by a supposed "officer" of the court (attorney) over whom the judge does have control.

Some of you will see that the foregoing FDQ resembles a *tacit procuration*, which I will get into under another chapter of this work. What you *should* notice is that the FDQ does not “join issue” on the specific facts of the traffic “violation” itself. It addresses only the **authority** by which the “process” was initiated and the **authority** by which it proceeds. It is a *provable* fact that the state, any state, is fraudulently engaging its police powers to operate a revenue or protection racket. In terms of sufficient *evidence* to obtain a **criminal conviction** of the police officer, that’s not even in question in this particular instance.

**The main purpose of the FDQ is to draw in any other accessories, accomplices and conspirators, such as the prosecutor, the clerk, the judge, etc., for a winnable federal RICO action.** With the right *evidence*, one can prevail in today’s courts. At the very least one would have enough evidence leverage to negotiate a settlement with Risk Management. If the settlement amount is *reasonable*, and if one has sufficient *evidence* to actually obtain criminal conviction(s), Risk Management will “deal” with the offended sovereign. They don’t want the scandal of one or more of their people going to prison. Mostly they don’t want the racketeering fraud exposed to the public. That would escalate the liability risk beyond acceptable levels. (That’s why it’s called “Risk” Management.)

**It is the district attorney or public prosecutor who carries the burden of proving jurisdiction in any action brought to court in the name of the state, county or municipal authority. One flat refuses to deal with any other public officer, including judges, clerks and the like, during the course of a challenge to jurisdiction. It is necessary, however, to give notice to the clerk of the “court” in which the action has been filed that a challenge to jurisdiction is being made. And you have to make it clear that you will proceed no further with any other issue until *evidence* is actually produced which conclusively proves proper jurisdiction and has been entered into the case file, including the authority (Oaths and/or Bonds) of all the participants (prosecutor, clerk, judge, etc.).** In the foregoing example of a traffic citation case, a copy of the FDQ was filed into the case with the following Notice & Praeipce (model transcription of) to the court administrator/clerk:

John Howard Galt  
c/o postal service address:  
11606 N. Market Street  
Mead, Washington CF 99021 CF  
The united States of America

Hand delivered this date: 05/12/05

To: Spokane County District Court Administrator/Clerk  
1100 West Mallon Avenue  
Spokane, Washington

Ref: Alleged District Court Case No. I 2141997

Re: Praecipe to take notice of and file responsive notice(s).

Greetings,

This writ shall constitute formal response to alleged notice of infraction filed in your Office as Case No. I 2141997. You will please take notice of and enter into said Case file the hereto annexed true copy of the Full Disclosure Questionnaire hand delivered to the Spokane County Prosecuting Attorney this same day; and

You will please take further notice of and place a minute entry into said Case file that jurisdiction, as to proper venue, subject matter and in personam, is being challenged; and

That presentment of said Full Disclosure Questionnaire to said prosecuting attorney does constitute, inter alia, demand upon him for actual production and entry of conclusive evidence of same; and

That presentment hereof for filing does not constitute express or implied submission to jurisdiction or entry of plea; and

That John Howard Galt stands upon and does not yield the general presumption of Law that he is innocent of any wrong doing until proven guilty, which obviates any demand for entry of plea; and

That, as indicated thereon, the signature of John Howard Galt on the charging instrument was obtained by force of arms (vi et armis) which nulls any obligation to perform any promise made; and

That John Howard Galt intends to press criminal claims/charges against Henry B. Pushy, consisting of armed assault with threat of battery using deadly force for the purpose of extorting money, perjury and possibly criminal impersonation; and

That an investigation as to accomplices and/or co-conspirators to the said crimes is still in progress as of this date.

Duly executed this twelfth day of the fifth month, anno domini two thousand and six, and of the independence of The united States of America, the two hundred twenty-ninth.

John Howard Galt, sui juris

cc: file

In Volume I of the handbook, I made mention that the sovereign acts and commands through Affidavits and Writs. One can often combine the two into one document and adding "Verified" to the title; e.g., Verified Notice, Verified Complaint, etc. The term "verified" is legally synonymous with "certified", meaning one is under penalty of perjury by the act.

Section 4 of the FDQ makes apparent *why* one needs to assemble an evidence "portfolio" regarding one's sovereign status and standing and keep it in a safe place. As to *what* that evidence should be and how to obtain it, I will detail elsewhere in this handbook. It is difficult for a sovereign (wo)man to act decisively and with confidence without the assurance of actual evidence in hand which proves who and what s/he is *and is not*.

The FDQ is a "boilerplate" document and is purposefully structured to create a damned if they do and damned if they don't dilemma. As is usually the case, the prosecutor failed (he didn't dare) to fill out and return the FDQ within the time allowed. He also did not file into the case a retraxit of suit. Instead (as anticipated), the clerk took it upon himself to trespass the case by scheduling a "contested hearing", which made filing a "set-up" document necessary.

It should be noted that the "contested hearing" was a routine ploy to trick one into arguing **the citation** instead of **jurisdiction**. Also to be noted is that there is/was no *evidence* by which to **prove** the "defendant" actually received notice of the said hearing. It was discovered through other channels. And that is "hearsay" only.

With regard to the "set-up" letter to the court clerk, it is important to remember that the *evidence* of "notice" has to be created so one has the **proof of intent** to criminally exceed or abuse the authority vested in a public office. A **criminal conviction** cannot be obtained without **proving** culpability (intent) and motive (extortion of money). Those of you who do not know where this goes from here have no business starting this kind of set-up. Those of you who do think you know where to go with this and want the rest of this particular story will have to negotiate a Lawful Money exchange for the rest of the paperwork. It is doubtful it will be made available through *official* sources. The names and dates on the sample documents herein were changed, but this is current real-time stuff (as of this writing). A model transcription of the follow-up Notice & Praecept (the "set-up") to the court clerk follows:

John Howard Galt  
 c/o postal service address:  
 11606 N. Market Street  
 Mead, Washington CF 99021 CF  
 The united States of America

Hand delivered this date: 05/25/05

To: Spokane County District Court Administrator/Clerk  
 1100 West Mallon Avenue  
 Spokane, Washington

Ref: Alleged District Court Case No. I 2141997

Re: Praecipe to take notice of and file responsive notice(s).

Greetings,

This writ shall constitute formal Notice to your office that an express formal challenge to jurisdiction in the above referenced alleged case was entered 05/12/05, together with demand for production of evidence of proof of same, in the form of a Full Disclosure Questionnaire, which was hand delivered to the office of the Spokane County Prosecutor for performance thereupon within ten (10) days of said delivery; and

You will please take further notice that said ten (10) days and an additional three (3) days grace period have since elapsed without performance by said public office to offer and enter into evidence any proof of jurisdiction whatsoever; and

You will please take further notice that, as of this date, said challenge to jurisdiction stands un rebutted and unopposed and that ample opportunity to offer evidence of proof of jurisdiction has been tacitly declined by said public prosecutor; and

You will please take further notice that the Spokane County District Court is factually without proven jurisdiction over the person or property of John Howard Galt, and that any officer thereof who attempts to proceed further in the above referenced alleged case on the basis of any false assumption, presumption or hypothication to the contrary does so at his or her own fully informed peril; and

You will please take further notice of and are hereby commanded to close, without prejudice, the above referenced alleged case for want of proven jurisdiction over the person or property of John Howard Galt, and to provide immediate written notice of your compliance herewith to the undersigned or to come forth with evidence of good and Lawful cause why you could not do that which is commanded by this Writ.

Duly executed under Lawful Money silver Bond this twenty-fifth day of the fifth month, in the year of our Lord two thousand and five, and of the independence of The united States of America, the two hundred twenty-ninth.

John Howard Galt

.....

cc: file

## Chapter 6

### Capturing the “Strawman”

The redemption program and “strawman” theory have been around for some time now and have had widespread exposure in most patriot circles. I have heard of *few* actual successes with it. And even those were very early in the game. The principal features entail the recording of a common law copyright and filing a UCC-1 lien notice. On the advice of various attorneys general, most state and county officials are now refusing to file/record/recognize these types of documents. The courts certainly no longer give it much credence. The theory (and it is only that) of copyrighting one’s name finds no support in the common law or constitutional Law. In fact, there is much stare decisis to the contrary for very pragmatic reasons. **There is, however, an alternative way to achieve the same object that the system can and will recognize. That is the subject of this chapter.**

The underlying premise of the copyright/UCC-1 gambit is that the “government” seeks to control us by covertly creating an idem sonans (sounds the same when spoken) ens legis (a state created fictitious entity) for which the term “strawman” has been coined, most probably in reference to stramineas homo which, in Latin, means “man made of straw”. While that premise may or may not be true (and available evidence shows that it is), one will find it near impossible to get any civil servant to openly admit it. I have the acquaintance of several people who have tried, unsuccessfully, to obtain that admission. Only criminals (and perverts) find it necessary to maintain such tight security on their activities. Why continue to fight shadows?

Have you ever considered what might happen if you simply ignored whatever “the government” might or might not be doing in its dark little closet and you, openly and brazenly, create your own idem sonans ens legis? The device is called “Business License” issued by state authority, giving legal *recognition* to a *fictitious* business/trade name (“strawman”) within the commercial venue(s) of the state. This device has been in use longer than this country has existed. It is firmly rooted in the common law and therefore exceedingly difficult to obstruct in its operation. This device can be effectively used to force the courts to distinguish between you and the ens legis strawman, the idem sonans doctrine be damned. The state taxation and regulatory authority normally attached to a business license is not difficult to nullify.

On the assumption that “the government” has in fact engaged in such unlawful activities that it must be kept hidden from public view, do you really think they will drag their sordid little “entity” out of the closet to challenge what you have done openly and legitimately? To do so would unavoidably lead to further admissions and confessions of treasonous proportions. This is a perfect example of how one employs the dueling field principle (discussed elsewhere in this volume). It levels the playing field and renders *their* “entity” **useless**, in any meaningful sense.

When you designate yourself (proper upper/lower case name) as the “sole proprietor” of the business/trade name (all caps strawman), you acquire **exclusive** control over the all caps name insofar as the state is concerned. Some states, such as California, maintain that one cannot obtain a Business License in one’s own name, *which is entirely consistent with the common law*. Do it anyway **and make the distinction** that the all caps name is **not** “one’s own name”. If the application is rejected for that reason, you now have an *issue* to take to the courts that “the government” cannot avoid. The object of such an exercise would be to get a court order or judgment that there **is** a difference in terms of **use**.

Every state will have a business/trade name application form, many of which are available over the internet. While the layout of these forms may vary from state to state, the information sought by them will be fairly uniform. In most states these forms are available from the Secretary of State, Corporation Division. In Washington, for example, it is called “Master Application” and is available from the Department of Licensing.

It will be necessary to nullify the state’s regulatory and taxation interest in this business entity. That is accomplished by annexing an Addendum to the form. The example provided herein is for Oregon which, like many other states, is a simple one-page document. As you can see, the form for Oregon is titled, “Assumed Business Name - New Registration”, Form 101. It is printed right on the form that it is a *public record* and (twice) to “**Attach Additional Sheet if Necessary**”, which **will** be “**necessary**” for our purposes. The form would be completed in the following manner:





Phone: (503) 986-2200  
 Fax: (503) 378-4381

**Assumed Business Name—New Registration**

Secretary of State  
 Corporation Division  
 255 Capitol St. NE, Suite 151  
 Salem, OR 97310-1327  
 FilingInOregon.com

REGISTRY NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

In accordance with Oregon Revised Statute 192.410-192.490, the information on this application is public record. We must release this information to all parties upon request and it will be posted on our website. For office use only

Please Type or Print Legibly in Black Ink. Attach Additional Sheet if Necessary.

- 1) ASSUMED BUSINESS NAME (To be registered)  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
- 2) DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS (Primary business activity) *See Addendum annexed hereto and fully incorporated herein by this reference.*
- 4) NAME & ADDRESS OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE (One name only)  
John Quincy Adams, sui juris
- 3) PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS (Address, city, state, zip)  
12008 Southwest Clark Avenue  
Tigard, Oregon CF 97224 CF
- c/o postal service address:*  
12008 Southwest Clark Avenue  
Tigard, Oregon CF 97224 CF

- 5) REGISTRANTS/OWNERS (List name and street address of each person or entity who will conduct or transact business under the assumed business name.)  
 (Attach a separate sheet if necessary.)
- | NAME                     | STREET ADDRESS  | CITY/STATE/ZIP                              |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| <u>John Quincy Adams</u> | <u>c/o postal service address:</u><br><u>12008 Southwest Clark Avenue</u> | <u>Tigard, Oregon</u><br><u>CF 97224 CF</u> |

- 6) COUNTIES
- |  |                                    |                                     |                                  |                                    |                                     |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baker                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Crook     | <input type="checkbox"/> Harney     | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake    | <input type="checkbox"/> Morrow    | <input type="checkbox"/> Union      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Benton                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Curry     | <input type="checkbox"/> Hood River | <input type="checkbox"/> Lane    | <input type="checkbox"/> Multnomah | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasco      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALL COUNTIES (Statewide) | <input type="checkbox"/> Clackamas | <input type="checkbox"/> Deschutes  | <input type="checkbox"/> Jackson | <input type="checkbox"/> Lincoln   | <input type="checkbox"/> Polk       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clatsop                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Douglas   | <input type="checkbox"/> Jefferson  | <input type="checkbox"/> Linn    | <input type="checkbox"/> Sherman   | <input type="checkbox"/> Washington |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Gilliam   | <input type="checkbox"/> Josephine  | <input type="checkbox"/> Malheur | <input type="checkbox"/> Tillamook | <input type="checkbox"/> Wheeler    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coos                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Grant     | <input type="checkbox"/> Klamath    | <input type="checkbox"/> Marion  | <input type="checkbox"/> Umatilla  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yamhill    |

7) SIGNATURES: (All registrants/owners must sign.)

Under necessity and not a consensual grant or waiver of sovereign authority. This is a restricted signature.

John Quincy Adams

**FEES**

Required Processing Fee \$50  
 Confirmation Copy (Optional) \$5  
*requested*  
 Processing Fees are nonrefundable.

Please make check payable to "Corporation Division."

NOTE:  
 Fees may be paid with VISA or MasterCard. The card number and expiration date should be submitted on a separate sheet for your protection.

