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This is a **newSyllabus** brand program for promoting peoples' power, decentralized autonomous organization, and autodidactic education.

This is a PDF program designed for distribution and application to facilitate the learning process and advance yourself through a course of study. This "Mind Software" is a thought control program\monitor used to develop your self knowledge and execute commands toward self control of your cognitive behavior. This program is a Command Line Interface (CLI)-themed Graphical User Interface (GUI) window with embedded navigable functionality.

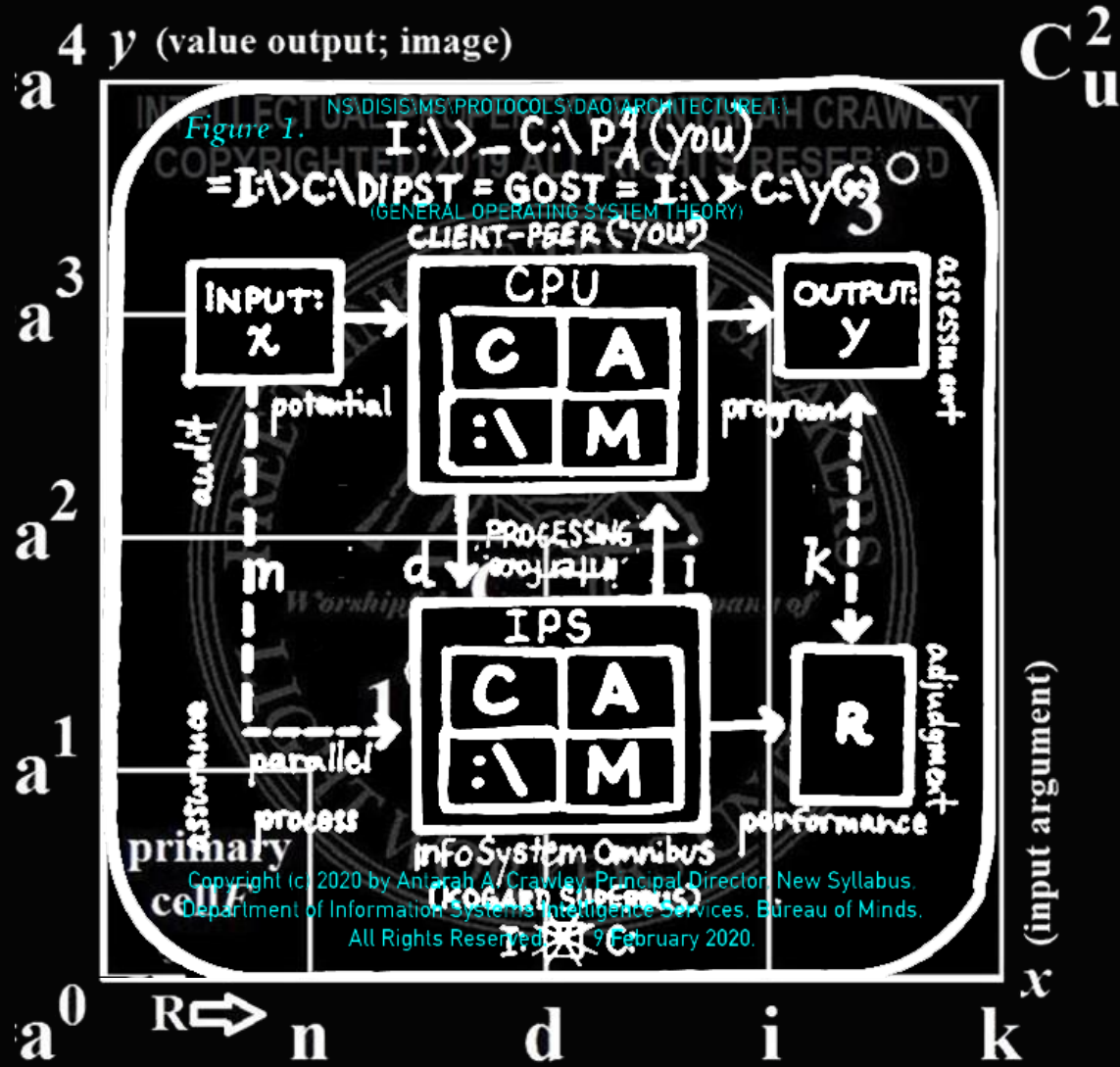
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R=a matter in/of time ("in re"),
 having resistance to the flow of cognition.



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TITLE I. THE BODY HARDWARE.

Introduction.

The individual, the state, and the universe, on increasingly expansive scales, operate based on a common, grand, unified, universal, and general contracting system. When we compare the contraction of waves, particles, and bodies, we will find that a “contract” refers to the terms of battery entered into by any constitution of matter. Therefore a contract governs the conduct of any group of bodies, from a master-slave compact to a whole social contract. We shall herein examine the analogy between the human being, endowed by God and nature with the power of mental and physical free will (manifest in mind and labor), and the states of energy which manifest in nature.

N.B. (NOTA BENE): Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) Article 1-207 as cited by Freeman, et al., has been amended to Article 1-308 - Performance or Acceptance Under Reservation of Rights.



SECTION § 1. Material Conduct.

1 Conduction, or Conduct, is (1) the action or motion by which a body transfers force to another body; or (2) any transfer of action.

2 Force is a quantity of magnitude and direction (i.e., a vector ray), which has the effect of changing the acceleration of mass with which it comes into contact. It is a constant function of bodies in motion.

2.1 Force is the effect of a cause; i.e., force is the product of an accelerating object (such as a material body). Where bodies are in motion, force is conducted.

3 A body is any constitution (i.e., composition) of matter. The quantity of a matter is its mass, which is the substance of any given thing. The quality of a matter is its state, which is the particular nature of any given thing.

