

Great Policy of Assurance



By ADM Antarah, Lord Crawley

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A Ritual Colloquy for Conference of Assurance Policy.

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PRINCIPAL DEGREE WORK

Please allow me to recite, for your education, a quote from *The Meaning of Life*:

“Matter is energy. In the universe there are many energy fields which we cannot normally perceive. Some energies have a spiritual source which act upon a person’s soul. However, this ‘soul’ does not exist ab initio as orthodox Christianity teaches; it has to be brought into existence by a process of guided self-observation. However, this is rarely achieved owing to man’s unique ability to be distracted from spiritual matters by everyday trivia.”

3 Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.

4 How can a man be born when he is old? can he enter the second time into his mother's womb, and be born?

5 Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.

6 That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit.

7 Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again.

8 The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit. (John 3)

Q: Cometh now thou presently before the Board of the Admiralty. I self am the Lord High Admiral, First Lord of the Sea, and you a navel seaman whom they call Cestui Que Vie.

A: I'm a navel seaman, famous for endurance, shipping out to sea and in need of life insurance, to sail from Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli, standing squarely 'fore the board of the assurance policy.

Q: By God in Christ through woman born, thou living son or daughter, did breach thy mother's vessel upon navigable waters.

Which is the dock, which is the port upon our God's green earth, where the womb which bore thy water broke and thy body berthed?

A: *[State thy dock and port of berth.]*

Q: Art thou the one for whose benefit thy life hath been made, Cestui a que use le feoffment fuit fait?

A: Oui, je suis ce que je suis. The beneficiary of usage is me.

Q: By whom art thou granted this lifetime to live?

A: The Creator of the earth, the sea, and all that therein is.

Q: Art thou currently on land or art thou at sea?

A: I stand squarely on the land and may venture out to sea.

Q: Art thou currently alive, or art thou deceased?

A: I am alive, of woman born, a child of God, indeed.

Q: Our ship, secure, at dock is moored, for lading thy body. Pray thee name this property on thy assurance policy.

A: *[State thy body's name.]*

Q: We incorporate thee into our body-polity, which is corporate and politic and assured by policy. This, our corporation, floats our company to sea, to navigate the river bank withdrawing current sea. To set our sails and sell our sales upon liquidity; and moor our ship at berth

for lading and delivery. And the Mast must be helmed by the Master, who must have eyes to see.

We all are afloat here upon a certain sea which is comprised of many currents known as the “currency”. For a current is a present that is made by presentment when thy presence is presented in the calendar year. Those who have ears to hear let them hear. How canst thou live and not die when at float upon the sea?

A: **I must be as a ship afloat upon the current sea.**

Q: Ship is a verb which means to be, sent forth on the current sea; that is, the “C” of commerce, which floweth in a stream. In order to board a ship like this thou must be duly vested.

A: **Verily this is a venture in which I am interested.**

Q: Interest accrues to the principal investment. Pay thou attention which shall inure to your assessment. Follow the Lord in Christ and be thou a fisher of men. But receiveth thou not more than what thou hast lent. How, then, doth a fisher of men bait and cast their net?

A: **A presentment once made in credit may be accrued in debt.**

Q: The sun doth rise, the sun doth set, upon every single day, like unto the balance of accounts received and paid. For current’s peak to be received, the current’s trough must first be sent. A current is a present as a shipment is a presentment, as a presentment is a negotiable instrument.

An instrument is to an oar as to a dock a ship is moored. The present sales of ships behave like unto alternating waves, and undulate across the sea most dialectically. What then is the minimum quantity of current sea necessary to float a shipment?

A: **A draft.**

Q: How is a shipment on a draft then drawn along?

A: By and through the drawing up of bills, notes, and bonds.

Q: These instruments can be used to draw liquidity from river banks and the open market current sea, in the nature of a promise or order to pay a certain sum on a certain day. And if made unconditionally you may find therein that thy rights have been waived. To negotiate an instrument, it must be transmitted, or sent. How then doth such presentment remain afloat?