8) CONTACT NAME (To resolve questions with this filing.) John Quincy Adams, sui juris

DAYTIME PHONE NUMBER (include area code.) none

**Addendum to Oregon Assumed Business (Trade) Name - Form 101**

Notice is hereby given that one John Quincy Adams, a natural-born man in sui juris capacity, elects to assume sole proprietorship over and engage the exclusive use of an idem sonans ens legis, styled as JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, for conducting trade and business within the commercial venue(s) of Oregon and associated states; and

Further notice is hereby given that the express nature and express purpose of any trade or business conducted under the name of ens legis JOHN QUINCY ADAMS by said owner and sole proprietor John Quincy Adams is the unobstructed and direct exercise of all Declared, God-given and constitutionally secured Rights, Privileges, Immunities and Remedies, including but not limited to the acquisition, use and disposition of property, including but not limited to any lawful medium of exchange, within commercial venue(s); and

Further notice is hereby given that this express presentment is intended to fully satisfy the common law requirement of notification to the community at large of trade/business conducted under a fictitious name and that acceptance hereof and/or issuance of state license constitutes recognition of status and standing before the duly constituted courts of Oregon with respect to said ens legis and to said owner thereof; and

Further notice is hereby given that this application/presentment is made in direct exercise of the powers of sovereignty guaranteed at Article IV, Section 4 of the organic Constitution for The united States of America, within the purview of the Declaration of Independence (July 4, AD 1776) and as restricted by Article I thru X of Amendment First thereto (AD 1791), and any challenges hereto will be settled in a duly constituted Article III court of The united States of America; and

Further notice is hereby given that any written presentment(s) directed to said ens legis shall be styled JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and any written presentment(s) directed to said owner shall be styled John Quincy Adams, in conformity to the long firmly established Rules of English grammar governing spelling, capitalization and structuring of proper noun names, and any deviation from this standard subsequent to this notice shall constitute, inter alia, an act of fraudulent conversion of Lawful status and standing.

Witness my hand this second day of the first month, in the year of our Lord two thousand and six, and of the independence of The united States of America, the two hundred thirtieth.

John Quincy Adams, sui juris

Attestation

The State of Oregon     )  
  ) Acknowledged  
The County of Crook     )

On this second day of the first month, anno Domini 2006, before me, a notary public in and for The County of Crook, The State of Oregon, there appears John Quincy Adams, known to me to be one setting his hand subscribing to the within instrument, and who acknowledges to me that he executes same as his own free and voluntary act and deed. Witness my hand and official seal:

.....  
Notary Public  
My commission expires:.....

As stated elsewhere in this work, there is no “law” which **compels** one to use “government” forms. One may construct one’s own forms (or not) so long as the **minimum information needed or required is provided**. One may also load (scan) a “government” form into one’s computer and make *subtle* modifications to the language used therein. This latter is especially useful when modifying the clerk’s civil cover sheet in a federal court action. In this instance, however, it is recommended that one use the state’s form to avoid raising red flags prematurely. The **Addendum** will “gut” the more dangerous aspects. In ~~Addendums~~ ~~the~~ read or considered....until it’s too late to effectively challenge. Once the business license issues, you now have what is called a chose in action (see glossary). As added insurance, one should always obtain a confirmation copy. That kind of *evidence* is very much worth the extra fee in the event challenge is later attempted.

Although the Addendum is “attached” (stapled) to the application form (as per instructions), the use of the word “annexed” in the text is of great importance. One should always use the word “annexed” and **not** “attached”. The latter term signifies a *separate* (severable) item, while the former term means it is an *inseparable* part of the primary document. This takes on added significance if your intent is to Apostille the notary public’s jurat....which would then put **both** the Application form and the Addendum under **one** Apostille.

With regard to a jurat, **always use present tense terms and not past tense terms**; e.g., “appears”, not “appeared”. That firmly *fixes* the date of actual signing and witness *by a state officer*. When signing under penalty of perjury, **always raise your right hand and say the words** to the notary public. A notary is *supposed* to formally *administer* such Oath or Affirmation and most of them don’t and cannot later testify that they did.

Once all of this is in place, your dealings with any public office or agency thereafter are limited to **one** question: “Which Article, Section and Clause of the Constitution (state or national) empowers you or your agency to tax, levy or otherwise impair (regulate) my exercise of secured Rights, Privileges, Immunities and Remedies, as was agreed to in accordance with the provisions of Addendum to Oregon Form 101 ?” *There is no other “issue” of senior merit*. The following selection of Application forms are provided for comparative analysis:



# CERTIFICATE OF ASSUMED BUSINESS NAME

Pursuant to Section 53-504, Idaho Code, the undersigned submits for filing a certificate of Assumed Business Name.

Please type or print legibly.

NOTE: See instructions on reverse before filing.

1. The assumed business name which the undersigned use(s) in the transaction of business is:

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The true name(s) and business address(es) of the entity or individual(s) doing business under the assumed business name:

Name

Complete Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. The general type of business transacted under the assumed business name is:

- Retail Trade
- Wholesale Trade
- Services
- Manufacturing
- Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
- Transportation and Public Utilities
- Construction
- Agriculture
- Mining

4. The name and address to which future correspondence should be addressed:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Name and address for this acknowledgment copy is (if other than # 4 above):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Submit Certificate of Assumed Business Name and \$25.00 fee to:

Secretary of State  
700 West Jefferson  
Basement West  
PO Box 83720  
Boise ID 83720-0080  
208 334-2301

Phone number (optional):

\_\_\_\_\_

Secretary of State use only

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
(signature required)

Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Capacity/Title: \_\_\_\_\_

(see instruction # 8 on back of form)

## STATE OF MONTANA

APPLICATION for REGISTRATION  
or RENEWAL of ASSUMED BUSINESS NAME  
(30-13-203) and (30-13-206) MCA

MAIL: **BRAD JOHNSON**  
Secretary of State  
P.O. Box 202801  
Helena, MT 59620-2801

PHONE: (406)444-3665  
FAX: (406)444-3976  
WEB SITE: [sos.mt.gov](http://sos.mt.gov)



Prepare, sign, submit with an original signature and filing fee.  
This is the minimum information required.

(This space for use by the Secretary of State only)

Filing Fee: \$20.00  
 Priority Filing Fee Add \$20.00

## PLEASE CHECK ONE BOX:

- Registration of ABN (30-13-203, MCA) \$20.00  
 Renewal of ABN (30-13-207, MCA) \$20.00

1. The Assumed Business Name is: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: An applicant for an assumed business name may not use a business name identifier that incorrectly states the type of entity that it is or incorrectly implies that it is a type of entity other than the type of entity that it is.

2. The description of the business transacted under the Assumed Business Name: \_\_\_\_\_

3. The date the applicant first used the assumed business name (Mo/Day/Yr): \_\_\_\_\_

4. The applicant is (check one and complete where appropriate):

- A Corporation  
 A Limited Liability Company  
 Association (Attach the names and addresses of members)  
 An Individual  
 Limited Liability Partnership (Attach the names and addresses of partners)  
 A Partnership (Attach the names and addresses of the partners or write below) \_\_\_\_\_

5. The name and address of the applicant are as follows:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

I, HEREBY SWEAR AND AFFIRM, under penalty of law, that the facts contained in this Application are true.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Applicant

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**NOTE:** There are important legal and accounting procedures and implications with respect to this corporate action. Suitable legal and accounting advice should be secured before submission. The Secretary of State's office encourages that such advice be sought prior to filling out forms to be sure that you understand the terms and procedures.

NAPA COUNTY  
 John Tuteur County Clerk  
 PO Box 298  
 900 Coombs St Rm 116  
 Napa CA 94559-0298  
 707.253.4247

**FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT  
 DO NOT ABBREVIATE**

THE FOLLOWING PERSON(S) IS (ARE) DOING BUSINESS AS:

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

1	Fictitious Business Name(s) _____		Business phone number (optional): _____
1A	New Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Refile <input type="checkbox"/> - List Previous No.: _____		Renewal with change <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Street Address, City and State of Principal Place of business (do NOT use a PO Box or PMB)	City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____	
3	Full name of Registrant (if corporation or LLC, enter corporation/LLC name)	If corporation/LLC, State of incorporation or organization _____	
	Residence/Corporate address (do NOT use a PO Box or PMB)	City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____	
	Full name of Registrant (if corporation or LLC, enter corporation/LLC name)	If corporation/LLC, State of incorporation or organization _____	
	Residence/Corporate address (do NOT use a PO Box or PMB)	City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____	
4	(CHECK ONE ONLY) This business is conducted by: <input type="checkbox"/> an individual <span style="margin-left: 200px;"><input type="checkbox"/> a general partnership</span> <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input type="checkbox"/> a limited partnership</span> <input type="checkbox"/> an unincorporated association other than a partnership <span style="margin-left: 150px;"><input type="checkbox"/> a corporation</span> <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input type="checkbox"/> a business trust</span> <input type="checkbox"/> co-partners <span style="margin-left: 150px;"><input type="checkbox"/> husband and wife</span> <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input type="checkbox"/> joint venture</span> <input type="checkbox"/> Limited Liability Co. <span style="margin-left: 150px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other-specify _____</span>		
5	Have you started doing business yet? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date business started: _____	Notice: This fictitious name statement expires five years from the date it was filed in the office of the County Clerk-Recorder. A new fictitious business name statement must be filed before that date. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see Section 14441 Et Seq., Business and Professions Code).	
6	If Registrant is NOT a corporation or LLC, sign below. (See attached instructions)  I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. (A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime.)  Signature _____  _____ (Print or type name)	If Registrant is a corporation, an officer of the corporation signs below. If Registrant is a Limited Liability Company, a manager or an officer signs below.  I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. (A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false or guilty of a crime.)  _____ Limited Liability Company Name/Corporation Name  _____ Signature and title of officer or manager  _____ Print or type officer's/manager's name and title	
(THIS FEE APPLIES AT THE TIME OF FILING) Filing fee \$30.00 for one business name and one registrant \$6.00 for each additional business name \$6.00 for each additional registrant Provide a self-addressed, stamped return envelope if mailed		I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS COPY IS A CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL STATEMENT ON FILE IN MY OFFICE.  By _____ DEPUTY	

In the event you are sent a Business License certificate with an all capital letter spelling of your (owner) name, you must immediately, within 72 hours, return it for correction with a Notice & Praecepte letter commanding that the certificate be made to conform to the express provisions of the Application form with Addendum annexed thereto, **which was accepted and agreed to without challenge**. Incorporated into your Notice & Praecepte should be a public disclosure request for the name and position of whoever gave the order or authorized the deviation from the long established Rules of English grammar governing the spelling, capitalization and structuring of proper noun names, as well as the specific Article, Section and Clause of the Constitution which were relied upon for that supposed authority. You want copies of any and all documents which *evidence* the answers to those questions.

If attempt is made to blame the computer programming (which is a customary excuse and which is a *provable lie*), ask for disclosure of who wrote the program and who authorized the non-conformity to Rules of English grammar in that program. It is difficult to predict, with any degree of exactitude, where this might lead, but it's bound to be as entertaining as it is educational. My bet it that such a line will ultimately trace back to the BAR maggot acting as "Attorney General", which is **not** a legitimate, constitutional "office".

In the event you encounter what seems to be insurmountable obstruction with this, it may be necessary to quit this approach and "capture" the strawman name a different way. Just for the hell of it, you could use this approach to create a second "professional" name (as do many actors and actresses) to conduct all your "official" and commercial affairs under. It would be some name other than your own, like "ADOLF HITLER" or "PETER PAN" or "BETTY BOOP". (That's called rubbing their noses in it.)

Some application forms, such as the one for California, contain words and phrases not acceptable to sovereign use (even with the use of the Addendum). These will have to be loaded into a computer and altered *subtly*. There is no "law" preventing you from doing this, nor can there ever be. Why? Because you cannot truthfully "certify" information which you **know** is factually incorrect.

## Chapter 7

### Recording Your Evidence

The sovereign should keep his or her evidence portfolio in one or two places that are secure from theft, vandalism, arson, water damage, rodent or insect damage, chemical or radiant degradation and search warrants. Do not ever let your evidence go out of your possession or out of your immediate view. That is not paranoid advice. It's good security. The **only** exception to this practice is recording you evidence into the public record. The county clerk/recorder is under Bond and, because of that, takes extra care to see that your evidence is returned to you undamaged after recording. Thereafter, anyone wanting copies can obtain them from the custodian of the public record.

As mentioned in Volume I, the sovereign (wo)man in this country has a duty to *perfect the public record*, especially in matters of one's status and standing (or changes thereto) within the community. Likewise, the county clerk/recorder has a *constitutional* duty to facilitate that. It is the clerk/recorder's Article VI Oath of Fidelity which creates the *obligation* to perform that duty. And it is that "obligation" which would be the foundation for any claim of lien for any non-performance thereof.

Today's clerk/recorders are so busy performing *statutory* duties that they often lose sight of the fact that their *foundational* duties are *constitutionally* (and contractually) created. The legislature has no legitimate authority to interfere in that function through statutes. The clerk/recorder's office has two hats to wear and it is sometimes necessary to remind them of that fact, even though the one hat collects a lot of dust between uses these days. If a reminder is required, do it gently. This is your servant and s/he carries a heavy workload.

Remember too that the clerk/recorder usually has some BAR maggot (Attorney General or county attorney) whispering into their ear horror stories about liability, lawsuits, "the world is full of crazies" and similar insane gibberish - *all intended* to keep the clerk/recorder intimidated and uncertain....and, in some instances, suspicious of and hostile to the sovereign (wo)man. In such instances, one should never lose sight of the fact that the one in need of sovereign disciplinary attention is not the clerk/recorder. It's the BAR maggot hiding in the background that is the trouble maker and who is factually obstructing justice.



Before we get into the proper way to go about handling this type of situation, let me first point out that the Article VI Oath is an oath of **fidelity** to the Constitution and the sovereign body of its creation. The Oath of Fidelity is **mandated without exception**. The use of the phrase "office of public trust or profit" in the said Instrument makes plain that the Article VI oath requirement embraces **all** "employees" as well as **all** elected officials.

An "Oath of Office" (sometimes called "Official Oath"), on the other hand, is an oath to **faithfully perform the office**. It is a *performance* oath and not a *fidelity* oath. They are two different oaths with two different *obligations*. With the single exception of Article II, Section 1, Clause 8, the Supreme Law of the Land does **not** mandate an oath of "office". The oath of office mandate is created by **statute** and/or the respective Constitutions of the several States.