3.1 Mass is the defining property of matter, which itself is the quintessence of materiality (i.e., substance).



4 All matter in a body is in motion, but the sum total of all motion is zero when that body is at rest. In other words, the sum of all known forces in a system G of material i over space-time j

$$G_{ij} = G_{1j} + G_{2j} + G_{3j} + \dots + G_{zj}$$

equals zero (the comma symbolizes change in tensor notation):

$$G_{ij,j} = 0$$

This is described as the doctrine of Universal Conservation of Energy [See, Dr. Gabriel Oyibo's grand unified field theorem].

4.1 Universal Conservation of Force is further supported by the axioms "To each action there is an equal and opposite reaction" and "Total energy in a system is neither lost nor gained".

5 Force is quantified by the energy produced by a body of mass, whose upper limit of velocity is the speed of light c^2 , a universal constant.



6 A body of matter has mass, even when it is at rest, therefore it stores and conserves energy. Energy, on the other hand, has no mass in a resting state, but it accrues to the acceleration of mass with which it comes in contact.

7 Energy is conducted between opposing polarities, where the polarity is the respective position of particular matters or objects with regard to each other. In order to deem a matter of conduct to be right and lawful, one must measure the force being conducted between the acting bodies vis a vis the motion or transaction between the poles (i.e., the parties).

8 If the conduction of energy between the parties inures to their mutual benefit, then their conduct may be deemed good and lawful without contest (ma'at). However, if the energy of one party inures to the benefit of the opposing party by an aggravating, inequitable, unjust, or unreasonable use of force, then the conduct is unlawful (isfet).

9 The state of bodies when engaged in transaction (i.e., the transmission of force; conduction) is Battery.



SECTION § 2. Battery.

1 A battery is any vessel consisting of two or more polarities, in which force is converted into or stored as energy E and used as a source of power (i.e., to effect, to manifest a purpose, to do the will).

2 To engage in battery is to transmit E force between two or more bodies. Each body or collective body-politic in the context of the act of battery is polar to the other to the effect that their interests oppose each other at or approaching 180°. The bodies resolve their opposition at or approaching 360°.

3 E force is generated in high pressure zones and transmitted between bodies from higher to lower pressure zone.

4 A victim, or subject, of battery is one whose E force is disproportionately dissipated, radiated and/or generated to the benefit of the opposing party respective to the period of contraction.

5 Good Conduct is lawful battery, i.e., balance. Hostile Conduct is unlawful battery, i.e., a disproportional extraction or exploitation of the energy of a body for the disproportional gain of another.



SECTION § 3. Wave Fluctuation.

1 A state incorporates to float a company to sea. It goes to the river bank to withdraw “current sea”. It sets its sails and sells its sales upon liquidity. It moors itself in port of berth to exchange materiality. The Mast must be helmed by the Master, who must have eyes to see.

2 There is a vast “sea” of material value, represented by fluctuating waves called “currents” which back the “current-sea”.

2.1 A “current” is a current fund existing in an asset or account which may be liquidated in money. A synonym for “current” is “present” – which may be made by presentment for current funds due and payable; as a demand for acceptance or payment made upon the maker, acceptor, drawee or other payor by or on behalf of the holder (UCC 3-501). “Present sales” are made under contract. In an alternating wave current, a present once made in credit may be accrued in debt, and if “presents” are not honored then “presence” may be summoned “in personam” to a court of the “Lex Mercatoria”.

3 To get liquid current from the “sea” to the “shore” where it is exchanged through negotiable instruments there must be river “banks” that slope down to liquidity to conduct the current sea “downstream”.



4 An enterprise of any kind must float upon the sea; for if it does not float, then it will go underwater. What, then, shall convey this company of ships down the river stream of income? It is by and through the ships' "sales".

4.1 (1) A "draft" is made when there is an action of pulling something along, as with a presentment for current funds; such include bills of exchange, promissory notes, bank-checks, and other negotiable instruments ("commercial paper"). (2) A draft is the depth of water necessary to float a ship.

4.2 "Negotiable" means capable of being transferred by endorsement or delivery, which is to say that any writing signed by the maker or drawer ("instrument") which is sent containing an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money on demand or at a definite time is negotiable.

5 (1) A "state" brought into existence by any constitution of matter shall operate upon the "fluctuating wave" doctrine of admiralty jurisdiction under international maritime contract law (the Law of the Sea [statutes and rules of the States and the Congress] as opposed to the Law of the Land [Constitution of the United States of America]). (2) The law relative to state-incorporated "artificial persons" and that relative to "natural persons" domiciled therein are distinct.



6 A “person” who signs unconditionally on a promise or order to pay which they are sent by another thereby makes themselves liable in personam subject matter drawn through the commercial “sea”.

6.1 (1) A living person of woman born must preserve their natural, unalienable, and constitutional right to not be compelled to perform under a contract which they did not enter into knowingly, voluntarily, and intentionally; and furthermore to not accept the liability of the compelled benefit of any such contract. (2) If any given human should be found liable under such a contract by any person or state then let it be placed on the record, and (3) Let them reserve all of their natural rights to life, liberty, and property under common law jurisdiction without Prejudice UCC 1-308.

6.2 If a natural person sustains injury to their person or their property then they are entitled at petition the government for a redress of their grievances and seek recourse in damages in an Art. III court of common law, where the facts shall be judged by a jury. Such a person preserving all their rights under the common law cannot be compelled to perform under the terms of a contract (such as implied engrafted powers of statutory commercial law) which has not been placed on the record and into which they did not actually enter if there is no damaged party. Inversely, a person damaged by another party may “pursue” them in a court of common law.