A: An order is made on a draft and a promise is made on a note. A check is drawn on a bank, as a bridge is drawn on a moat. A sign made on paper is drawn, as a letter on paper is wrote.

Q: A writing must bear the signature of the person from whom it inures. A bond is a promise to pay on behalf of the person for whom it's secured.

So be thou secured in thy ship, whilst thou art not on the land, for a ship gone under the water is?

A: As a ledger upon a dead man.

Q: A body interred in a shipment is like unto what correlation?

A: A body corpus and corporate is a dead corporation.

Q: Can the dead on a ship be secured, and be granted security? And can such a policy provide a surety?

A: By grace of God is a body-corpus made a security, as the body shores the soul up against the current sea. For a surety is as a shore is up against the sea, as a bank is against a river of liquidity.

Q: Thy life preserved upon a ship, thou must extend thy surety; the shipment remains at risk whilst the ship remains at sea. How then doth thou secure cargo from liability?

A: With the implements of my office which are Trust, Faith and Belief.

Faith indeed is complete Trust and firm Belief; the acceptance of truth divine. Such Belief, sincerely held, cannot be converted into a crime. Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage. All who live assuredly did come forth from the womb; now be thou not indebted on the ledger on thy tomb.

A suretyship assures that thy ship is insured when upon the current sea, whereby thou may have faith in its berth and delivery. When Our Lord went aboard Saint Peter's ship, he was not without this policy. Now vouchsafe thy complete faith and firm belief in God who granted thee thy trust, and the living Christ the Lord will underwrite thy coverage.

16 For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

17 For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved. (John 3)

26 And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth. (Genesis 1)

For those to whom this inheritance is to be given shall be meekest. "My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness." (II Corinthians 12:9)

The Good Speech: *from*, Epistle to the Galatians, by Paul

3:2 ...Received ye the Spirit by the works of the law, or by the hearing of faith?

6 Even as Abraham believed God, and it was accounted to him for righteousness.

7 Know ye therefore that they which are of faith, the same are the children of Abraham.

10 For as many as are of the works of the law are under the curse: for it is written, Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them.

11 But that no man is justified by the law in the sight of God, it is evident: for The just shall live by faith.

12 And the law is not of faith: but, The man that doeth them shall live in them.

13 Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us...

16 Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made... as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ.

17 And ... the covenant, that was confirmed before of God in Christ, the law, which was four hundred and thirty years after, cannot disannul, that it should make the promise of none effect.

18 For if the inheritance be of the law, it is no more of promise: but God gave it to Abraham by promise.

19 Wherefore then serveth the law? It was added because of transgressions, till the seed should come to whom the promise was made:...

21 Is the law then against the promise of God? God forbid, for if there had been a law given which could have given life, verily righteousness should have been given by the law.

22 But the scripture hath concluded all under sin, that the promise by faith of Jesus Christ might be given to them that believe.

23 But before faith came, we were kept under the law, shut up unto the faith which should afterwards be revealed.

24 Wherefore the law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ, that we might be justified by faith.

25 But after that faith is come, we are no longer under a schoolmaster.

26 For ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus.

27 For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ.

28 There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus.

29 And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise.

4:1 Now I say, That the heir, as long as he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant, though he be lord of all;

2 But is under tutors and governors until the time appointed of the father.

3 Even so we, when we were children, were in bondage under the elements of the world:

4 But when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law,

5 To redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons.

6 And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying Abba, Father.

7 Wherefore thou art no more a servant, but a son; and if a son, then an heir of God through Christ. [...]

12 Brethren, I beseech you, be as I am; for I am as ye are; ye have not injured me at all.

5:14 For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even this; Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

6:16 And as many as walk according to this rule, peace be on them, and mercy, and upon the Israel of God.