In most instances, these two oaths are combined into one document titled "Oath of Office", which is misleading because they are two very different pledges of obligation. Investigation has shown that most of today's oaths are **defective** with regard to mandated division of powers. Most state court judges today are pretending the exercise of "judicial" powers while under *executive* oath. How did this come about? It's not at all difficult to *prove* that BAR maggots orchestrated this political sleight-of-hand. Motive? Profits!

The clerk/recorder's function is to **record** and **not** to make legal determinations upon **what** is being recorded (that would be practicing law without a license). If the clerk/recorder says that the statutes only allow recording of certain kinds of documents (which your's isn't), you simply ask, "Which file do you use for Affidavits of Publication, Notices of Location of Mining Claims and other public notices? Don't you have a miscellaneous file for those sorts of things?" The plain truth is that there **is** such a file and if you are told otherwise, it is a blatant lie. I recall an instance where the clerk acted surprised and said, "Well yes, but hardly anyone ever looks at that file." I then (warmly) said, "That file will do just fine. I'm only perfecting the public record as is my civic duty." Whereupon she recorded my document in the misc. file. This is the most likely scenario one will encounter, if handled in this manner.

If you go in predisposed to hostility, that's likely what you're going to get. Everyone has a *help* "button". Push it. Try saying, "Look, I really need your help with this. Is there any way we can get this recorded without getting anyone into trouble?"

In another instance; the clerk was not initially hostile, but was very uncertain of herself and doggedly clung to the statutes to resist the recording. I then said, "I am not challenging your duties under the statutes, but you are also under Oath to perform **constitutional** duties, which is what I'm engaging here. Are you refusing to perform those duties?" Out of uncertainty and fear, she said, "I'm not going to record your documents, if that's what you mean." I then handed her a (notarized) Notice & Praecipe commanding performance (which I had prepared earlier that day). Whereupon I said to her, "Then I'll need a certified true copy of your Oath and your Bond. You may regard this as a formal public disclosure request. I'll wait while you get them and I will pay you for the copies." All very calm, courteous and proper.

There was no charge for the copies, but there was a fee for the certifications. As soon as I had the copies in hand, I said, "I'll be placing a lien claim against your bond and , since you have a direct conflict of interest, can you tell me who the appropriate filing officer would be?" She got her hackles up and said, "Is that a threat?" I said, "No, I'm extending you a courtesy." That seemed to calm her down somewhat and she asked me to wait while she checked with county counsel on the matter of the recording.

When she came back, she smugly told me that the county attorney advised her that she was not required to record my document. When I asked if she would put that in writing, she refused. Although it would have been nice to get that kind of evidence, I wasn't overly concerned. As is my standard practice in all predicted verbal encounters, I had a witness standing next to me with a pocket recorder running throughout the entire episode. Later that evening, we both signed very detailed affidavits of what transpired that day. The recording was used to get *exact* statements into the affidavits.

To make a long story short, I gathered a few other odds and ends of hard evidence on the county attorney and filed formal criminal charges against him for criminal obstruction and subornation of the office of County Clerk/Recorder. This was not actively pursued because my intent was to set up a solid foundation for a common law lien process (which will be addressed in its entirety in Volume III of this handbook). To put a little extra pressure on, I also filed complaint for Impeachment of the clerk for incompetency, a declaration that her office was in fact vacant and that a special election to fill the office was warranted.

I then initiated civil process to remove the clerk/recorder for incompetency to hold the office (proven by the *need* for “counsel” in its performance). The clerk/recorder took a “leave of absence” and a deputy clerk was appointed as pro tempore clerk/recorder for the rest of the term. Do not be sending me requests for copies of all this as it was among voluminous other paperwork destroyed by the 2001 arson fire. And if you attempt to get it from “official” sources, I can just about guarantee you’ll get stonewalled. Besides, you don’t need to know *what* was done nearly as much as you need to know *how* it was done. And that you now have.

• The primary purpose of getting one’s documentary evidence into the public record is so the evidence can be rendered “admissible” (public record) into a court case *without the need to surrender your original documents* to the BAR maggots and their lackeys. All other purposes for recording are **secondary** to this one. While the above anecdote plainly describes a successful disciplinary action, the results of that action did **not** include getting the document into the public record. In such an instance, there remains one last resort step that can be taken. You have the Sheriff “serve” notice on the public.

The Sheriff’s affidavit (return) of service is equivalent to the recorder’s stamp, in terms of public record evidence, and is itself a recordable instrument (with your documents attached). Since the Sheriff is under certain confidentiality restraints and is only required (by statute) to keep records for a limited time (usually eight years), it is advisable to record the return of service affidavit (with your documents attached) in the County Clerk/Recorder’s Office. Then the record will be **permanent**. It should be noted that the Sheriff is given a color copy for service. **You** keep the original.

This may sound like a lot of extra trouble and expense and it is. But its your Liberty that is the object of the exercise. What’s that worth to you? The following three generic templates are provided so you have some idea of how to properly use the Office of the Sheriff for this purpose. If you give him the proper paperwork, he has little choice but to do his job, independent of what the courts or other public offices may think about it.

John Howard Galt  
c/o postal service address:  
11606 N. Market Street  
Mead, Washington CF 99021 CF

---

The State of Washington

Sovereign's (County) Court

The County of Spokane

---

In Re: Service to Perfect the Public Record  
by Affidavit of John Howard Galt, a  
Sovereign Elector Comitatus

Præcipe Quod Reddat

---

To: Spokane County Sheriff, Spokane County, Washington

Greetings,

You will please take notice of and are hereby commanded to aid and assist one John Howard Galt, a sovereign Elector inhabiting The State of Washington, to perfect the public record under the full faith and credit guarantee by immediately posting the within Affidavit on the public notice/bulletin board of the Spokane County Courthouse for three (3) consecutive weeks or by crying (proclaiming) the entire contents thereof not less than three (3) times from the principal entryway of said Courthouse or from the busiest street corner or town square in Spokane County, Washington during normal business hours; whereupon you are further commanded to promptly deliver or cause to be delivered to John Howard Galt a duly executed Return of Service Affidavit/Certificate or to come forth and show good and sufficient cause why you could not perform that which is commanded by this Writ.

CAVEAT

You will please take further notice that this Writ establishes a Lien by Operation of Law upon your solemn Oath and against your faithful performance Bond, the release of which Lien is conditioned upon your faithful performance of that which is commanded herein.

Duly executed this fifth day of the third month, in the year of our Lord two thousand and five, and of the independence of The united States of America, the two hundred twenty-ninth, by and upon the In Capita Sovereign authority of:

John Howard Galt

.....

(Service/return of service fee is tendered in united States' Coin (nickels)).

John Howard Galt  
c/o postal service address:  
11606 N. Market Street  
Mead, Washington CF 99021 CF

**Affidavit of John Howard Galt**

State of Washington    )  
                                  ) Subscribed and Affirmed  
County of Spokane        )

**KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS That I, John Howard Galt, the undersigned, do hereby Declare and Affirm under the pains and penalties of Perjury of Fundamental American Law:**

**That I am a natural-born sovereign Elector of Lawful adult age and otherwise competent to make this Affidavit; and**

**That on the fifth day of the third month, AD 2005, I did post one copy of the "Notice & Praecept: Consent Withdrawal, Void Contract(s), and Declaration of Rights", which is annexed hereto and by this reference made a part hereof as though fully set forth herein, to the Office of Vital Statistics Records, Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, Washington and one copy of said document to the Office of the Governor for The State of Washington at Olympia, Washington; and**

**That on the fifth day of the third month, AD 2005, I did post one copy of the "Notice & Praecept: Power of Attorney Cancellation & Divestment", which is also annexed hereto and by this reference made a part hereof as though fully set forth herein, to the Commissioner of Social Security, Social Security Administration, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland; and**

**That I have in Fact been unlawfully obstructed in the constitutional use of a county auditor/recorder office in The State of Washington and must therefore perfect the public record by giving public notice through service/return of service of the Spokane County Sheriff, under the full faith and credit guarantee, for which fee payment is tendered in the form and substance of united States' Coin (nickels).**

**Solemnly Declared and Affirmed under the pains and penalties of Perjury of Fundamental American Law this fifth day of the third month, AD 2005.**

**John Howard Galt**

**Attestation: .....**

State of Washington    )  
                                  ) Subscribed and Affirmed  
County of Spokane        )

**Appears, one John Howard Galt, who is known to me to be the one whose signature subscribes this Affidavit and who solemnly Affirms the same under the pains and penalties of Perjury of Fundamental American Law before me, a Notary Public, this fifth day of the third month, AD 2005. Witness my hand and official seal:**

.....  
**Notary Public**  
**My commission expires:.....**

Office of the Sheriff  
Spokane County, Washington

	)	No.
	)	
vs.	)	
	)	Sheriff's Return of Service
	)	

---

I, Samuel S. Bass, Sheriff of Spokane County, State of Washington, do hereby certify that I received Affidavit of John Howard Galt for Claim of Lien by Operation of Law, on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2005, that Sheriff Samuel S. Bass posted the same within the County of Spokane, State of Washington, as follows:

Posting: By posting at the property of Spokane County Courthouse, personally at W. 1116 Broadway, Spokane, Washington 99201, on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2005, at 3:45 PM hours.

Dated this 28<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2005.

I certify under the penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.

Samuel S. Bass  
Sheriff of Spokane County  
State of Washington

Sheriff's Fees	
Service	\$10.00
Return	\$ 7.00
Mileage	\$
Notary	\$
Total:	\$17.00

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Barney Miller  
Chief Civil Deputy

A Writ of Praecipe, of course, commands performance of a Lawful duty. "Quod Reddat" essentially translates from Latin as "he will return" (service of process). A "caveat" is a *warning* and, as you can see, it is placed in the document and in such a way as to be very "conspicuous". The term "in capita" is defined as: To the heads; by heads or polls. Persons succeed to an inheritance (sovereign authority) in capita when they *individually take* equal shares. The sample sheriff's return of service document is a typical example of what you can expect to receive from that Office when the duty commanded has been performed.

A little known fact is that the size of paper used for a document is indicative of its nature. A document on 8½"X11" paper is deemed to be of a private or *commercial* nature. A document on 8½"X14" paper is deemed to be of a *legal* nature. A document on 8½"X13" paper is deemed to be of a *Lawful* (original jurisdiction) nature. The sovereign Elector should always wage Law with Writs and their supporting Affidavits on 8½"X13" paper (with or without vertical margin lines, with or without numbered lines, with or without attachments (annexed items) of any size.

Prior to using the sheriff, you can try getting the clerk/recorder to record a "Notice by Affidavit" with your other evidence document(s) annexed to and referenced in the Affidavit. If that fails, **then** the Sheriff is the next step. I know of only one instance, and that only *very* recently, where a Sheriff refused the service. In that case you should say, "Then you leave me with no other choice but to put a lien claim against your bond." If that doesn't change his mind, you need to follow through by doing exactly what you said you would do. It is essential for the sovereign to maintain credibility with these people.

If all else fails, then have the Secretary of State apostille your *notarized* document(s). **Then** take to the county clerk/recorder for recording....or have them placed into the official State Archives. Either way will suffice for the stated **primary** purpose of the exercise.

## Chapter 8

### The Internal Revenue Service: The Follow-Up

In the postal service/zip code chapter of this work I use a very accurate analogy of a freight train to illustrate the significance of *boxes* on forms and the many and varied possible “destinations” for each box. When you write diagonally across the face of such a document, there are no “destinations” because the “train” has been “derailed” and the “freight” (information) is scattered all over the “train yard” (the document).

Provided herein is a sample Form W-9 and a sample Form W-4 to illustrate what I’m talking about. The Form W-9 is a “request”, which means it is **voluntary**, which means you can say “no”. If they had any real authority, they wouldn’t be *asking* you. A response is not only expected, it is also common courtesy. This is a way to return to them a **signed and dated** “answer” to their request. In other words, you have **responded**, which is evidence that you are in Fact acting in good faith. The “not bonded” notation protects you and it protects whoever is trying to get you to fill out and sign these type forms.

The insertion of “classified” in the SSN and EIN boxes happens to be accurate and true. It **is** classified information **unless** you **voluntarily** provide it. If asked what that means, you can say, “You have to have a security clearance to access that information.” If asked what kind of clearance is needed, you can say, “That’s classified, and if you have to ask, you obviously don’t have it.” You’d best wear your best poker face when you do this. A sudden fit of hysterical giggling would have a very negative effect on credulity. You can do this on **any** form that seeks this information. You could even have a “CLASSIFIED” rubber stamp made to use so it looks “official”.

The Form W-4 is handled the same way as the Form W-9 for much the same reasons. The difference is that the Form W-4 is asking you to certify (authenticate) your **voluntary** consent for an “allowance” to be deducted from your just compensation (exchange) for your property (mental and/or physical labor). Just as you would with children who have misbehaved or who haven’t earned it, you’re going to **deny** (veto) the “allowance”. It’s little different from a request for a **voluntary donation**. You can say “no”. The Title 26 Code is **Private** Law and is **not** mandatory compliance “Positive” (Public) Law. Nothing new about that.



The way to *accurately* explain to your boss why you filled out the form this way is: "All public officers, including tax collectors, are required to be under Oath. And any who handle public funds, like taxes, are also required to be bonded. Non-compliance with either of these two requirements is a felony under both state and federal law. Unless you can show me that you are under proper oath and bonded, and I don't believe you can, I cannot signature authorize you to commit these crimes. To do so would make me an accessory. This protects you as much as it protects me. Besides, I think you Employer's Tax Guide says that if you have a problem with how this form is filled out, you're supposed to let the District Director handle it. I don't recall the exact section, but I'm sure it's in there."

The fact is that it is in there and you want to be sure to raise that point if you're talking to the company CPA or bookkeeper. There is no need to worry about the District Director. As soon as he sees the "not bonded" notation, he's going to be *very* reluctant to have any kind of discussion with you. He has to assume that you know what is meant by that and that he could ultimately end up in prison. Always keep copies of any forms you fill out in this manner for possible use as evidence at some future time.