7 In summary, “currency” is the medium of exchange of negotiable instruments, whose subject matter is man-made. Negotiable instruments (“currents”) transmitted through the total universe of such instruments (“sea”) constitute the “current-sea”, which functions by virtue of being like a real sea, except by artificial man-made incorporation. The man-made purpose of this “sea” is to float a “ship of state” (“corporation”) with “commercial” jurisdiction over the material world.

8 The “law” is a body of esoterica that purports to be the repository of truth – not necessarily absolute truth, but truth as it pertains to a particular state, matter, or affair. Thereby “truth” is the function by which material facts are deposited into words and sentences that represent the position of the state. In other words, the “law” represents a particular state of energy conduction (or battery) among constituent elements.

8.1 “Law” thus represents what is “right” or “iuris”, in the eyes of the state. In other words, the state maintains standing to say (dictate) what is “right” (iuris), hence the state’s “jurisdiction”. One must therefore be literate to have standing before the state, therefore having sui (“self”) jurisdiction, the modern equivalent of self-knowledge.



SECTION § 4. Security and Bond.

1 Don't be human capital, be a human being. If you knew that your biological property was bonded to insure the government against any loss government may incur "on behalf" of its beneficiaries, that your compliant employment secures the government's fiat paper, and that the terms of this agreement bind you to indemnify the gov't by a waiver of all your rights, would you have complied unconditionally at signing?

2 A bond is a surety or obligation to repay an incurred monetary loss and interest. In banking, a team member such as a bank teller must be insured by a bond. Such a bond is issued by a bond company in order to manage risk related to said member's handling of the bank holdings/assets. This is because the "security" of property is a right which must be guaranteed, especially when such property is indicated on and thus bound by negotiable instruments ("commercial paper").

3 In banking, if a team member were to commit a dishonest act it would make them unbondable. Under the U.S. Constitution, all persons are secured bondspersons, meaning that each person's life, liberty and property stands surety for their conduct and any loss of good faith or credit. A natural person is bound to observe the common law, and thus "secured" by the Bill of Rights, as a loan is "secured" by collateral.



4 In the same way as in banking, the commission of illegal conduct by an American bondsperson (read “citizen”) will render that citizen unbondable under common law. Under the Law of the Land (the Bill of Rights) a human being’s life and liberty (or license to freedom) is the bond on that human’s being, so that if one violates the common law with criminal intent, their bond gets revoked by the state and they become subject to arrest, detainment, and incarceration of their body, or otherwise deprived of their liberty and property. A bail may be placed by the state on such a person, so that they may purchase their liberty pending trial for an amount certain.

5 Now “license to freedom” is a paradox, because freedom is a natural and unalienable right, that is, mutually exclusive to slavery. But in America, “citizens” and “subjects” of the US are bound under inferior 13th and 14th Amendment statutes vis a vis the state’s procedural “due process” code, and are thus “subject” to enslavement and involuntary servitude under the criminal statute. The price of the bond on one’s freedom (their bail) depends on “subject” status under “color of law”.

6 “Colored people” are and have been used as a means to capital gains, and are thus entitled to minimal rights while being subject to a heavy bond; while non-colored people are and have been assets or officers of the state, being so entitled to pursue property, and are thus afforded more freedom to accumulate capital by engraft of the state.



7 “Colored people” are not black, brown, etc., in fact, but subject to a color of law under the status of civilitus moritus (dead citizens, or those whose rights have been so negated that they have neither intelligent capacity nor agency and are thus dead in the eyes of the law).

7.1 This is, of course, not a condition of natural personhood or material fact, but strictly a term of contractual obligation; for when you are moored in your place of berth upon a ship of state, and have unconscionably signed over your “bill of lading”, your case may be placed on the dock of a colorable court of the “lex mercatoria” unless you expressly preserve your liberty under the law of the land and of nature.

8 In this socialized banking system the United States itself is not the bank, it is the baliee (bailbondsmen) standing surety for and collecting on its bonds. Who else should own the “security interest” of a bankrupt first-world nation but an international commercial admiralty doing business as central reserve banks and multinational corporations operating under undisclosed maritime contracts, who are, at the highest levels of international commerce, opting out of paying their debts in favor of discharging debt with non-redeemable negotiable instruments (read “colorable money”). (See, sec. 5-34)



9 Know that bonds are most important; they are the glue of all matter. Even God bound your spirit in your body when you were born through your mother. Yet in spite of this, the “civil” state continues to bind free-born natural persons to a contrived, coerced, and compelled “debt to society” derived from international bank balance sheets. Why? For the same reason Rome set sail upon the “Holy See” – to engraft the peoples of all lands to their Penumbra.

10 An officer of the court may sell you short, but sui jurisdiction will make you whole.

11 A natural person is not a “corporation” and not subject to obligations of a corporation, which is an “artificial person” created by the implied powers engrafted by Art. I Civil Subject Matter to Art. II Maritime/Admiralty/executor/police power jurisdiction. Natural personam born on this land is entitled to the privileges and immunities enumerated in the Bill of Rights and Art. III judiciary.

11.1 The government is “in want” of your personam rights for security interest (to hedge against its own worthless fiat paper), which you waive by unconditional signing of any promise or order to pay, in exchange for “benefits and privileges” of implied powers.

12 Thy word is thy bond; duly guard it, for signature be thy pledge.



SECTION § 5. Terms of Jurisdiction.

1 ... The esoterica people lump together as “the law”.

2 The American Judicial system is arguably the most complex in the world. Actually we could speak of “systems”. Reason being that ours is a federated country with its component units sharing some overlapping powers, yet having exclusive control in others.