17 From henceforth let no man trouble me: for I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus.

18 Brethren [and Sistren] the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit. Amen.

SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE WORK

TERMS OF THE 'SEA' OF FLUID AND SOLID STATE ELECTRODYNAMICS

101 – ACTION. (A) The effect of a cause; (B) the product of an accelerating object (i.e., a material body). (C) Where bodies are in motion, force is conducted.

102 - BODY. A body is any constitution or composition of matter.

103 - CONDUCTION. (A) The action or motion by which a body transfers force or matter to another body; (B) any transfer of action.

104 - CONTRACTION. The action or motion by which bodies come together and exchange matter and/or energy.

105 – ENERGY. 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.

106 – FORCE. (A) A quantity of magnitude and direction (i.e., a vector ray); (B) that which has the effect of changing the acceleration of mass with which it comes into contact. (C) Force is a constant function of bodies in motion.

107 – MATTER. (A) The quantity of a matter is its mass, which is the substance of any given thing. (B) The quality of a matter is its state, which is the particular nature of any given thing.

108 – MASS. The quantity of matter in a body, which itself is the quintessence of materiality (i.e., substance).

109 – OYIBO'S CONSERVATION OF ENERGY IN MOTION. (A) All matter in a body is in motion; (B) the sum total of all motion in a body is zero when that body is at rest. (C) The sum of all known forces in a system G of material i over space-time j — $G_{ij}=G1j+G2j+G3j+...Gzj$ — equals zero: $G_{ij,j=0}$ (in which the comma symbolizes change in tensor notation).

110 – NEWTON'S CONSERVATION OF ENERGY IN MOTION. (1) Every body continues in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line unless it is compelled to change that state by forces impressed upon it. (2) The change of motion of an object is proportional to the force impressed upon it and is made in the direction of the straight line in which the force is impressed. (3) To every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

111 – PARTY. Energy is conducted between opposing polarities, where the polarity is the respective position of particular matters or objects with regard to each other.

112 – POLARITY. Force is conducted between bodies vis-a-vis the motion, or transfer of action, between the poles (i.e., the opposing parties).

113 – BATTERY. The state of parties when engaged in the transfer of action (i.e., transaction, transmission; conduction; navigation) is Battery.

114 – BALANCE. 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).

115 – SUBJECT. A victim, or subject, of battery is one who sustains a net loss of their energy, which inures to the benefit of the opposing party respective to the period of contraction.

116 – EQUITY. Good Conduct is lawful battery; balance. Hostile Conduct is unlawful battery; exploitation of the energy of a body for the disproportional gain of another.

117 – VESSEL. A battery is any vessel consisting of two or more polarities where force is converted into and stored as energy or used as a source of power (i.e., to cause an effect; to do the will); a body capable of navigation.

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

119 – DRAFT. (A) A “draft” is made when there is an action of pulling something along, as with a presentment for current funds; (B) same with bills of exchange, promissory notes, bank-checks, and other negotiable instruments (“commercial paper”). (C) A draft is the depth of water necessary to float a ship (“a navigable water”).

120 – NEGOTIABLE. (A) Capable of being transferred by endorsement or delivery. (B) 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” and an “offer” for “acceptance”.

121 – JURISDICTION. (A) “Law” represents what is “right” (“ius”) in the eyes of the state (or majority party). (B) The state has standing to say (“dictate”) what is “of right” (“iuris”) with regard to its self-created subject matter, therefore having “jurisdiction”. (C) A person must have knowledge, intelligence, and volition to have standing to act and contract, therefore having sui (“self”) jurisdiction which is endowed by its Creator with certain inalienable rights.

122 – SURETY. A bond is a surety or obligation to repay an incurred monetary loss and interest. Such a bond is issued by a bond company in order to manage risk, which company is called the surety.

123 – COLORABILITY. People have the ability to be “colored” under the law, meaning that their natural rights are waived or deprived by a device of the state which appears to be genuine, but is not.