Beyond this, I can only advise you to never lose sight of the fact that it is *your authority* that is being solicited. So really study and evaluate what these forms actually want from you. More often than not, it will be apparent from the choice of words in the title. Any time someone puts themselves or their paperwork in front of you, they want something from you (even if only your time and attention), which means they don't have whatever that "something" is and you do. If they had it already, they wouldn't be in front of you and they wouldn't be *asking*.

Those of you who are hopelessly entangled with the Internal Revenue Service should never forget that your time, skill and mental or physical labor are *property*. And, whenever that property is taken from you or contributed to another's benefit, you are lawfully entitled to just compensation at fair market value for that property. That is a value for value exchange. There is no "profit" or "gain" involved and, by definition, it is **not** a "taxable event". So claim a property loss of equal value in your tax returns. I've been told there is an Internal Revenue Service form with which to do that. If the form doesn't quite fit what you want to do with it, put it on the computer and *subtly* modify what you don't like in the form.

Form <b>W-9</b> (Rev. October 2004) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service	<b>Request for Taxpayer                  Identification Number and Certification</b>	Give form to the requester. Do not send to the IRS.
Print or type See Specific instructions on page 2.	Name (as reported on your income tax return)	
	Business name (if different from above)	
	Check appropriate box: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Sole proprietor <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
	Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)	
	City, state, and ZIP code	
List account number(s) here (optional)		Requester's name and address (optional)

**Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)**

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on Line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

*Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.*

Social security number Classified	or Employer identification number Classified
--------------------------------------	--

**Part II Certification**

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

- The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me), and
- I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding, and
- I am a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien).

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the Certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. (See the instructions on page 4.)

<b>Sign Here</b>	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶
------------------	----------------------------	--------

**Purpose of Form**

A person who is required to file an information return with the IRS, must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) to report, for example, income paid to you, real estate transactions, mortgage interest you paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA.

**U.S. person.** Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN to the person requesting it (the requester) and, when applicable, to:

- Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
- Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding,
- or
- Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee.

**Note.** If a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

For federal tax purposes you are considered a person if you are:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States,
- a partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States, or
- any estate (other than a foreign estate) or trust. See Regulation section 301.7701-6(a) for additional information.

**Foreign person.** If you are a foreign person, use the appropriate Form W-8 (see Publication 515, *Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities*).

**Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien.** Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a "saving clause." Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the recipient has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement that specifies the following five items:

- The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.
- The treaty article addressing the income.
- The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.

# Form W-4 (2004)

**Purpose.** Complete Form W-4 so that your employer can withhold the correct Federal income tax from your pay. Because your tax situation may change, you may want to refigure your withholding each year.

**Exemption from withholding.** If you are exempt, complete only lines 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 and sign the form to validate it. Your exemption for 2004 expires February 16, 2005. See Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.

**Note:** You cannot claim exemption from withholding if: (a) your income exceeds \$800 and includes more than \$250 of unearned income (e.g., interest and dividends) and (b) another person can claim you as a dependent on their tax return.

**Basic instructions.** If you are not exempt, complete the Personal Allowances Worksheet below. The worksheets on page 2 adjust your withholding allowances based on itemized

deductions, certain credits, adjustments to income, or two-earner/two-job situations. Complete all worksheets that apply. However, you may claim fewer (or zero) allowances.

**Head of household.** Generally, you may claim head of household filing status on your tax return only if you are unmarried and pay more than 50% of the costs of keeping up a home for yourself and your dependent(s) or other qualifying individuals. See line E below.

**Tax credits.** You can take projected tax credits into account in figuring your allowable number of withholding allowances. Credits for child or dependent care expenses and the child tax credit may be claimed using the Personal Allowances Worksheet below. See Pub. 919, How Do I Adjust My Tax Withholding? for information on converting your other credits into withholding allowances.

**Nonwage income.** If you have a large amount of nonwage income, such as interest or dividends, consider making estimated tax payments using

Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals. Otherwise, you may owe additional tax.

**Two earners/two jobs.** If you have a working spouse or more than one job, figure the total number of allowances you are entitled to claim on all jobs using worksheets from only one Form W-4. Your withholding usually will be most accurate when all allowances are claimed on the Form W-4 for the highest paying job and zero allowances are claimed on the others.

**Nonresident alien.** If you are a nonresident alien, see the Instructions for Form 6233 before completing this Form W-4.

**Check your withholding.** After your Form W-4 takes effect, use Pub. 919 to see how the dollar amount you are having withheld compares to your projected total tax for 2004. See Pub. 919, especially if your earnings exceed \$125,000 (Single) or \$175,000 (Married).

**Recent name change?** If your name on line 1 differs from that shown on your social security card, call 1-800-772-1213 to initiate a name change and obtain a social security card showing your correct name.

**Personal Allowances Worksheet (Keep for your records.)**

A Enter "1" for yourself if no one else can claim you as a dependent . . . . . A \_\_\_\_\_

B Enter "1" if:   
 • You are single and have only one job; or   
 • You are married, have only one job, and your spouse does not work; or   
 • Your wages from a second job or your spouse's wages (or the total of both) are \$1,000 or less. . . . . B \_\_\_\_\_

C Enter "1" for your spouse. But, you may choose to enter "-0-" if you are married and have either a working spouse or more than one job. (Entering "-0-" may help you avoid having too little tax withheld.) . . . . . C \_\_\_\_\_

D Enter number of dependents (other than your spouse or yourself) you will claim on your tax return . . . . . D \_\_\_\_\_

E Enter "1" if you will file as head of household on your tax return (see conditions under Head of household above) . . . . . E \_\_\_\_\_

F Enter "1" if you have at least \$1,500 of child or dependent care expenses for which you plan to claim a credit . . . . . F \_\_\_\_\_

(Note: Do not include child support payments. See Pub. 503, Child and Dependent Care Expenses, for details.)

G **Child Tax Credit** (including additional child tax credit):   
 • If your total income will be less than \$52,000 (\$77,000 if married), enter "2" for each eligible child.   
 • If your total income will be between \$52,000 and \$84,000 (\$77,000 and \$119,000 if married), enter "1" for each eligible child plus "1" additional if you have four or more eligible children. . . . . G \_\_\_\_\_

H Add lines A through G and enter total here. Note: This may be different from the number of exemptions you claim on your tax return. ▶ H \_\_\_\_\_

For accuracy, complete all worksheets that apply.   
 • If you plan to itemize or claim adjustments to income and want to reduce your withholding, see the Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet on page 2.   
 • If you have more than one job or are married and you and your spouse both work and the combined earnings from all jobs exceed \$35,000 (\$25,000 if married) see the Two-Earner/Two-Job Worksheet on page 2 to avoid having too little tax withheld.   
 • If neither of the above situations applies, stop here and enter the number from line H on line 5 of Form W-4 below.

Cut here and give Form W-4 to your employer. Keep the top part for your records.

Form <b>W-4</b>		<b>Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate</b>		OMB No. 1545-0010
Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service		▶ Your employer must send a copy of this form to the IRS if: (a) you claim more than 10 allowances or (b) you claim "Exempt" and your wages are normally more than \$200 per week.		<b>2004</b>
1 Type or print your first name and middle initial		Last name		2 Your social security number
Home address (number and street or rural route)		3 <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Married but withhold at higher Single rate. Note: If married, but legally separated, or spouse is a nonresident alien, check the "Single" box.		Classified
City or town, state, and ZIP code		4 If your last name differs from that shown on your social security card, check here. You must call 1-800-772-1213 for a new card. ▶ <input type="checkbox"/>		
5 Total number of allowances you are claiming (from line H above or from applicable worksheet on page 2)		6 Additional amount, if any, you want withheld from each paycheck		5 6 \$
7 I claim exemption from withholding for 2004, and I certify that I meet both of the following conditions for exemption: • Last year I had a right to a refund of all Federal income tax withheld because I had no tax liability and • This year I expect a refund of all Federal income tax withheld because I expect to have no tax liability. If you meet both conditions, write "Exempt" here				
Under penalties of perjury, I certify that I am entitled to the number of withholding allowances claimed on this certificate, or I am entitled to claim exempt status.				
Employee's signature		Date ▶		
8 Employer's name and address (Employer: Complete lines 8 and 10 only if sending to the IRS.)		9 Office code (optional)		10 Employer identification number (EIN)

There is yet another way for the sovereign (wo)man to add more evidence to their personal portfolio, whether it be of negative or positive character. Make written inquiry to the U.S. House of Representatives (who are constitutionally responsible for holding/controlling the national purse strings) and boldly and brazenly ask if any of the “revenue” collected by the Internal Revenue Service goes toward the actual operations costs of the duly constituted government of The united States of America (AD 1791), and that a simple “yes” or “no” will suffice for an answer.

If you get stonewalled, send a follow-up letter with copy of the first letter attached to it and ask if such discourtesy is an acquired skill or if it is genetically inherited. That’s *effectively* using **ridicule** as a “weapon” and it lets them know that you’re not going to go away until you get a definitive answer. It’s an old truism that the hinge which squeals the loudest gets oiled first. It’s especially applicable to “politics”.

You could similarly obtain evidence (pro or con) for your portfolio which addresses the Trading With The Enemy Act and (undeclared) Martial Law issues. Make written inquiry to the U.S. Senate and boldly and brazenly ask if the duly constituted government of The united States of America (AD 1791) has in Fact been or not been in a state of Declared War and/or Martial Law at any time during the past 50 years to the present. Same simple “yes” or “no” stipulation. Same follow-up if needed. If you get a “yes”, you will need to find out when, upon whom waged and by what authority. If you get a “no”, you then need to find out about any state of undeclared war and/or martial law....with the same follow-up.

In summary, you can’t **effectively** take the initiative or defend yourself without verified *evidence*. You obtain that by being persistent, by asking the right questions of the constitutionally appropriate parties and by getting your questions clearly and definitively answered, whether positive or negative in character.

## Chapter 9

### The Birth Certificate as Evidence of Title

One of the most plausible theories I've encountered concerns the deceitful and deleterious assumptions, presumptions, hypothications, *fictions* of "law" and down right plain fraud surrounding the Certificate of Birth. The theory is that each state, in collusion with the feds, converts the Certificate of Birth to a Certificate of Title to the "property" (the living body) which is then used as a form of collateral on the "public debt" and future borrowing. I've seen an awful lot of evidence which supports this theory, but none of it *conclusive*.

Rather than waste a lot of time and sweat chasing rabbits on this, the simplest way to deal with it is to create *superior* and *cognizable* evidence of Title to the "property". That is best accomplished with a (slightly modified) recorded Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin and First Conveyance document, such as are used for automobiles which are considered "personal" (mobile) property of considerable value.

The format which follows has clear instructions and needs no further elaboration. If in fact there is anything to the theory, this document could be one of the most important items to add to your evidence portfolio. If neither of your parents are still living, you will have to find another way to do this. But you **can** do it for **your** children.

This is being openly and brazenly done, using a mechanism that is long and well established in the law. The only way for the "government" to challenge it is to produce their own fraudulently created "evidence" in a Quiet Title action. And that would amount to an open confession to the federal crime of **peonage**. There is no question that s/he who inhabits the body has obvious and unavoidable right of *possession* of the "property". That is not the issue here. The issue is who has the *superior* and *cognizable evidence* of **title** to the "property".

Also, the reason for using a toe print instead of a thumb or finger print is that we do not walk on our hands. It is our *feet* which connect our bodies to the Earth and the Law of the Land.

This MCO and First Conveyance is a two-sided document. Nuff sed?

### MANUFACTURER'S CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

The undersigned certifies quitclaim and transfer of the following described property

To: \_\_\_\_\_

Grantee, domiciled at: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of property: Self-directing, ambulatory, biological construct;

Make: \_\_\_\_\_

Model: \_\_\_\_\_

Uniquely identifying signet: \_\_\_\_\_

Month/year manufactured: \_\_\_\_\_, anno domini \_\_\_\_\_

Type of body: \_\_\_\_\_

Eye color: \_\_\_\_\_; Hair color: \_\_\_\_\_

Suggested value: Without Measure, First Corinthians chapter 6 verse 20

The undersigned further certifies that the undersigned is the true and lawful manufacturer of said property; that this quitclaim and transfer constitutes the first conveyance thereof after its manufacture; that the uniquely identified signet appearing above has not been and will not be used on any other like property manufactured by the undersigned; and that no other certificates of origin on the property described above have been issued.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this instrument.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_, anno domini \_\_\_\_\_

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_, anno domini \_\_\_\_\_

Any change or eraser  
On this certificate  
Will make it void.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



**(INSTRUCTIONS)**

**MANUFACTURER'S CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN**

The undersigned certifies quitclaim and transfer of the following described property

To: \_\_\_\_\_ (child/son/daughter's full name) \_\_\_\_\_

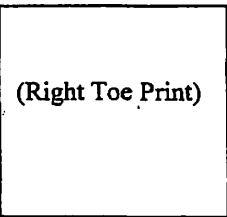
Grantee, domiciled at: \_\_\_\_\_ (full mailing address) \_\_\_\_\_

Type of property: Self-directing, ambulatory, biological construct;

Make: \_\_\_\_\_ ( homo sapien) \_\_\_\_\_

Model: \_\_\_\_\_ ( "Anglo-Saxon", etc. ) \_\_\_\_\_

Uniquely identifying signet: \_\_\_\_\_



Month/year manufactured: \_\_\_\_\_ , anno domini \_\_\_\_\_

Type of body: \_\_\_\_\_ (male/female) \_\_\_\_\_

Eye color: \_\_\_\_\_ ; Hair color: \_\_\_\_\_

Suggested value: Without Measure, First Corinthians chapter 6 verse 20

The undersigned further certifies that the undersigned is the true and lawful manufacturer of said property; that this quitclaim and transfer constitutes the first conveyance thereof after its manufacture; that the uniquely identified signet appearing above has not been and will not be used on any other like property manufactured by the undersigned; and that no other certificates of origin on the property described above have been issued.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this instrument.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ , anno domini \_\_\_\_\_

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (Mother's name) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ , anno domini \_\_\_\_\_

Any change or eraser  
On this certificate

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Will make it void. Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (Father's name \_\_\_\_\_)

( needs to be recorded with County of Birth and/or Secretary of State)



(INSTRUCTIONS)

QUITCLAIM AND TRANSFER OF PROPERTY

The undersigned, for value received, hereby quitclaims, assigns, transfers and conveys the property described in the foregoing certificate of origin to

Name of Grantee: (child/son/daughter's full name)

Address: (full mailing address) and warrants the title to said property at the time of delivery to be free and clear of all liens and encumbrances.