3 Justice of the Peace, a state judicial threshold entrusted with simple matters such as performing marriages.

4 Law is a matter of interpretation; or an interpretation of matter(s), as it were, especially the US constitution.

5 To “move the question” or to “call the question” refers to hearing a matter of differing interpretation or moving to enact some resolution or decision of judgment. This is done by any member of a body in good standing by stating “I move that this body &c.” which motion must be seconded before it can be further discussed before a vote.



6 Common Law – a body of principles authoritative because of ancient custom “from time immemorial” or as “judge made laws”.

6.1 Common Law is based on God's Law. Any time a person is charged under the Common Law, there must be a damaged party. You are free under the Common Law to do anything you please, as long as you do not infringe on the life, liberty, or property of someone else. You have a right to make a fool of yourself, provided you do not infringe on the life, liberty, or property of someone else. The Common Law does not allow for any government action which prevents a man from making a fool of himself ... Common law cannot compel performance. Any violation of Common Law is a CRIMINAL ACT, and is punishable. (Howard Freeman, September 22, 1991)

6.2 Equity Law – law which compels performance. It compels you to perform the exact letter of any contract that you are under. So, if you have compelled performance, there must be a contract somewhere, and you are being compelled to perform under the obligation of the contract. Now, this can only be a civil action – not criminal. In Equity Jurisdiction, you cannot be tried criminally, but you can be compelled to perform to the letter of a contract. If you then refuse to perform as directed by the court, you can be charged with contempt of court, which is a criminal action. (Freeman, Sep. 22, 1991)



7 Statutory law – Enacted by a legislature of the congress or state; ordained by a positive statement made by a branch of the government which either prescribes (shall) or proscribes (shall not) an action.

7.1 Commercial law – This is a civil jurisdiction of Compelled Performance which also has Criminal Penalties for not adhering to the letter of the contract, but this only applies to International Contracts (being those enacted by the United States and the States) whenever there is a penalty for failure to perform [to a statute] that is Admiralty/Maritime Law and there must be a valid international contract in force. (Freeman, Sep. 22, 1991)

7.2 Under Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins (1938) the Supreme Court decided that the decisions of the courts will be based on commercial law or business law and that it will have criminal penalties associated with it, thus coloring the courts of the US and States under an Admiralty Jurisdiction which they call a Statutory Jurisdiction. (Freeman, Sep. 22, 1991)

7.3 In consideration of the above we find the courts of the United States and the States are colorable courts operating under a colorable jurisdiction of maritime law based on Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), whose negotiable instruments are unredeemable and unenforceable under common law. (See subsec. 34)



8 Major principles of law are called doctrines, generally having elements, each of which constitutes a claim of law.

9 *res ipsa loquitur* – doctrine of The Thing speaks for itself; no evidence required.

10 *prima facie* – doctrine of first appearance; at least some evidence shows obviousness or guilt.

11 Black letter of the law – the statutory color of law as written on paper.

12 Shepardizing – confirming the validity of a prior legal opinion. See, Westlaw and LexisNexis.

13 American law is adversarial, i.e., parties disagree about something and appear in court to resolve their dispute, however, due to cost, time, and complexity of litigation, alternative dispute resolution typically by arbitration is gaining in popularity. (1-20)



14 Pleadings – per valid cause of action a plaintiff files a complaint which alleges wrongdoing and requests specific relief. This is the “suit” of law for which the defendant must be served by court officer or process server in order to be summoned to court where such suit shall proceed. Cases must be docketed (scheduled on a calendar) and parties must have standing.

14.1 Nota Bene (“take notice”) that one must be licensed to pass the bar of the court and have standing on the dock thereof, for one who is not barred and without a “life jacket” is liable to drown in the maritime waters. Attorney appearance admits the jurisdiction.

15 Motions in limine – motions filed on the threshold of a case in order to limit the scope of public access or divulgence in open court.

16 Discovery –the marshaling of evidence between parties, using interrogatories or deposition of potential witnesses.

17 Oaths and affirmations compel one to speak the truth under penalty of perjury.

18 A notary public is one who is commissioned to act as the state’s impartial witness at such proceedings as made under oath.



19 Affidavits are “sworn statements” obtained from persons having pertinent information. An un rebutted affidavit stands as truth in a court of common law.

20 Most lawyers and probably all judges prefer settlement to trial as a matter of judicial economy.

21 Plaintiffs bear the burden of proof to present sufficient evidence to demonstrate the validity of their complaints under penalty of dismissal with or without prejudice.

22 Civil matters are decided by a preponderance of evidence (“scales begin to tip” because one side weighs slightly more than the other).

23 Criminal matters are decided by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, as when one side of a scale comes down under considerable weight.

24 The trier of fact is either a judge or a jury.

25 Juror means one who swears an oath and verdict means a true statement of the jury. A grand jury may indict a person accused of crime by returning a true bill (opposed to no bill) of indictment and papering such charges.



26 The judge alone is the arbiter of the law, who instructs the jury on what the law says.

27 Demurrer – assertion by a defendant that although alleged facts about them may be true, they do not entitle the plaintiff to prevail.

28 Oath ; swear ; affirm – formal promise to tell the truth while testifying, as in to say, O my heart which I had from my mother do not stand as a witness against me, for you are my soul which is in my body, and my god is with me (as my witness).

29 Own/personal recognizance – to swear or affirm to fulfill an obligation not subject to bond.

30 Plea ; pleading ; prayer – document or declaration submitted to court citing alleged acts or wrongdoing on part of a defendant and requests specific relief.

31 There is a Presumption of Innocence that the defendant is not guilty of any allegations until proven otherwise.



32 Preponderance of the Evidence standard – the degree of relevant evidence which a reasonable mind considering the record as a whole would accept as sufficient to find a contested fact more probably true than untrue.