124 – LEX MERCATORIA. Color is not an objective 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.

125 – SUI IUS. An officer of the court may sell you short, but sui jurisdiction will make you whole.

126 – PERSONAM. 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 Article I Civil Subject Matter

to Article 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 Article III judiciary.

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

128 – PLEDGE. Thy word is thy bond; duly guard it, for signature be thy pledge.

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

130 – INQUIRY. To “move the question” or to “call the question” refers to hearing a matter of differing interpretation or moving to act or enact a law, a resolution, or a 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.

131 – MOTIONS AND SUBSIDIARY QUESTIONS. 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. Questions of privilege take precedence over other questions. Subsidiary questions are those which alter a pending question, which include:

132 – Moving to Adjourn: Close the proceeding.

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

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

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

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

137 – Moving to Amend: Change the form of a proposition.

138 – Moving to Postpone Indefinitely: Reject the question.

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

140 – COMMON LAW. A body of principles authoritative because of ancient custom; “from time immemorial” or as “judge made laws”.

141 – INALIENABILITY. 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)

142 – 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)

143 – STATUTORY LAW. 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.

144 – 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)

145 – 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)

146 – Under *Gibbons v. Ogden* 22 U.S. 9 Wheat (1824) Chief Justice Marshall narrowly construed the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution (Art. 1, sec. 8, cl. 3) to exclude the exclusively internal commerce of a state and to limit the definition of intercourse to traffic in money. *Swift & Co. v. United States* 196 U.S. 375 (1905) broadened the interpretation of “commerce” to include the general course of traffic (or trade) across the country, i.e. the course of trade; the current of commerce among the states. Furthermore, commercial intercourse has come to include every species of (A) movement of persons or things, whether for profit or not, across state lines; and (B) communication, transmission of intelligence, or commercial negotiation involving the act of transportation of persons, things, services, or power; See, *Caminetti v. United States* 242 U.S. 470 (1917) and *United States v. Simpson* 252 U.S. 465 (1920). Furthermore, transactions may be commerce though non-commercial, and though they do not utilize

common carriers or concern the flow of anything more tangible than electrons and information; See, *United States v. Southeastern Underwriters Ass'n* 322 U.S. 533 (1944).

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

148 – RES IPSA LOQUITUR. The doctrine of The Thing speaks for itself; no evidence required.

149 – PRIMA FACIE. The doctrine of first appearance, in which at least some evidence shows obviousness or guilt.

150 – BLACK LETTER OF THE LAW. The statutory "color of law" as written on paper.

151 – SHEPARDIZING. To confirm the validity of a prior legal opinion. See, Westlaw and LexisNexis.

152 – ADVERSARY. American law is adversarial, i.e., parties disagree about something and appear in court to resolve their dispute.

153 – ARBITRATION. Due to cost, time, and complexity of litigation, alternative dispute resolution typically by arbitration is gaining in popularity.

154 – PLEADINGS. Per valid cause of action a plaintiff files a complaint which alleges injury or trespass and requests specific relief. Such action brings a "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. 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 of the court, as an attorney is an officer of the court.

155 – MOTION IN LIMINE. Motions filed on the threshold of a case in order to limit the scope of public access or divulgence in open court.

156 – DISCOVERY. The marshaling of evidence between parties, using interrogatories or deposition of potential witnesses.

157 – PERJURY. Oaths and affirmations compel one to speak the truth under penalty of perjury (i.e., the crime of falsifying an oath).

158 – NOTARY PUBLIC. One who is commissioned to act as the state’s impartial witness at such proceedings as made under oath.

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

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

161 – BEAST OF BURDEN. 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.

162 – CIVIL. Civil matters concern equity, torts, and other disputes between private parties and are decided by a preponderance of evidence (as when “the scales begin to tip” because one side weighs slightly more than the other).