JURAT

State of )
) ss
County of )

The undersigned being first duly sworn, deposes and says that I am the manufacturer of the property described in the foregoing Certificate of Origin, that the statements set forth above are within my personal knowledge and are true and correct.

Signed: (mother's/father's signature)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, on this day of , 20

Notary Public

My Commission expires:

(notary seal)

### The Court as a Dueling Field

The word "court" has several derivative meanings, whether used as a verb or a noun. The underlying concept common to all these definitions is: a position in space where truth is determined and declared or made manifest at a particular point in time. To illustrate this, the Magna Charta (AD 1215) makes clear that the King's "court" is wherever the King happens to be at a given time. It has ever been the object of Law to exemplify truth. It has been said that truth fears nothing but concealment and "half-truth" corruption through compromise with argument to the contrary, a prime example of which is syllogism.

It should never be forgotten that a *judicial* court is an artificial **composite** creature who's only "memory" is its physical records. The court clerk is the lawful custodian of that record (which includes articles of evidence) as well as custodian of the official seal of the court by which that court record may be verified and certified as to content and authenticity. In a manner of speaking, the court clerk is a Notary Public witness for the other components of the court; i.e., the judge, the parties, the witnesses, the jury, etc. Thus, all the components of the court are there to create (make) a record (physical "memory") of the truth, as it exists at that location and at the specified point in time. All *verbal* utterances in open court speak to the record through the "input terminals" present (judge, party, clerk, witness, juror, etc.).

A primary function of the court is to accurately identify input to the record and the source of that input (what was said and who said it). The primary duty of all *officers* of the court (including sworn jurors) is to maintain a neutral and impartial setting (forum) in which a truthful record might be made. Failure to do so inevitably results in loss of credibility with the public - much in the same fashion that discrimination or sloppy business practices will ruin the public confidence in a common repair shop.

A repair shop manager's job is to make sure that the shop and all the tools are ready for use, that all the materials and parts, etc. are on hand and that all the people (including customers) are performing in an expected manner. A judge is supposed to likewise conduct the daily business of the court. The record of the court is what "testifies" to judicial performance, be it good, bad or in between. Thus, it is the record of the court which serves as an accolade or an indictment of the *officers* of the court, particularly the judge (or magistrate).

If you should happen to find yourself in court, avoid emotional involvement with or reaction to what is said or done in open court. Be assured that the **record** will “witness” whatever may have caused you to feel upset. One goes into open court with an unshakable resolve to ***make a record*** no matter what may happen or who says what. Always remember that an angry or fearful (wo)man’s faculty of reasoning is impaired by strong emotional reactions and can, by such provocation, be manipulated. Attorneys, many of whom become judges, are **trained** in this method of emotional manipulation. And that, to varying degrees, makes them susceptible to the same tactic.

While it is sometimes useful to provoke a judge or an attorney or other party to anger or fear, with cold manipulative precision (in order to expose deceitful behavior), the senior purpose for doing so is to ***make a record*** of the truth (including emotionally motivated mistakes). Unless it can be discerned from the context itself, the record only contains what was actually said (or done) and **not** the emotional motivation behind it. There are a great many things that BAR maggot attorneys and judges do not want openly debated ***on the record of the court***, which makes the **record** of the court a useful “weapon” in the hands of a patriot litigator who knows how to use it. It levels the playing field in the game of truth and can be used to constrain deceitful and unethical behavior.

Such use of the record of the court fully engages what I call the dueling field principle and employs a high profile “tar baby” mode of delivery. It must be understood that the court system we inherited from our forebears was set up as a bloodless substitute for the ***dueling field***. Regardless of subsequent embellishments, *de facto* or *de jure*, the underlying rules of **honorable** dueling have not changed. One side gets the choice of weapons. The other side sets the conditions of the duel with equal application to **both** contestants; e.g., “twenty paces, turn and fire” or “knives in right hand and left wrists bound together, to first blood”.

At any stage of your dealings with civil servants, government agencies and courts, the moment you cite a body of laws/statutes (UCC, traffic code, administrative rules, etc.) or file a form pursuant to same, you are publicly announcing your choice of “weapon(s)” for the dueling field (court). And, in so doing, you have given your opponent the option of setting the conditions of the duel (“process”, procedure, rules of evidence, etc.).

Having watched this principle in play countless times over a span of many years, both as a spectator and as a participant, I can tell you with certainty that the “duelist” who sets the conditions of the duel has a nearly overwhelming advantage. Properly restoring and maintaining one’s status and standing as one of the body sovereign (sovereign Elector) *automatically* sets several key conditions of battle for the dueling field. And those conditions of battle are of a nature so as to render present day de facto “weapons” ineffective.

To illustrate this, let’s say I’m to successfully challenge a closet-bully “peace” officer in a **real** duel. I would offer and even encourage him to make the choice of weapons, knowing full well that the most probable choice will be firearms. Since he’s had a lot more job related practice than I with those kinds of weapons, the odds are that he has me outmatched in skill. He knows it, and I know it.

In order to shift the odds in my favor, I would set the conditions of battle thus: muzzles in the mouth, toe-to-toe, on the count of ten. The ten-count is given him as a courtesy, so he has some time to determine what value he places on his honor. I already know what mine is worth. You will find that, when the stakes go that high, most adversaries of this type will forfeit the duel. When you set the price of honor that high, you “win” either way. As I said in Volume I of the handbook, a sovereign Elector’s honor is more important than his or her immediate life. It’s the honor which gives life value.

Most of the components of a court directly correspond to the components of the dueling field. The role of a duel referee corresponds to the role of a judge. Each contestant may choose to have a “second” or not, which role corresponds to that of an attorney or counsel. The jury (and/or the court record) correspond to the dueling field witnesses, who are there to see and remember whether or not personal honor has been properly served (or forfeited) **in truth** and to convey that fact to any and all other interested parties.

The “tar baby” mode of delivery is where **all** of your verbal or written presentments to the court’s **record** are clearly intended to structure it with *selected truthful* issues (usually pertaining to jurisdiction) that are ordinarily shunned by BAR maggots which, if “touched” (argued against) by the judge, an attorney or any adverse party, will more deeply entangle them in their own lies and deceit and will not turn loose of them until it has run its full course. And

the harder they struggle to be free of it, the tighter it will ensnare them. Truth has a way of doing that to deceitful people when there is a **record** by which to hold them accountable. It is thus one uses the court record as a weapon of truth, by structuring a *visible* "trap" which can only be sprung by deceitful argument.

One **never** should construct this tar baby in such a way that can be interpreted as a license for the judge to rule on it (as a "motion" or question of law)...which is the customary way a BAR judge will try to render harmless any trap you place into the record of the court. In the event such attempt be made in spite of such precautions, I would not hesitate to bluntly put the court on *judicial notice* (speaking to the **record**) that I will most assuredly pauperize anyone attempting to subvert the Law or the official record of the court in the instant matter.

The basic *active* function of a Lawful court, with all its components present, is to gather all available *evidence*, including sworn testimony of competent witnesses, evaluate that evidence and "repair" what's actually "broken" by rendering a verdict and/or remedial judgment best suited to resolve and put and end to the problem. **Argument**, which is what BAR attorneys are trained to do, will not overcome clear and convincing *evidence* to the contrary. Thus, to prevail in today's courts, one must firmly insist on **truth**, the **evidence** of that truth and an accurate **record** of both.

The blind insistence to exercise one's "right to be heard" is typically little more than a solicitous demand to **argue**, no matter what the *provable* facts are. If one possesses such a dedicated propensity to **argue**, there's always law school and the BAR exam. Actual truth can be **demonstrated** and made self-evident through **physical evidence**. No argument is necessary. The *evidence* of the truth "speaks" for itself.

## Chapter 11

### Admiralty: To Be or Not To Be a “Vessel”

This is one of the chapters detailing how to obtain “negative proof” evidence. It is a short chapter and I write it with a bit of a tongue-in-cheek attitude because it deals with what I consider one of the more “off-beat” theories that seem to regularly circulate the country. I see an awful lot of people expending much time and energy attempting to overcome “secret” things that may or may not be true. We call that fighting your own shadow where I come from.

My oldest and star pupil became enthralled with Admiralty and the Jean (Gene?) Keating material. That most courts seem to be operating under some sort of Admiralty jurisdiction is made plausible by the gold fringed standard usually on display at the bench. My pupil (Montgomery) spent hours and hours at the local law school library trying to substantiate some theory about one’s physical body being treated as some sort of “vessel” under Admiralty jurisdiction by way of “secret” presumption or assumption; a “vessel” with an all capital letter name (elsewhere referred to as “strawman”) based upon some sort of national bankruptcy hypothication. I may not have it exact, but that’s close enough.

I let him wear himself out on that rabbit chase, then I wrote to the U.S. Vessel Documentation Center requesting verification on the all caps names. The response sent back to me is sufficient *evidence* to make a nullity of any such assumption, presumption or hypothication....if any in fact exist. These two letter are now part of his sovereign evidence portfolio. It never ceases to astonish me how people can complicate the hell out of an otherwise simple thing. There’s no need to skulk around and haunt the libraries. Just go straight to the horse’s mouth, bold as brass, and **get the evidence** (positive or negative).

It’s worth mention here that I also obtained a verbal confirmation that U.S. Customs is the official “policeman” for acts of piracy and long shore piracy. For those who don’t know, long shore piracy is where the pirates leave their ship to raid inland and then return to their ship. Kind of like the FBI, IRS, BATF and federal SWATs do. To this very day, piracy is an **international crime**, punishable by death.

The two letters are as follows:

Augustus Blackstone  
 c/o postal service address:  
 South 921 Monroe Street #5  
 Spokane, Washington CF 99204 CF  
 United States of America

January 30, 2006

National Vessel Documentation Center  
 792 T J Jackson Drive  
 Falling Waters, West Virginia  
 25419-9502

Greetings,

It has been brought to my attention that your public office/agency is the lawful custodian of records pertaining to vessels under a U.S. registry. This is my request for written verification as to whether or not your records show a vessel, the hull number of which is unknown, under U.S. registry which is or may be otherwise identified by the following names/initials: **ROBERT VERNON MONTGOMERY**

**ROBERT V. MONTGOMERY**  
**R. V. MONTGOMERY**  
**R. V. M.**  
**ROBERT MONTGOMERY**  
**VERNON MONTGOMERY**  
**R. MONTGOMERY**  
**V. MONTGOMERY**  
**ROBERT VERNON**  
**MONTGOMERY, ROBERT VERNON**  
**MONTGOMERY, ROBERT**  
**MONTGOMERY, VERNON**  
**MONTGOMERY, ROBERT V.**  
**MONTGOMERY, R. V.**  
**MONTGOMERY, R.**  
**MONTGOMERY, V.**  
**MONTGOMERY**

I stand ready, willing and able to recompense your office/agency for time and industry spent in the performance of this request. I also offer apology, if one is due, for the scantiness of information I can provide. I am hoping that your records are adequately cross-referenced to make the requested verification by vessel name alone. In the event you do get a match on any of the above listed names/initials, please send to me verified copies of all documentation on file. In the event you do not get a match, please send to me written verification that your records show no vessel to be under U.S. registry which is identified by any of the foregoing names/initials.

Thanking you in advance, I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

*Augustus Blackstone*

cc: file

U.S. Department of  
Homeland Security  
  
United States  
Coast Guard



Director  
National Vessel Documentation Center

792 T J Jackson Drive  
Falling Waters, WV 25419-9502  
Staff Symbol: NVDC  
Phone: (304) 271-2400  
Fax: (304) 271-2405  
Email: jbarney@nvdc.uscg.mil

16713/28 R  
FOIA 06-0495  
February 2, 2006

Augustus Blackstone  
C/o postal services address:  
South 921 Monroe Street #5  
Spokane, Washington CF 99204 CF  
United States of America

Dear Mr. Blackstone:

This is in response to your letter dated January 30, 2006 requesting documentation information on a vessel with the possible names of: ROBERT VERNON MONTGOMERY, ROBERT V. MONTGOMERY, R.V. MONTGOMERY, R.V.M., ROBERT MONTGOMERY, VERNON MONTGOMERY, R. MONTGOMERY, V. MONTGOMERY, ROBERT VERNON, MONTGOMERY, ROBERT VERNON, MONTGOMERY, ROBERT, MONTGOMERY, VERNON, MONTGOMERY, ROBERT V., MONTGOMERY, R.V., MONTGOMERY, R., MONTGOMERY, V. AND MONTGOMERY.

A search our current database was conducted and we were unable to identify the vessel in our database. Our current database is from 1994 to the present. If this vessel was documented prior to 1994, then it maybe listed in the Merchant Vessels of the United States books. A book was published each year back to the late 1800's. A maritime library in your area may have copies of these books. This may help in your research.

If you have any questions, you may contact me at (800) 799-8362.

Sincerely,

Jennifer R Barney  
Records and Research Assistant  
Data Management & Administration Division  
By direction



There are a multitude of ways to slam the door shut on any supposed "hidden" assumptions, presumptions, hypothications, etc. regarding one's true status and standing with *evidence* (for one's portfolio) obtained from the proper official sources through public disclosure requests. Every State has their FOIA equivalent statutes and all it takes is a simple letter and a postage stamp to obtain your evidence. I have no difficulty, even with federal agencies, by sending a letter which identifies it as a public disclosure request for a certified true copy of any document in their custody which evidences (whatever I am seeking to prove or disprove) and stipulating that I stand ready, willing and able to recompense them for time and industry spent in the performance of the request. I always get an answer and have yet to get a request or demand for payment.

More often than not I am seeking evidence to disprove something, so the responses are usually one or two-page letters (on official letterhead stationery) stating that no such record or document is in their custody. I never request a legal determination or opinion. I request the document (or statement of lack thereof) which makes that determination manifest. The "vessel" public disclosure request example provided clearly illustrates what I mean here.

Another example would be to send a PDR to the Secretary of State and to the local County Clerk requesting a certified true copy of any document in their custody, bearing your signature, which evidences that you are a politically enfranchised (registered voter) "person" or "resident" or "citizen" of the state and county. Likewise, you could send a PDR to the Dept. of Health and Human Services and to Immigration and Naturalization Service requesting a certified true copy of any document in their custody which evidences that you are a "person" or a "U.S. citizen" within the meaning of the so-called "14<sup>th</sup> Amendment".