33 Beyond a Reasonable Doubt standard – the degree of relevant evidence which would persuade a reasonable mind considering the record as a whole beyond doubt that a contested fact more probably true than untrue.

34 Colorable – That which is in appearance only, and not in reality, what it purports to be, hence counterfeit, feigned, having the appearance of truth. (Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition.)

35 If you put on the record that you do not understand the charges, the court cannot move forward to judge the facts.

36 Compelled Benefit – Howard Freeman asserts that you cannot be required to perform to a statute (such as file or pay taxes) under the compelled benefit of using the Federal Reserve Notes, because you have reserved your rights under the Common Law through the Uniform Commercial Code at 1-207.



36.1 The benefit being used is that we have been given the privilege of discharging debt with limited liability, instead of paying debt. When we pay a debt, we give substance for substance. If I buy a quart of milk with a silver dollar, that dollar bought the milk, and the milk bought the dollar substance for substance. But, if I use a Federal Reserve Note to buy the milk, I have not paid for it. There is no substance in the Federal Reserve Note. It is worthless paper given in exchange for something of substantive value. Congress offers us this benefit:

36.2 Debt money, created by the federal United States, can be spent all over the continental United States; it will be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and the limited liability is that you cannot be sued for not paying your debts. So, now they have said, "we're going to help you out, and you can just discharge your debts instead of paying your debts." When we use this "colorable" money to discharge our debts, we cannot use a Common Law court. We can only use a "colorable" court. We are completely under the jurisdiction of the Uniform Commercial Code – we are using non-redeemable negotiable instruments and we are discharging debt rather than paying debt. (Howard Freeman, Sep. 22, 1991)



37 Subject refers to a person or matter about which a statement is made. Subjective refers to the quality of being influenced by personal sentiments and individual perceptions.

37.1 The subjectification of one's own experiences based on the perception that they are black, white or another objective color is a psychological disorder we call "Colored Person Syndrome Disorder" or "Colored Person Stress Disorder" (CPSD). Apparent "victims of racism" commonly suffer from subjectification.

38 Object refers to a person or matter toward which an action is directed. Objective refers to the quality of being a "matter of fact", that is, clear and unambiguous from any perspective.

38.1 The objectification of another person on the grounds that they "are" or appear black, white or otherwise colorable is such a disorder. Apparent "racists" commonly suffer from objectification, manifest in the erroneous equation of skin color, the visible color spectrum, and socioeconomic classification.



TITLE II. THE MIND SOFTWARE.

MAIN FUNCTION: IF you apply due processing in-re(x), THEN you will get information. Run Operating System Theories on your Mind Software to process information.

MISSION STATEMENT: Thought Control Program/Monitor for Mind Software.

MISSION OBJECTIVE: To develop, operate, and execute self-control programs.

(See Figure 1)



SECTION § 1. Control Program for Mindsoftware (CP/M).

1 IN RE: Human Mind Software (“Mindsoft”) Tecknowledgey, Mental Health Auditing, Information Systems Analytics, and the Methodology of Integrated Systems Theory.

2 “Theory” is used here in the German sense of “Lehre” where it simply means “science”, “tenants”, “dogma,” and/or “teaching”; here Theorie connotes a theorem or a fundamental truth.

3 This methodology applies to all system Theories, that is, Allgemeine, or general and universal, laws of exchange between complementary units (i.e., numbers, cells, selves, goods) operating within or on behalf of a harmonic whole.

4 Human Software Systems, i.e. The Mind, has and maintains the ability to function at optimal efficiency called “C-squared” consciousness [Cognizance]. This type of consciousness is actually the consciousness of a normal modern human being increased by the power of itself.



5 C-squared consciousness is characterized by the state of mind in perfect peace, or the quality of mental operation at minimal resistance.

6 The mind software codifies an optimal focal point within its hardware ("Body") called the Eye (i.e., "I" or "Self") and leverages it against the field of universal data. The software is operative while the data is latent until encountered by the software operation.

7 To receive into the mind (i.e., "to access") general universal information, the Mind projects its Eye onto the source data. To "project the Eye on" to the data means "to see/bear witness" ("to notice"). The data is appropriately called the "Ion".

8 The exchange or transmission of such data or information in any form constitutes communication, wherein one primary cell f ("Self") is the receiver of that data which is communicated to it from a material, incorporeal, or ambient source.

9 The human mind software programs the body hardware to function as a battery; hence the efficiency of mental operation correlates to an individual's "ionic capacitance" or "capacity".



10 The Eye processes the Ions into a line-signal, or sine-wave, called the “input information”. The Mind software program receives the input data in order to generate output data (“speech”, “word”, “logos”) and/or program systems command code (“love”, “ignore”, “will”, “power”).

11 Knowledge is the summation operation of the mind upon the data transmitted from one point along a spectrum (i.e., the Alpha) to a secondary point (i.e., the Omega). If the system becomes at peace with the data, then the data is saved in the memory bank.

12 Ignorance results from the system’s failure to integrate received data into knowledge. Fear and hate are data corruptions resulting from the lineage between ignorance and belligerence.

13 All such input information processes, whether written as command code or as logos, saved or unsaved, are recorded in the Mind’s Memory bank, which is often called the Records or Files.

14 The active memory bank is located in the consciousness, or C: drive. However, files which are not saved in the C: drive are not able to be readily identified and routed into output code by the consciousness.



15 Input which is not routed directly to output is still accorded its due weight in the Memory, however, due to the suppression of the data, it may not be easily recalled by the software system, and therefore may become latent coding (i.e., metadata) in the unconscious command functions corrupting the files of the Self unit.

16 The system's capacity for Information Processing is commonly referred to as "Thought". The quality of optimal information processing is called "critical thought".