163 – CRIMINAL. Criminal matters concern a public indictment or finding of probable cause of a felonious or infamous act and are decided by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, as when one side of a scale comes down under considerable weight.

164 – TRIER OF FACT. The trier of fact is either a judge or a jury.

165 – JUROR. 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 to an attorney to paper such charges.

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

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

168 – OATH/SWEAR/AFFIRM. A 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).

169 – PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE. To swear or affirm to fulfill an obligation not subject to bond.

170 – PLEA/PLEADING/PRAYER. A document or declaration submitted to court citing alleged acts or wrongdoing on part of a defendant and requests specific relief.

171 – PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE. There is a Presumption of Innocence that the defendant is not guilty of any allegations until proven otherwise.

172 – PREPONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE. The degree of relevant evidence which a reasonable mind considering the record as a whole would accept as sufficient to find a contested fact is more probably true than untrue.

173 – BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT. The degree of relevant evidence which would persuade a reasonable mind considering the record as a whole beyond doubt that a contested fact is more probably true than untrue.

174 – 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.*)

175 – CHARGES. If you put on the record that you do not understand the charges then the court cannot move forward to judge the facts.

176 – COMPELLED BENEFIT. Howard Freeman asserts that you cannot be required to perform to a statute (such as a traffic ordinance or the tax code) 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 (now found at UCC 1-308).

177 – 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.

178 – Congress offers us this benefit: 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 nonredeemable negotiable instruments and we are discharging debt rather than paying debt. (*Howard Freeman, Sep. 22, 1991*)

179 – SUBJECT. 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.

180 – 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).

181 – OBJECT. 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.

182 - The objectification of another person on the grounds that they “are” or appear black, white or otherwise colorable is such a disorder.

183 – COGNIZANCE. Human Software Systems, i.e. The Mind, has and maintains the ability to function at optimal efficiency called “C-squared” consciousness [Cognizance], to wit, the root level consciousness increased by the power of self-reflection.

184 – PEACE OF MIND. C-squared consciousness is characterized by the state of mind in perfect peace, or the quality of mental operation at minimal resistance.

185 – EYE. 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.

186 – EYE ON. 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”.

187 – COMMUNICATION. 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 source.

188 – CAPACITY. 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”.

189 – SIGNAL. 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 (logos) and/or to program systems command code (action, emotion).

190 – SIGMA. 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.

191 – IGNORANCE. 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.

192 – FILES. All 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.

193 – MEMORY. 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.

194 – METADATA. Input which is not routed directly to output is still written to the Memory; however, due to its latency, it is not easily recalled by the Cognizance, and therefore may become corrupted or corruptible.

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

196 – ABERRATION. 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.

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

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

199 – DIAGNOSIS. "Control Program/Monitor" 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".

QUERY AUDIT ASSESSMENT ASSURANCE ADJUSTMENT (QA⁴) PROCEDURE.

200 - If a client raises a conflict or concern, x, into question, then apply the **function**, f, of the "due process" to SOLVE for **f(x)=y**, the function mapping x to y [f:x=>y]; why there is a matter in question. 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=adjustment.

Q¹ – IF x = n THEN y = a¹ = **audit(notice)**

(A) – **NOTICE**: perception; literacy; reading comprehension;

(B) – **AUDIT**: hearing; listening; voir dire; counseling;

Q² – IF x = d THEN y = a² = **assess(data)**

(A) – **DATA**: discover, collect, account, measure evidence;

(B) – **ASSESS**: investigate, analyze, interview, find facts;

Q³ – IF x = i THEN y = a³ = **assure(information)**

(A) – **INFORMATION**: infer; aggregate data; findings of fact;

(B) – **ASSURE**: analyze, try, examine evidence; deliberation;

Q⁴ – IF x = k THEN y = a⁴ = **adjust(knowledge)**

(A) – **KNOWLEDGE**: draw conclusion, log y under true or null.

(B) – **ADJUST**: weight and preponderance of evidence; make recommendations.