As I said, there are a multitude of ways to go about this. Use your imagination and put pen to paper. Get your *evidence*, be it positive or negative in character. In most cases, it shouldn't cost more than the postage (and certified mail fee, if you use that service).

## Chapter 12

### The Anatomy of a Problem

In this chapter I'm going to share with you what may very well have more value to you than any other single item of information in this handbook. It is a piece of philosophy that is very broad in scope and has a multitude of applications in just about every aspect of one's life, including litigation. Perhaps the most *reliable* "yardstick" to use in determining the actual amount of truth in any given philosophy, be it political, religious or general, is that of *practical application to a variety of real life situations and activities*. That is the "yardstick" I expect you to use in evaluating the information in this chapter.

The definition(s) of the word "anatomy" encompasses such concepts as pattern, logic, structure, spacial relationship, composite design, etc. More simply, the word means how something is put together, be it organic, mechanical, mental or spiritual. Thus, we are going to examine the **anatomy** of a "problem", any problem, its component parts and pieces and how they fit together.

The word "problem" represents the *root* concept of sentient consideration(s) about things and events, real or imagined. *Things* don't have problems. Only *people* have problems. The sun exploding might be a problem (consideration) to the people living on Earth, but it would not necessarily be a "problem" to the planet itself. It would simply be an event of *things* on a grand scale, a mere product of universal physics of which the planet is a part.

Applying this concept to interactions between individuals and interactions between different groups of people, it is axiomatic that what you consider to be a problem may not be a problem to me, and what I consider to be a problem may not be a problem to you. What is considered a problem by one group of people may not be a problem to anyone else. Thus, it is made apparent that a "problem" is a created thing, created by sentient consideration (viewpoint) and *intention* (that a "problem" exist and be agreed to, **pro or con**, by another or others). It should be equally apparent that a **created** thing can likewise be un-created, if one has the "blueprint" of its anatomy or otherwise comprehends what it's made up of and how it is put together and/or how it operates.

This is the underlying theme of such truisms as, “the solution to a problem lies within the problem itself” and “what may be a disaster for one, is an opportunity for another” and “one man’s garbage is another man’s treasure” and on and on. Whether or not a problem exists or doesn’t exist is entirely a matter of individual viewpoint.

Earlier in my life I had someone who was very good at creating problems (mostly imagined) and bringing them to me (for my agreement/validation, pro or con). Finally, in exasperation, I one day said to this individual, “The creation and solving of problems is truly a wonderful thing. It adds much diversity and interest to the game of life and can be very educational. But if you are bringing **your** problem to me to solve, be assured that I **will** solve it and you **will** live with and abide **my** solution.” That incident put an end to **my** “problem” with the persistent pestering of that individual.

The anatomy of a problem, **any** problem, is found within the definition of the word itself. “Problem” is defined as: a force in direct opposition to a counter-force of equal or comparable magnitude. One may rest assured that *overwhelming* force on one side or the other means there is no “problem”.....or there won’t be for long. The term “force” includes such non-material things as belief, personality, character, emotion, ideas, intentions and the like. That is the sum total of the anatomy of a problem and how one is created and maintained.

It should be readily obvious that the way to **un**-create a problem is to remove either the force, the opposing counter-force or both. Do that, and the problem ceases to exist. Since we are dealing with people and/or groups of people, all of whom are **intending** to prevail with their own point of view, neither side of the equation is willing to back-off and “remove” itself as the simplest way to un-create the problem. That leaves us with a third alternative.

The third alternative is to change the proximity of force/counter-force so they are no longer in direct opposition and both can maintain their point of view and/or direction of movement. This is called a lateral shift in position. In football it is referred to as lateral pass (or run). In military combat tactics it is called flanking the enemy position.

BAR maggots and today’s courts thrive (get rich) on problems (controversies). One should endeavor to “out-flank” them by **changing** the jurisdiction, **changing** the issue(s) and other lateral shifting. It works in the courts as well as it does in Judo and on the battlefields.

## Chapter 13

### The Tacit Procuration: Confession by Proxy

In Chapter 5 of this work, I promised to tell you about the tacit procuration and its use as a tactical “weapon” in litigation. The first page of Chapter 3 fully defines “tacit procuration” and its legal effects. Unlike the Full Disclosure Questionnaire, you not only ask the questions, you also **provide the answers *under Oath or Affirmation***. As you might guess, there are inherent dangers in the use of this device. Used **properly**, it can be one of the most effective “weapons” in the patriot litigator’s arsenal. This is especially true when more than one TP is used in the same case and the questions/answers are “dovetailed” so as to ensnare multiple adversaries with mutually supporting facts.

A tacit procuration, in legal effect, is very similar to an affidavit or verified statement of facts given under Oath or Affirmation. It will stand as *prima facie* “evidence” only if it is **unchallenged**. It does not carry the same weight as sworn *testimony* in open court because, unlike testimony in open court, it has not been subject to or “tested” for veracity of the alleged “facts” by the device of **cross-examination**.

There are some cardinal rules one must never fail to follow in constructing and **effectively using tacit procurations**. First and foremost, it is a fundamental precept of American Law that a man cannot be compelled to testify against himself. And *involuntary* “confessions” find no favor in the Law of our nation. That is why a copy of the TP must be sent to the one in who’s name it is being made with reasonable time allowed for **fully informed** rebuttal or acquiescence thereto. The assent/consent (to the exercise of procuratorial authority as well as to the answers given under such authority) must be provable.

Since the TP is executed under Oath or Affirmation (pains and penalties of Perjury) and the principal is fully informed in the premises, any rebuttal or revocation of procuratorial authority must likewise be written and given under Oath or Affirmation to be legally recognized as binding or enforceable. An unsworn rebuttal or veto (denial) of procuratorial authority is insufficient. In the event the principal **does properly** rebut or veto, s/he thereby “joins issue” and you may then ask them your questions on the witness stand in open court. Stonewalling, as is

typically done, is no longer an option. The TP, from the outset, puts them in a damned if they do and damned if they don't dilemma. The TP is primarily used as a tactical "pressuring" tool because the adversary must assume that you can and will follow through on it.

Cardinal rule two: never use words and/or phrases in your TP which can be construed as an *ultimatum* or "threat" to the principal. If you do, you will very likely be charged with and go to prison for "sending threatening communications through the mails". This has happened to others who made such mistake and it can happen to you

Cardinal rule three: your questions must be structured so as to establish personal knowledge of the (provable) facts and/or (established) law. Do not ask for opinions about, interpretations of or conclusions of fact or law. In the parlance of trial court procedure, that is called "leading the witness" and is not permitted.

For example; you cannot ask, "Did you intend to violate the law and my rights?" That is actually three questions, all of which are inappropriate. You ask a *series* of questions the answers for which, in the aggregate, clearly establish and make manifest (even to the most casual observer) personal knowledge of the law, the act of the violation and the *intent* to so act. The TP examples provided herein should give you a fair idea of how this is done *properly*.

Cardinal rule four: never ask a question that has or could have more than one possible answer. Always structure your questions for "yes" or "no" or singularly specific answers. And, in any case, do **not** ask the question unless you already know what the answer must be *and have the evidence already in hand (or in the public record) to prove the (only possible) answer.*

If you follow these four simple rules, get your evidence gathered and exercise good and skillful judgment in your TP composition, you can obtain a "confession" by proxy from anyone (who has in fact misbehaved) and, at the same time, render them helpless to do anything about it, in or out of court.

(Sample # 1)

Lanny Wayne Messinger  
c/o postal service address:  
301 Chicken Road  
Endicott, Washington CF 99125 CF

---

Washington State

Sovereigns' (county) Court

Whitman County

---

Lanny Wayne Messinger,  
Sovereign Elector Sui Juris,

Moving Party,

vs.

Ronald D. Shirley,  
Whitman County Chief Deputy  
Prosecuting Attorney and  
Civil Division Supervisor,

Answering Party.

---

Suit of the Sovereign In Capita

A Special Action for Remedy Ex  
Necessitate Legis for Breach of  
Oath/Faithful Performance Bond,  
Accroachment, and/or Egregious  
Trespass

TO: Ronald D. Shirley, Chief Deputy Prosecuting Attorney and Civil Division Supervisor in and for  
Whitman County, Washington

RE: PAY OUT STATEMENT AND TAX STATEMENT/DEMAND FOR PAYMENT

In pursuance with the Biblical exhortation to "agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou are in the way with him..." (Matt. 5:25) and, considering the manifold issues to be resolved in the above captioned matter, I hereby extend this opportunity for us to agree (or disagree) in advance of formal litigation.

Since the proclivity of an adversary is to avoid answering (per Prov. 29:19), the following questions are answered on your behalf to preclude any stalemate arising from your failure to respond, although you may wish to enter specific and detailed objections in the event we are not of one accord.

**SPECIAL ENTRY UPON DISCOVERY VIA TACIT PROCURATION**

Do you, Ronald D. Shirley, admit the fact....

RE: ACCOUNTABILITY FOR CONDUCT/BEHAVIOR IN OFFICE

1)...that you hold yourself out to the public as a licensed practitioner of law?

ANSWER: Yes

2)...that you did execute a personal bond/pledge/Oath of Fidelity to uphold/support The united States' Constitution and the Constitution for The State of Washington?

ANSWER: Yes

3)...that prior to April 15, 1997, you did enter into an office of public trust styled as "Chief Deputy Prosecuting Attorney and Civil Division Supervisor" for Whitman County, Washington?

ANSWER: Yes

4)...that you hold said office of public trust and are bound by said public contract/Oath/trust/allegiance to the freeman character Lanny Wayne Messinger, inter alia, under pains and penalties of perjury By pledge in contract law?

ANSWER: Yes

5)...that, by the very nature of your said office of public trust and by virtue of your said personal bond/Pledge/Oath of Fidelity, you fully and completely understand that you cannot credibly claim "ignorance of the law" as a defense or excuse for your behavior or actions toward or against freeman character Lanny Wayne Messinger while you occupy said office of public trust?

ANSWER: Yes

6)...that your said office of public trust is obligated to perform duties of a Constitutional nature as well as those imposed by mere statutes?

ANSWER: Yes

7)...that, in the event of a conflict between the two, the duties imposed upon your said office of public trust by Constitutional authority are to supercede those duties imposed by mere statutes?

ANSWER: Yes

8)...that it is a part of your job function to provide legal advice to all county officers and employees?

ANSWER: Yes

RE: PAY OUT STATEMENT CORRESPONDENCE

9)...that you sent two letters to Lanny Messinger, one dated April 15, 1997, and the other letter dated June 17, 1997?

ANSWER: Yes, I did.

10)...that you admitted to Lanny Messinger in your letter dated June 17, 1997 that you had reviewed his prior filings?

ANSWER: Yes, I did.

11)...that Lanny Messinger sent a letter dated February 14, 1997 to the office of the Whitman County Prosecuting Attorney in which he informed said office that, despite repeated requests, he had been unable to obtain a copy of the general bond covering employees of Whitman County and the liability insurance policy for Whitman County from Richard Brown, the Director of Administrative Services for Whitman County?

ANSWER: This is true.

12)...that you were fully aware of the contents of Lanny Messinger's February 14<sup>th</sup> letter as it was on file in the prosecuting attorney's office and as you had reviewed his prior filings?

ANSWER: Yes

13)...that you were therefore well aware of Lanny Messinger's repeated and unsuccessful attempts by mail to obtain a copy of the general bond covering employees of Whitman County and a copy of the liability insurance policy for Whitman County as he had received no response whatsoever to his letters of Dec. 30, 1996, Jan. 18, 1997 and Jan. 31, 1997?

ANSWER: Yes, this is true.

14)...that in said letter of Feb. 14, 1997 to the prosecuting attorney's office, Lanny Messinger also informed said office that he had requested the bond of the Whitman County Treasurer, but had been unable to obtain said bond from Mary Crawford?

ANSWER: Yes

15)...that in said letter of Feb. 14, 1997, Lanny Messinger indicated that he had also written to the Washington State Attorney General and the Washington State Insurance Commissioner's office in hopes of obtaining the said requested bonds/policies?

ANSWER: Yes

16)...that you were aware that Lanny Messinger stated in his April 8, 1997 letter to Mary Crawford: "You will also please send me a copy of the official bond of the county clerk in pursuance to RCW 36.16.060."?

ANSWER: Yes, I was aware of the contents of that letter.



17)...that, being a competent attorney who represented Mary Crawford, you were fully aware that the county clerk's bond is filed in the county treasurer's office in pursuance to RCW 36.16.060?

ANSWER: This is true.

18)...that, in spite of having this knowledge, you did not produce the county clerk's bond nor did you advise the county treasurer to provide that bond to Lanny Messinger, which is, by law, filed in Mary Crawford's office?

ANSWER: This is correct.

19)...that, in your April 15<sup>th</sup> letter to Lanny Messinger, you did not advise him that the county treasurer is required by law to provide a copy of the bond of the county clerk?

ANSWER: No, I didn't.

20)...that, in said letter of April 15, 1997, you advised Lanny Messinger, regarding his inquiry for liability coverage, that Whitman County and its officials are covered by a "Risk Pool" that "covers All elected officials for any claims made upon them for violating any of their statutory duties"?

ANSWER: Yes

21)...that, in said letter of April 15, 1997, you advised Lanny Messinger that "As for providing you a copy of the Risk Pool policy, we do not disseminate that document."?

ANSWER: Yes, this is true.

22)...that you further stated in your April 15<sup>th</sup> letter that "Pursuant to the Public Disclosure Act, that document is available for viewing and copying at the Administrative Services Office, county Commissioners Office, Whitman County Courthouse, Colfax, WA. (North 401 Main Street), during regular business hours. I would suggest that you contact Dick Brown to arrange a time convenient for both of you. He can be reached at (509) 397-6200."?

ANSWER: Yes

23)...that Lanny Messinger brought your attention to the public disclosure laws of Washington State, viz., RCW 42.17.270 and RCW 42.17.251, in his letter to of April 19, 1997?

ANSWER: Yes

24)...that, being a competent attorney and having your attention brought to these two public disclosure laws, you were fully aware that RCW 42.17.270 "Facilities for copying - Availability of public records." which states that "Agencies shall honor requests received by mail for identifiable public records...."?

ANSWER: Yes

25)...that you knew that Lanny Messinger could obtain a copy of the "Risk Pool" liability policy under public disclosure laws with a mail-in request?