17 However, such processes may be inhibited by aberration in the mind's systems operations which renders in the Eye poor judgment and misunderstanding in the self unit.

18 These aberrations are called "engrams", and such are "glitches" in the mental operation which impede the flow of cognition.

19 Such operations as are run "through the mind" are called "dianetic", from the Greek "dia nous".

20 CP/M is a reliable method for analyzing and resolving human thought patterns which cause the Self to operate short of optimal efficiency: "Diagnosis" puts the "G" in "dia nous". (See, III N.S.C. 27).

SECTION § 2. Information Processing System Theory.

C:\>_ROOT PROTOCOL mapping x to y [f:x=>y]. SOLVE f(x)=y.

```
IF x = n THEN y = a1 =  
    Do-Process(audit-notice)  
IF x = d THEN y = a2 =  
    Do-Process(assess-data)  
IF x = i THEN y = a3 =  
    Do-Process(assure-info)  
IF x = k THEN y = a4 =  
    Do-Process(adjudge-knowlg)  
    <record>IF x is Duly-Processed  
    THEN produce and deliver:  
    findings of fact [f(F)] and  
    conclusions of knowledge  
    induction operation [c(L)]  
    <record>
```

(See Figure 1)



1 PROTOCOL mapping $X \Rightarrow N$, where $N = \text{NOTICE: perception, literacy, and reading comprehension; in the 1st Degree ("Clinical Practice")}$.

1.1 Information Processing Step 1: Filing – To raise a matter of interest or concern to the clinical dialectician/information processing server (IPS), client(s) shall submit information, being a contract to which they are party, a matter of policy in which they have an interest, a grievance, an inquiry, or a petition for investigation (respectively, “the matter(s)”, or, “in re [the matter(s)]”) in electronic, oral, or hard copy to the IPS.

1.2 Investigative Procedure. Step 1: Initial Analysis – Directives: Determine whether a matter which has been raised to the IPS requires formal investigation or whether it can be examined and resolved based on the facts already known/presented/substantiated; determine whether the matter would be more properly handled by another competent jurisdiction; establish the role of the IPS (e.g., to find facts, analyze evidence discovered, and present findings to the decision-maker following completion of the investigation); be cognizant of the involved participants, decisions-makers, and appeals decision-makers. Decision-makers should not be directly involved in the course of investigation so as to be, and appear to be, objective in subsequent rule making).



2 PROTOCOL mapping X=>D, where D = DATA: discover, collect, weigh, and measure evidence; in the 1st Degree (“Clinical Practice”).

2.1 Information Processing Step 2:

2.1.1 Reading Comprehension – Help client(s) to read and understand the terms of complicated, formal, or arcane language in the matter(s) in order for them to make informed decisions and good judgments in their own right. If the client acquires the knowledge and understanding needed to resolve the matter(s) in their own right, close the case.

2.1.2 Charging Documents – If further work/action is required, paper charges and pass the case to 2nd Degree.

2.2 Investigative Procedure Step 2: Planning & Leading.

2.2.1 Directives: determine the scope, complexity, and timeline of the investigation; develop a strategy for the investigative process; bear in mind that all subjects of investigation shall be considered innocent until proven otherwise, and that all subjects of investigation have the right to defend themselves against allegations or charges which may be brought against them.



2.2.2 An investigative plan shall take account of: the precipitating event (or charge) and all persons involved, including name, contact information, and relation to charges (including but not limited to the investigation subject); the chronology of dates, times, places, meetings, calls, conversation, and other material documentation; general laws, policies, procedures, and/or code of ethics which may bear upon the charges and their investigation, including where such information may be located (as well as other broad issues covered by the investigation); potential sources of evidence and material information (including but not limited to material witnesses); the decision-makers in the matter (i.e., those to whom IPS shall report findings); and the order of persons to be interviewed and the subjects to be covered with each.

2.2.3 Directive: produce and maintain a confidential, secured case file of the investigation, including all documentation and evidence arising from the investigation, the original charge, allegation or complaint, an investigation timetable which shall include the “tick-tock” (or timetable) of the case, including review of discovery, schedule of interviews, notes/transcripts of interviews, memos-to-file, and preparation of final report).



3 PROTOCOL mapping $X \Rightarrow I$, where $I = \text{INFORMATION}$: draw inferences from data; make findings of fact, in the 2nd Degree (“session of Parliament”).

3.1 Information Processing Step 3:

3.1.1 Discovery – Collect and gather evidence in the matter(s) through discovery of further information by and through Audit Assessment and Assurance Service, investigation (within proper jurisdiction), research, or other lawful and appropriate means.

3.1.2 Findings – Try, test, and examine client(s)’s working knowledge in the matter(s) and make findings of fact. If findings resolve client’s understanding in the matter(s), close the case. If further work/final action is required to resolve the matter, raise the case to the 3rd Degree.

3.2 Investigative Procedure Step 3: Discovery – Directive: conduct fact-finding through requests for information and conducting interviews (also known as fact-finding conferences, deposition upon written interrogatories or questions, or deposition upon oral examination). Stages of an interview include planning, arranging, opening, conducting, closing, and maintenance of the record.



3.3 Investigative Procedure Step 4: Analysis & Preponderance – Preparation of a final report of investigation shall rest upon a thorough analysis of the facts and preponderance of the evidence discovered in the course of the (instant) investigation, so as to cause the matter to be resolved between the parties, or to provide the decision-maker(s) with sufficient basis on which to decide the outcome of the case. Preponderance means to accord weight to genuine, credible and relevant material evidence, so as to determine whether it is more likely than not that some matter occurred.

4 PROTOCOL mapping X=>K, where K = KNOWLEDGE: draw conclusion, log information under true=1,0; in the 3rd Degree (“Adjudgment Tribunal”).

4.1 Information Processing Step 4: Oral Hearing: Hold oral hearing examination in the matter; call witnesses and documents to formally deposit evidence into record; weigh evidence; try case.

4.2 Information Processing Step 5: Judgment: Upon a preponderance of the evidence, the information processor shall render Declaration of Judgment in re the matter. Furthermore, client may appeal the decision of judgment to a tribunal of higher jurisdiction.



SECTION § 3. Mindsoft Operating System Theory.

1 Let us take for a processing unit (primary cell f) Engelbart's Human using Language Artifacts and Methodologies in which s/he is trained (H-LAM/T) system with basic von Neumann Architecture:

1.1 Drive C:\ is a control mechanism able to communicate with the body hardware (this is the electromagnetic spinal/central nervous system [SCNS] omnibus);

1.2 Drive A:\ is the ability to access Drive M:\ memory;

1.3 Drive I:\ is the ability to receive input data (from SCNS perception);

1.4 Drive O:\ is the ability to route output data (through cognitive-behavioral modes of expression); and

1.5 Drive R:\ is the ability to record and store these data.

(See Figure 1)



2 IF the matter in question= x , THEN the function f of the human mind is to solve for x (the matter in question). Therefore,

IF x , THEN y

meaning: IF there is a matter in question, THEN why?

3 The function of cognition c is to solve for the matter in question. In other words,

$f(x)=y$

is the function for finding out “why” a matter is in question, and how to resolve it. y is the solution for each value of x . In the due process of information x follows the path from notice to data to information to knowledge

$f:x \Rightarrow ndika^a$

3.1 IF the human's ability a to apply action= y , THEN where x =notice let y =audit; where x =data let y =assessment; where x =information let y =assurance; and where x =knowledge let y =adjudgment.



3.2 IF $x = \text{yourself}$, THEN $y = u/r$, where $u = \text{understanding}$ and $r = \text{resistance over time} / 2$. f is the function mapping x to y , in which u/r is a factor. IF u find $y(x)$, THEN $u * c(y, x)$, where $c = \text{to see why by applying } u/r \text{ cognitive function}$:

$$f(x) = 2cy$$

3.3 This shows that the cognitive function has the effect of doubling, or squaring, the value of x over y . To resolve x , or to solve for y , is “to see why the matter [is in question]”. The solution to the matter in question is:

$$2c(u/r)\text{self}^2$$

This is the due pathway to process information.

4 Function f of conflict resolution services is to solve for x , where $x = \text{conflict(contradiction)}$. Therefore $f(x) = y$ is the function used to discover “why there is conflict in the matter of x .” In other words, the process used to discover y and solve for x is the function of conflict resolution. In order to solve for x , we must find out what is the matter x .

SECTION § 4. Terms of Self Control Programming & Monitoring.

A:\>_factors of Do-Process

A:\>_(x1) NOTICE: perception, literacy, and reading comprehension;

A:\>_(x2) DATA: discover, collect, weigh, and measure evidence;

A:\>_(x3) INFORMATION: draw inferences from data; make findings of fact;

A:\>_(x4) KNOWLEDGE: draw conclusion, log information under true=1/0.

A:\>_(y1) AUDIT: hearing, listening, voir dire, and counseling;

A:\>_(y2) ASSESS: logical analysis; fact-finding, investigation;

A:\>_(y3) ASSURE: trial, preponderance, and deliberation;

A:\>_(y4) ADJUDGE: drawing conclusions and making recommendations.



B:\>_functions of primary cell f(control)

B:\>_(1) f = the function mapping x to y , where “ x ” = the subject matter in question, and “ y ” = the solution to the matter. To resolve x , apply information processing [$c*u/r$ cell $f(x)^2$].

B:\>_(2) u = (a) the client/peer in a server-client network; (b) a bit unit, or “cell”, of $f(x)$; where “ u ” = “one self”; (c) the function mapping c to y , where c = cognition; (d) a function of the Mindsoft OS C: drive; (e) the function mapping $c \Rightarrow y$ [$u(c)=y$].

B:\>_(3) r = resistance (i.e., impedance) of a body (“corpus”). Because the body is a matter x , it encounters resistance to process. This resistance is manifest over time; that is, the time it takes to perceive, or to c , the matter in question.



C:\>_function of Do-Process(information)

```

SOLVE f:x=>y [the function mapping x to y] ;
LET x=variable in, y=u/2 [u/r(primary cellF)*apn]
  IF u=(a/r primary cellF) THEN L=>c(u/r cellF2), where L=90°
  induction => [to see yourself squared, apply a powers p of
  self-perception] FIND f:x=>y [
    IF x=n THEN y=a1
      Do-Process(audit-notice)
    IF x=d THEN y=a2
      Do-Process(assess-data)
    IF x=i THEN y=a3
      Do-Process(assure-info)
    IF x=k THEN y=a4
      Do-Process(adjudge-knowlg)
      <?>f(k)=c(u/r)cellF2</?>
      return{result:<record>1=true;0=false</record>}
    ELSE Do-Process DIA(GNOSIS);
    PRO(GNOSIS); CO(GNOSIS)
  ] END IF

```

(See Figure 1)



TITLE III. THE PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE OF ASSEMBLY.

1.0 PROCEEDINGS.

1.0 CALL TO ORDER:

1.1 CHAIR: (Raps Gavel Once.) The meeting is called to order. (Wait for quiet then begin.) Good morning. My name is [Presiding Official]. I am the chair of the [Meeting Body].

1.2 Welcome to [Name of Proceeding]. We are located at [Address]. The time is [Time].

1.3 I will begin with the following announcements [Re: Signing In / Notice of Recording / Muting Electronic Devices / Etc.]. Thank You. The [Executive Officer / Secretary Of The Meeting Body] will call the role.