ANSWER: Yes

26)...that you knew from Lanny Messinger's letter of Feb. 14<sup>th</sup> to the prosecuting attorney's office that Richard Brown had assured Lanny Messinger that he would mail a copy of the general bond covering employees of Whitman County and the liability insurance for Whitman County?

ANSWER: Yes, that is true.

27)...that, because you were acting as the legal advisor for the Whitman County officials/employees in handling Lanny Messinger's requests and because you knew that Lanny Messinger had made repeated requests for the said bonds/policies, you were advising Richard Brown and Mary Crawford To violate Washington State public disclosure laws?

ANSWER: Yes, this is true.

28)...that you sent a letter to Lanny Messinger dated April 15, 1997, in which you stated that "Mrs. Crawford has asked me to attempt to answer your various questions concerning the taxes imposed on your real property located in Whitman County."?

ANSWER: Yes

29)...that you enclosed with your letter dated April 15, 1997 copies of Lanny Messinger's letters to Mary Crawford and a copy of Mary Crawford's "tax statement"/demand for payment?

ANSWER: That is correct.

30)...that, as you were acting as legal counsel on behalf of Mary Crawford to answer Lanny Messinger's requests and as you did enclose copies of Lanny Messinger's letters to Mary Crawford in your April 15<sup>th</sup> letter to him and as you admitted that you had reviewed his prior filings, you were fully aware of Mr. Messinger's repeated requests to obtain the Instrument(s) which authorize Mary Crawford's collection activities?

ANSWER: This is true.

31)...that you were also therefore fully aware that Mary Crawford had failed to produce the Instrument which authorized her collection activity?

ANSWER: Yes, I was aware of that.

32)...that, in your letter to Lanny Messinger dated April 15, 1997, you did not produce the Instrument which authorized Mary Crawford's collection activity, which Lanny Messinger had requested of her upon receiving said "Tax Statement"/demand for payment?

ANSWER: No, I did not produce the requested Instrument(s).

33)...that in said April 15<sup>th</sup> letter you made not mention of Lanny Messinger's repeated requests to Mary Crawford for copy of the Instrument(s) which authorized her collection activity?

ANSWER: No, I did not.

34)...that Lanny Messinger's request to Mary Crawford for copy of the Instrument(s) which authorized her collection activity was, in your professional opinion, an honorable, reasonable and Lawful request pursuant to U.C.C. 3-505?

ANSWER: Yes, it is.

35)...that your failure and the failure of Mary Crawford to produce/exhibit said requested Instrument(s) invalidates the presentment of said "Whitman County Tax Statement"/demand for payment to Lanny Messinger, which is also pursuant to U.C.C. 3-505?

ANSWER: This is true.

36)...that because "ignorance of the law is no excuse" and because you are a competent attorney, you were fully aware that the presentment of the "Whitman County Tax Statement"/demand for payment made by Mary Crawford was therefore invalid?

ANSWER: Yes, I knew this.

37)...that even though you knew that the said presentment was invalid, you advised Lanny Messinger in your letter dated June 17, 1997 that "Should you fail to pay the property taxes for three years the County will proceed to foreclosure."?

ANSWER: Yes, this is true.

38)...that said statement in your letter dated June 17, 1997 was a threat directed at Lanny Messinger to induce compliance with an invalid demand for payment?

ANSWER: Yes, it was.

RE: LAWFUL MONEY OF ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

39)...that the Constitution for The united States of America, at Article VI, declares said Instrument to be the Supreme Law of the Land, "any Thing in the Constitutions for laws of the States to the contrary not withstanding"?

ANSWER: That is correct.

40)...that Article I, Section 10 of said Constitution expressly requires "No State shall...make (compel) any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in payment of debt"?

ANSWER: That is true.

41)...that said Article I, Section 10 mandate is still binding on The State of Washington and its political subdivisions, including Whitman County?

ANSWER: Yes

42)...that said Constitution delegates power to Congress to legislatively amend any of its provisions on their own authority?

ANSWER: Absolutely not true!

43)...that said Constitution delegates power to Congress to legislatively require or authorize the States to do something that said Constitution expressly forbids them from doing?

ANSWER: Congress has no such power!

44)...that Whitman County is required by Law to keep and have its books and accounts in "lawful money of account of The united States of America"?

ANSWER: That's true.

45)...that Congress defined "lawful money of account of the United States" as "gold and silver coin of the United States"?

ANSWER: Yes

46)...that Congress has not since defined "lawful money of account of the United States" to be anything else?

ANSWER: That's true.

47)...that Congress defined "dollar" as consisting of 371.25 grains of silver pure and has not since defined "dollar" to be or to consist of any other substance?

ANSWER: Correct.

48)...that, due to negligence or Washington State and its political subdivisions, there is no lawful money of account in free circulation at par value with present currency?

ANSWER: That is correct.

49)...that "legal tender" is synonymous with "lawful money"?

ANSWER: Definitely not!

50)...that Whitman County routinely traffics in and maintains its books and accounts in monetized debt/ credit instruments?

ANSWER: Yes

51)...that the controlling stare decisis upon Article I, Section 10 is found at Hagar v. Land Reclamation District 108 (1884) wherein the court ruled that Article I, Section 10 applies to all involuntary contributions, in the nature of taxes or assessments, exacted under State law?

ANSWER: True

RE: NEXUS OF TAX LIABILITY

52)...that it is a fundamental precept of Law in this country that there can be no taxation without representation?

ANSWER: Correct.

53)...that it is also a fundamental precept of Law in this country that ours is a government by Consent of the governed?

ANSWER: Correct.

54)...that the voter registration evidences general Consent to legislative authority as well as establishes the representative/constituent/attorney relationship?

ANSWER: Correct.

55)...that, absent such evidence, there can be no legally binding nexus between the State of Washington (or its political subdivisions, such as Whitman County) and Lanny Messinger?

ANSWER: This is true.

RE: UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE

56)...that the Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966 places the entire current taxing and monetary system under the Uniform Commercial Code?

ANSWER: True.

57)...that the Clearfield doctrine judicially re-enforces the legislative intent of said Act?

ANSWER: True.

58)...that Whitman County's failure to comply with the requirements of Lanny Messinger, pursuant to

100

UCC 3-505(1), in more than one instance, invalidates the said tax statement presentment made to Lanny Messinger by the Whitman County Treasurer pursuant to UCC 3-505(2)?

ANSWER: Correct.

59)...that your subsequent refusal and related advice to said Whitman County Treasurer to refuse compliance with said requirements places an indefinite estoppel on any action or process which may be contemplated against Lanny Messinger?

ANSWER: True.

RE: CRIMINAL LIABILITY

60)...that coercion is a crime in The State of Washington?

ANSWER: True.

61)...that extortion is a crime in The State of Washington?

ANSWER: True.

62)...that official misconduct is a crime in The State of Washington?

ANSWER: True.

63)...that racketeering is a crime in The State of Washington?

ANSWER: True.

#### DETERMINATION/STIPULATION FINAL

This Determination becomes **final**, unless specifically objected to in detail within ten (10) days of your receipt hereof; an extension of time granted if Lawful authority is cited within the said initial ten (10) day response period.

Given under my hand this twenty-first day of the seventh month, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the independence of The united States of America, the two hundred twenty-first.

(Signed)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lanny Wayne Messinger, procurator  
c/o postal service address:  
301 Chicken Road  
Endicott, Washington CF 99125 CF

Pursuant to the Bible Doctrine of "...two or three witnesses" (Deut. 19:15, Matt. 18:16, etc.), and Public Law 97-280, we put our hands to this instrument this 21<sup>st</sup> day of July, AD 1997 with all rights explicitly reserved. Witnesses:

\_\_\_\_\_(Signed)\_\_\_\_\_, an inhabitant of The State of Washington

\_\_\_\_\_(Signed)\_\_\_\_\_, an inhabitant of The State of Washington

\_\_\_\_\_(Signed)\_\_\_\_\_, an inhabitant of The State of Washington

Page 10

\* \* \* \* \*

The foregoing TP is a transcript of one (of several I've had a hand in) actually used (successfully) in The State of Washington. After the ten days went by without response (none was expected), this TP, along with an Affidavit of Acceptance, Agreement and Accord, was recorded with the county under misc. files (making the agreed upon facts a matter of public record and admissible as such in any court of record).

In this particular case, the procurator used three witnesses. One may also use a Notary Public Acknowledgment/Jurat. This document does not require verification under pains and penalties of Perjury. That comes after the facts have been agreed to (by proper procuratorial procedure).

It should also be noted that some of the questions in the foregoing TP example did not precisely follow the four cardinal rules earlier mentioned, and went unchallenged because of several overlapping questions elsewhere in the document. In any event, there was hard *evidence* in hand to **prove** all the answers given.

I was initially intending to put more than one sample TP in this chapter, but I think this one will suffice for educational purposes. Although a TP can be used on anyone, it is most especially useful on misbehaving civil servants. Use it wisely or it can get you into a whole heap of trouble with public authority. Instead, I'll give you a transcript of the follow-up Affidavit of Acceptance, Agreement and Accord used in the foregoing TP example:





This Affidavit acknowledges and confirms the agreement and accord that exists between myself and Ronald D. Shirley regarding the said tacit procuracy document and the contents thereof; and

This Affidavit also confirms my acceptance of Ronald D. Shirley's admissions and stipulations via tacit procuracy; and

This Affidavit is made in good faith and the information contained herein or incorporated by reference is true and correct upon my own personal first-hand knowledge.

Subscribed and Affirmed under the pains and penalties of Perjury of Fundamental American Law before competent Witnesses this 5<sup>th</sup> day of September, 1997.

(Signed)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Lanny Wayne Messinger, Affiant  
c/o postal service address:  
301 Chicken Road  
Endicott, Washington CF 99125 CF

**Attestation:\***

We, the undersigned, bear witness this 5<sup>th</sup> day of September, 1997, that the one known to us as Lanny Wayne Messinger, appears before us and, upon his solemn Affirmation under the pains and penalties of Perjury of Fundamental American Law, does affix the above signature hereto. Witness:

\_\_\_\_\_(Signed)\_\_\_\_\_, an inhabitant of The State of Washington

\_\_\_\_\_(Signed)\_\_\_\_\_, an inhabitant of The State of Washington

\_\_\_\_\_(Signed)\_\_\_\_\_, an inhabitant of The State of Washington

\*Pursuant to the Bible Doctrine of "...two or three witnesses" (Deut. 19:15, Matt. 18:16, etc.), and Public Law 97-280.

Recording/filing fee is tendered under the official Seal of the united States' Treasurer.

\* \* \* \* \*

As with the TP document, one may use a Notary Public on this document in lieu of the three witnesses. It depends on what your personal preferences are. The next step is recording with the County Clerk. Once that is done, these established facts are ready for any use in or out of court, under common law or under the statutes.

## Chapter 14

### Bits & Pieces, Odds & Ends

Being a sovereign requires constant and continual *vigilance*. The corporate/political majority (mob) rule monster never goes away and never quits trying. It keeps nibbling away at your Life, Liberty and Property like rodents in the pantry. Laziness and procrastination are the worst character traits a sovereign can have and can only be held in check by self-discipline. It's your family's future hanging in the balance, and that should be motivation enough. It is far better to nip each invasive attempt in the bud before it grows beyond easy control.

What follows is a typical example of how one does that. An acquaintance of mine who owns a ranch in eastern Washington received an "official" letter from the WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (a corporate entity) which proposed:

Dear Forest Landowner:

All forest landowners in Washington State are required by law (Chapter 222-24 WAC) to submit a Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP) to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for all forest roads on their land. Initial RMAPs covering at least 20% of a large forest landowner's property were due no later than December 31, 2001. If you are a forest landowner of more than 500 acres and have not submitted an RMAP, please contact the DNR Northeast Region office within 30 days of receiving this letter.

A variety of assistance is available in order to help forest landowners in completing and submitting a RMAP to meet the obligation. Forms of assistance offered include: phone assistance, in-person visits with RMAP Foresters - either in the office or on-site, map products, and RMAP templates. If you are a forest landowner and have not submitted a RMAP, and are interested in any of the above mentioned forms of assistance, please contact the DNR Northeast Region office at (509) 684-7474. Thank you.

Sincerely,

The response prepared for this invasive exercise in duplicity was:

Greetings,

Your letter dated Jan. 28, 2002 claims that I have some sort of legal "obligation" to meet. Being unaware of any such "obligation" that is binding upon me, I was (and still am) more than a little confused by such an assertion. Since I make every effort to conduct all of my affairs in a Lawful manner, I have, in good faith and with due diligence, conducted an exhaustive search of my files and records to ascertain the basis (if any) of the "obligation" you refer to in your letter. That is, in large part, why it has taken me so long to get back to you.

My search has failed to locate any documentation relating to the "obligation" claimed by your letter. In order for me to determine exactly what my "obligation" is, please mail to me a certified true copy of the Instrument or other document which Lawfully conveys to WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES a proprietary interest in the Title (U.S. Land Patent) to my private property. In the alternative, please mail to me a certified true copy of the contractual Instrument, being my signature, by which I am bound to perform the "obligation" referred to in your letter of Jan. 28, 2002.

In the event that no such Instrument of conveyance or contract can be produced, I would like you to tell me the specific Article, Section and Clause of the organic Constitution for The State of Washington (February 22, AD 1889) which authorizes enactment and enforcement of "Chapter 222-24 WAC" as well as the specific organic Law of said State which creates and imposes such "obligation" (or duty) upon me or otherwise mandates my compliance with a purely political code. After repeated readings of same, I have been unable to locate the specific provision(s) delegating any such authority.

Since I have not been blessed with a photographic memory, I must rely on written communications to ascertain past dealings and agreements. For that reason, I eschew verbal communications via telephone, etc. I find that there are fewer misunderstandings that way.

Wishing to resolve this matter Lawfully and expeditiously, I look forward to your written response hereto.

Sincerely,

There was no further communication from that source on that subject. The foregoing illustrates how one slams the door shut before the "salesman" gets his foot over the threshold. Be assured, however, there will be a seemingly never ending succession of sales knocks on your sovereign door. Handle each when and as it comes up.