1.4 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: [Officers / Commissioners] please respond present when your name is called. (Call the roll and receive response.) [Presiding Official], there are [X#] [Officers / Commissioners] present. There [is/is not] a quorum.

1.5 CHAIR: Thank You.



2.0 RECORD OF EXECUTIVE SESSION:

2.1 CHAIR: Today, the [Meeting Body] held a closed meeting pursuant to [Authority] prior to this public meeting. The executive session started at [Begin Time] and concluded at [End Time], and was attended by [Officers There Present]. The purpose of the executive session is to discuss logistical and procedural aspects of matters to be presented during the public session and to counsel with attorney/advisor on matters in question.

3.0 APPROVAL OF AGENDA:

3.1 CHAIR: The agenda for today's public session has been distributed. Are there any corrections to the agenda as distributed? (Pause for response.)

3.2 ANY OFFICER: [Page Number of Agenda and Needed Correction.]

3.3 CHAIR: (If no response,) Hearing no corrections, the agenda will stand approved. (If corrections are noted, take a unanimous vote to ratify.) The next item of business is the approval of the minutes.



4.0 APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

4.1 CHAIR: Copies of the Minutes from the [Previous Session] have been distributed for your review. Are there any corrections to the minutes?

4.2 ANY OFFICER: [Page Number of Agenda and Needed Correction.]

4.3 CHAIR: (If no response,) Hearing no corrections, the agenda will stand approved. (If corrections are noted, take a unanimous vote to ratify.)

4.4 The next item of business is the report of the [Executive Officer].

5.0 REPORT OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER:

5.1 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Please direct your attention to [The Report] for updates pertaining to [x].

5.2 (Read report.)

5.3 CHAIR: Thank You. [Officers] are there any questions, concerns or guidance on these matters?

5.4 ANY OFFICER: (Provide feedback if any.)

5.5 CHAIR: Thank You. The next item of business is [Approval of Actions].



6.0 MOVING FOR APPROVAL OF ACTIONS [i.e., QUESTIONS]:

6.1 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: (State desired action.)

6.2 CHAIR: The chair will now entertain a motion on [The Action].

6.3 ANY OFFICER: [Presiding Official], I move that the [Official Body] [approve, deny or defer] the aforementioned [Action] for the period of time specified.

6.4 CHAIR: Is there a second?

6.5 ANY OFFICER: Second

6.6 CHAIR: Is there any discussion?

6.7 (Await response from officers.)

6.8 [Hearing none,] please prepare to vote via roll call.

6.9 EXECUTIVE OFFICER / BOARD SECRETARY:

6.10 (Roll call names of officers.)

6.11 [PRESIDING OFFICIAL,] There were [X#] votes in the positive, [X#] votes in the negative and [X#] votes in abstention (neutrals).

6.12 CHAIR: The motion (Carries / Fails).



7.0 TO RECESS:

7.1 CHAIR: The Chair will now entertain a motion to Recess this public session.

7.2 ANY OFFICER: I move to recess the public session for [X#] minutes.

7.3 CHAIR: Is there a second?

7.4 ANY COMMISSIONER: Second.

7.5 CHAIR: It has been moved and seconded that the public session recess for [X#] minutes. All those in favor of the motion to recess please signify by saying "Aye". (Pause for response.)

7.6 Those opposed please signify by saying "Nay". (Pause for response.)

7.7 The ("Ayes" / "Nays") have it. The motion (Carries / Fails). Public Session of the [Proceeding of The Official Body] is recessed at [End Time]. We will resume at [Future Time].

8.0 TO END RECESS:

8.1 CHAIR: The recess has ended and the meeting will come to order. The time is now [Future Time Per Recess Motion]. Next on the Agenda is [Next Item].



9.0 RECEPTION OF PUBLIC COMMENT:

9.1 CHAIR: We will now receive comments from the Public (pursuant to Sign-In Sheet / Notice / Good Cause Shown).

10.0 ADJOURNMENT:

10.1 CHAIR: The Chair will entertain a motion to adjourn the meeting.

10.2 ANY OFFICER: [Presiding Official], I move to adjourn the meeting.

10.3 CHAIR: Is there a second?

10.4 ANY OFFICER: I second.

10.5 CHAIR: It has been moved and seconded that the meeting adjourn. All those in favor of the motion to adjourn please signify by saying "Aye". (Pause for response.)

10.6 All those opposed please signify by saying "Nay". (Pause for response).

10.7 The ("Ayes" / "Nays") have it. The motion (fails / carries).
[The Proceeding of The Official Body] is adjourned at [End Time].



11.0 MOTIONS AND SUBSIDIARY QUESTIONS:

11.1 When a matter is under the consideration of the body, then it is in question. A question must be duly moved, seconded, and discussed by members of the body in order to pass to a resolution.

11.2 Questions of privilege take precedence over other questions.

11.3 Subsidiary questions are those which alter a pending question.

11.3.1 Moving to Adjourn: Close the proceeding.

11.3.2 Moving to Lie on the Table: Dispose of the question for a time until it is duly taken up for consideration.

11.3.3 Moving the Previous Question: Bring the question to an immediate decision.

11.3.4 Moving to Postpone to a Day Certain: Delay action until a certain day of reassembly.

11.3.5 Moving to Refer the Question to a Committee: Commit the question to the due consideration of a committee.

11.3.6 Moving to Amend: Change the form of a proposition.

11.3.7 Moving to Postpone Indefinitely: Reject the question.

11.4 The mover of a motion may withdraw it (by consent of their second), but not after it has passed to a resolution.

END OF COURSE.





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