\* \* \* \* \*

Earlier in this work, I made mention of bonding with Lawful Money gold and silver Coin of The united States of America. Someone told me many years ago, and I most recently heard it repeated by Brice McLeod of Texas, that when the gold and silver Coin (substance) went out of our Courts, the substance of our *Fundamental Law* went out with it. That's a plain statement of literal truth. It follows that if one wishes to reverse that and bring the substance of the Law back into the courts, one must bond the action with Lawful Money specie. That forces the adversary to likewise bond in specie to even minimally come against you. BAR maggots can't and won't go into that arena.

Similarly, if one wishes to put the substance of organic Law back into everyday life, s/he is going to have to get re-acquainted with using Lawful Money specie (Coin) in all property and social intercourse transactions. There's no middle ground on this. One cannot do this halfway or part-time. It's a full time commitment and discipline.

Lending credit and charging "interest" on credit loaned is, by definition, usury which is and always has been unlawful. By federal statute and legislative intent, Federal Reserve notes are "obligations of the United States" (not the duly constituted united States of America). By federal statute and legislative intent, Federal Reserve notes are "evidence of debt". One cannot "pay" (extinguish) a debt with mere evidence of another debt. One can only "discharge" (transfer) the "obligation" to pay (extinguish) the debt to someone else.

The way that works today, that "someone else" is your children, your grandchildren, their children and so forth. That's like throwing your grandma to the wolves so they won't eat you. I hold in utter contempt anyone who would *knowingly* do such a barbarous thing. Such conduct is little removed from cannibalism. And politicians who advocate such activity are even more vile and despicable than the most willing practitioners.

Under the Federal Reserve system, all forms of bank paper (FRNs, checks, drafts, credit cards, etc.) are choses (property) in action. They are not choses (property) in actual possession (as are gold and silver Coin). That is because the value of the former is assigned (manipulated) and not intrinsic, as is the latter. Choses in action are the very life blood of the BAR maggot legal/political industry.

\* \* \* \* \*

Many people have, over the years, expressed to me concern over being charged with contempt of court. This fear is as irrational as imaginary boogie men and "things" that go "bump" in the night. When one is charged with contempt, it is not, strictly speaking, a "judgment" of the court. It is an allegation made by the judge who, at that point, has ceased to be a neutral party. It is an allegation which, if challenged, must be proven by the accusing party (the judge) and is grounds for demand that the judge recuse him or herself.

Just remember that you always have one "free" shot at it. A judge is without capacity to charge contempt unless you have first been warned. The reason the warning is a mandatory requisite is that the judge has to be able to **prove** that you **intended** to contemn (despite the warning). One handles this through the device of **judicial notice**, either in writing (and filed into the case) or in open court as follows:

Remembering that you are there to *make a record*, once a contempt warning has been given, you announce, "I am placing this tribunal on judicial notice that I hold the utmost respect for the courts of The united States of America and of the several States of the Union. However, I do distinguish between the court and an officer thereof. And, as to the latter, neither my respect or my contempt is freely given. It must be earned."

It is doubtful that you will thereafter be charged with contempt by any rational judge. In the event it does happen, you then may announce (to the judge), "You were given notice that I don't give it away. It has to be earned. If there is any truth to your allegation of contempt, I must ask what you did to earn it. And if you cannot or will not so specify, I hereby give notice of appeal to the charge. You now have exactly 72 hours to prove your allegation to another judge who is and who knows how to be a neutral party in fact or you can withdraw your accusation from the record of this case sua sponte.

\* \* \* \* \*

Volume I of the handbook concluded with a comment about rebuilding the solidarity of the family unit as an indispensable step to rebuilding our nation. For that reason and because it is an essential character trait in a **responsible** sovereign, I will conclude this volume of the handbook with a subject that few truly understand and even fewer exercise command over in their lives and in their dealings with others. It is this thing we use the word "love" to "define" or otherwise describe.

I once read a remarkably insightful statement made by a man named L. Ron Hubbard. He said that the mark of true greatness is when a man continues to love his fellow man despite all the apparent reasons that he should not. That single statement beautifully summarizes one of the more important attributes of a true sovereign. Another relevant and simple statement made by a 20<sup>th</sup> Century poet was that love is an *attitude*.

What these statements make apparent is that **actual** “love” doesn’t just unintentionally happen. It is a created thing and, like a “problem”, has an *anatomy* of **identifiable** components. The physiological phenomena ordinarily associated with it (and upon which most of history’s drama and artistic expressions are based) are by-products of and attempts to define or understand it or to define and understand its various attributes. In this instance, even most English dictionaries are of little help to this object.

Like most people, it is something I have experienced every day of my life. Yet it has taken me half a century to arrive at a pragmatic understanding of what it actually is. This thing the word “love” is used to symbolically represent is composed of three *interdependent* and **equally proportioned** elements. These elements are: Affinity, Admiration and Respect (see glossary). **All** other *perceivable* attributes are by-products (consequences) of these three interactive elements.

To recognize and understand the interdependency of these three elements, one need only acknowledge the truth of the fact that it’s difficult to respect that for which one holds little or no affinity or admiration. Likewise, it is equally difficult to admire that for which one holds little or no affinity or respect. And it is difficult to have affinity for that which one cannot or will not admire or respect. To the degree you have one of these elements, you will have to the same or comparable degree the other two elements, in regard to something or someone in your environment or in your personal universe.

What is the value of knowing this? How many lives, families and relationships have you seen destroyed for lack of understanding it? I’ve seen more of that than I care to remember. Knowing it’s anatomy gives one command (control) over it, and not the other way around. Like playing a piano, the more command you have over it, the better you can create something truly beautiful and fulfilling with it.

We are all engaged in the pursuit of happiness. But love alone, in its three components, is not nearly as **satisfying** or fulfilling as is love *with understanding*. It is interesting that the element of **affinity** is also an interdependent element in another triad which comprises the three elements of **understanding**, which are: Affinity, Reality and Communication (see glossary). Again I rely on the research and discoveries of L. Ron Hubbard as to what comprises true **understanding**. One could say that knowledge (knowing) and understanding are very nearly synonymous terms.

\* \* \* \* \*

In closing, I want to express my appreciation to readers from all across the nation who have written and shared their wins and successes with me. It is very gratifying to know that one's endeavors to help others become more able is producing effective results. I've been a long time getting this Volume II ready to distribute. I know that many of you have patiently been waiting for it. I hope it meets your expectations.

For reasons stated in this chapter, I've changed my purchase criteria (except for pre-paid orders). Volume I now has a two (2) pre-1933 silver Dollar coins unit price. For inmates, who cannot access this exchange medium, it is \$20.00 in U.S. postage stamps. The companion book, The Final Solution To Property Tax has a unit price of three (3) pre-1933 silver Dollar coins. For inmates, it's \$30.00 in U.S. postage stamps. This Volume II of the handbook has the same unit price as the companion book.

So long as production costs do not radically increase, these prices shall not change within the foreseeable future. Please continue to let me know of your wins and successes. And most of all, let me know what you think of this latest volume of the handbook.

Yours in Liberty,

- Gus

## Glossary

Terms defined in Volume I of the handbook will not be repeated herein below.

**abdicate** - to renounce or relinquish an office, right, power, claim or responsibility.

**abrogate** - to abolish or annul by formal or official means; repeal; to put aside; to put to an end.

**accost** - to confront boldly.

**accroach** - to encroach; to exercise power without due authority.

**acronym** - a word formed from the initial letters or groups of letters of the words in a name, a title or a phrase.

**action** - a legal proceeding instituted by one party against another.

**acumen** - keen insight; shrewdness.

**AD** - anno Domini

**admiration** - a feeling and/or expression of pleasure and approval, independent of other considerations.

**affinity** - generally, a mutual attraction; more accurately, an impulse or urge to occupy the same space at the same time which is a physical impossibility, but not a spiritual one.

**allodial** - free; not holden of any lord or superior; owned without obligation or vassalage or fealty; the opposite of feudal.

**alter ego doctrine** - theory that subordinate or servient corporation may be controlled by superior or dominant corporation, so that dominant corporation may be held liable for subordinate corporation's negligence.

**anno Domini** - in the year of the Lord.

**apostille** - an authenticating Act of State rendered by Secretary of State.

**attestation** - the act of witnessing an instrument in writing, at the request of the party making the same, and subscribing it as a witness.

**capacity** - actual or potential ability to perform, yield or withstand; position, function or role; legal qualification.



**character** - the opinion generally entertained of a person, derived from the people who are acquainted with him; compassionate, brave, trustworthy, resourceful, frugal, are but a few of the many 'characters' which may reside in one man.

**chose** - a thing; an article of property; a chattel personal, either in action or in possession.

**chose in action** - a personal right not rendered into possession, but recoverable by a suit at law; e.g., unpaid taxes and customs.

**collateral** - by the side; at the side; attached upon the side; not lineal, but upon a parallel or diverging line.

**comitatus** - the body (people) of a county or shire.

**communication** - any thought, impulse or action emitted from a source point to one or more receipt points with intent of duplication at the receipt point(s).

**consanguinity** - kinship; blood relationship; the connection or relation of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor.

**corpus delicti** - the body of a crime; the body (material substance) upon which a crime has been committed, as distinguished from "corpus juris" (a body of law).

**de facto** - in fact, in deed, actually; 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.

**de jure** - rightful, legitimate, just or constitutional.

**deleterious** - hurtful, morally or physically; injurious, as influence; poisonous; unwholesome.

**diminution** - the act, fact, or process of diminishing, lessening; reduction.

**dulocracy** - a government where servants and slaves have so much license and privilege that they domineer.

**duplicitous** - deceitfulness in speech or conduct; double-dealing; a twofold or double state or quality.

**effusive** - extravagantly demonstrative; lacking reserve; pouring out; overflowing.

**eschew** - to abstain or keep away from; shun; avoid.

**ex necessitate legis** - from or by necessity of law.

**freeman** - a person in the possession and enjoyment of all the civil and political rights accorded to the people under a free government, as distinguished from political franchise.

**holder** - the holder of a bill of exchange, promissory note, or check in the person who has legally acquired possession of the same, by indorsement or delivery, and who is entitled to receive payment of the instrument.

**holder in due course** - a holder who has taken a bill of exchange (check or note) complete and regular on the face of it, under the following conditions, namely: (a) that he became the holder of it before it was overdue, and without notice that it had been previously dishonored, if such was the fact. (b) that he took the bill (check or note) in good faith and for value, and that at the it was negotiated to him he had no notice of any defect in the title of the person who negotiated it.

**impute** - to attribute or ascribe.

**infringe** - to commit a breach or infraction of; to violate or transgress.

**in personam** - a person or persons, as distinguished from property.

**inter alia** - among other things.

**jurat** - a certificate on an affidavit showing by whom, when, and before whom it was sworn to.

**lex succurrit ignorantibus** - law aids the ignorant.

**MJTF** - acronym for multi-jurisdictional task force.

**Morse Code** - either of two systems of clicks and pauses, short and long sounds, or flashes of light, used to represent letters, numerals, etc.

**obdurate** - unmoved by persuasion; unyielding; stubbornly resistant.

**operation of law** - a term which expresses the manner in which rights, and sometimes liabilities, devolve upon a person by the mere application to the particular transaction of the established rules of law (senior of which is constitutional and common law), without the act or co-operation of the party himself.

**organic** - of or pertaining to the basic constitution or structure of a thing; constitutional; inherent; fundamental; pertaining to the laws organizing the government of a state.

**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.

**orthographic** - of or pertaining to the art of writing words with the proper letters according to accepted usage; correct spelling.

**oxymoron** - a figure of speech that uses seeming contradictions.

**parlance** - a way or manner of speaking; vernacular; jargon.

**pauperize** - to render a person without any means of support.

**pecuniary** - involving a money penalty or fine.

**pernicious** - causing insidious harm or ruin.

**per se** - by, of, for, or in itself; intrinsically.

**penchant** - a strong inclination, taste, or liking for something.

**persona** - mask; character; the public role or personality a person assumes or is perceived to assume; contrasted with *anima* (the inner personality of the soul).

**prima facie** - a fact presumed to be true unless disproved by some evidence to the contrary.

**propensity** - a natural inclination or tendency.

**prosecuting witness** - the private person upon whose complaint or information a criminal accusation is founded and whose testimony is mainly relied on to secure a conviction at the trial; in a more particular sense, the person who was chiefly injured, in person or property, by the act constituting the alleged crime.

**pro tempore** - for the time being; temporarily; provisionally.

**purview** - the range of operation, authority, concern; the full scope or compass of any document, statement, subject, etc.

**reality** - the state or quality of being actual; the perception and agreement that something exists, independently of considerations or ideas concerning it.

**res judicata** - a matter adjudged; a thing judicially acted upon or decided; a thing or matter settled by judgment.

**respect** - the condition of being esteemed or honored; the act of esteeming or honoring another, independent of other considerations.

**retraxit** - he has withdrawn.

**RICO** - acronym for Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

**sojourn** - a temporary stay.

**sordid** - morally ignoble or base; vile; meanly selfish or mercenary; filthy; squalid.

**specie** - coin of the precious metals, of a certain weight and fineness, and bearing the stamp of the government, denoting its value as currency.

**standing** - one's place in the community in the estimation of others; his relative position and social, commercial, or moral relations; his repute, grade, or rank.

**Star-Chamber** - a court which, in the reign of Henry VIII, and his successors, became odious to the nation, and was abolished.

**stare decisis** - to abide by, or adhere to, decided cases.

**status** - the rights, duties, capacities and incapacities which determine a person to a given class; the legal relation of an individual to the rest of the community; also means *estate*, because it signifies the condition or circumstances in which one stands with regard to his property.

**sua sponte** - of his or its own will or motion; voluntarily; without prompting or suggestion.

**sui juris** - of his own right; possessing full social and civil rights; not under any legal disability, or the power of another, or guardianship.

**syllogism** - the full logical form of a single argument, consisting of three propositions, (two premises and the conclusion,) and these contain three terms, of which the two occurring in the conclusion are brought together in the premises by being referred to a common class.

**topography** - the detailed description, mapping or charting of the features of a relatively small area by means of surveying; the features, relations or configuration of a structural entity, as the mind.

**triad** - a group of three, especially of three closely related things.

**usurpation** - the unlawful assumption of the use of property which belongs to another; an *interruption or the disturbing a man in his right and possession*; the unlawful seizure or assumption of sovereign power; the assumption of government or supreme power by force or illegally, in derogation of the Constitution and of the rights of the lawful ruler (for which Writ of Prohibition may be granted).

**Notes:**

