

The Mens Business Association

Law Services

Procedure Documentation

Guidelines and Examples

Draft

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1. ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

1.1. Audience

The intended audiences for this document are:

- The Governments of the world and their representatives and agents.
- Those who are interested in using the serviced of the Mens Business Association Law Services.
- Those who are associates of the Mens Business Association.
- The people who have chosen to become a member of the 'Law Society' and become members of the British Accredited Register (BAR).

1.2. Overview

The purpose of this document is to clearly define the processes that are used by people who choose to use the services of the Mens Business Association Law Services to avail of the protection of the law to any person who claims said protection. The services of the Mens Business Association Law Services are on offer to all people anywhere in the world for the fees of the court.

It is that simple.

The document is to be simple enough that even men of very modest education and reading ability in English can read and understand this document. It is NOT a legal document. It is a lawful document.

The Procedure Manual for the Mens Business Association Law Services contains:

- The terms and definitions to be used in the document.
- Essential information each man (or woman) must know in order to avail of the protection of the law.
- The process for settling criminal disputes outside the actual courts.
- The process for settling criminal disputes that are denied by the accused and therefore are required to go to trial.
- The process for dealing with those who are found guilty of a jury of their peers but continue to refuse to make remedy or continue to commit crimes.
- Common questions and answers.
- A link to the papers discussing the cases for the jury membership.

1.3. Objective

It is the objective of this document to produce one single document that will explain to men (and women who claim lawful equality to men) how to avail of the protection of the law should they so claim said protection anywhere in the world.

This document is intended to be able to be read and understood and used by men of the most modest of educations and English language ability. You will find no legalese or complex ideas in this Procedure Manual. It is written to what this author believes would be the level of understanding of a reasonably competent 16 year old. Which is about the time children will be given this manual to read. Those of you who find the manual a bit 'simplistic'. Be thankful God was kind to you. Not everyone has your level of comprehension and ability to process written words on the page.

This document will teach you how to call on your fellow men to avail of their protection and remedy should you have been the victim of a crime.

2. THE PROCESS OF REMDYING CRIME OUTSIDE COURTS

Before reading this section. Read "[Appendix 1 – Essential Background Information](#)". If you are not familiar with that information you can not use this procedure manual.

"Wow. That was a lot of stuff. Did I really need to know all that?"

Yes. It's just how it is. Remember the cost of ignorance? You get to own nothing. Not even your kids.

"Now what?"

Now we are going to talk about the procedures to remedy, or 'fix up' a crime against a person.

If the person is a child or lawfully dependent person then the guardian, the one who guards the lawfully dependent persons rights and well being, performs this procedure.

In this procedure we are going to assume that the party that commits the crime knows they committed it and is prepared to do the right thing and make remedy for the crime.

2.1. Create An Affidavit Of Accusation

So. You claim that you have had a crime committed against you. Right?

This is the hardest bit of this process. Creating an Affidavit of Accusation for a crime can be a bit daunting first time around for those who didn't get to go to school for as long as people like this author. (Indeed, this authors parents both left school at 14 and would struggle to complete one of these documents.)

But. No better way to learn than to get stuck into it. There are many examples of such affidavits available and they will be published on the Mens Business Association website (when it is created) as tempates.

In the top right hand corner type your calling and where you wish any response to be delivered to.

For example?

From the free man commonly called
Peter-Andrew: Nolan©,
Standing in God's Kingdom
In Care Of Responding Address

I claim that I have a creator that I call 'God' and that I am standing in HIS kingdom. No-one is going to be able to rebut that claim so it stands.

Next on the left hand side you want to write that this is a **LAWFUL NOTICE** and you want to Address to the **HUMAN BEING** and also Address it in the role that human being is acting in if they are acting in a role in this case. Here is an example. This was one to Louise Henderson. We also recommend you put the date on this page to make sure you can remember what date the Affidavit was sent on

To:

Lawful Notice To Respondent:

**The human being calling herself Louise Henderson
also acting as the Federal Magistrate Louise Henderson
Garfield Barwick Commonwealth Law Courts Building
1-3 George St, Parramatta NSW 2150
GPO Box 9991 Parramatta 2123
Australia**

23rd October 2009

On the next page. Repeat the Respondents callings, names, and addresses so that they on on the same page as the beginning of the affidavits. This author recommends this as it makes it very clear that these are the respondents for this affidavit should the front page be for some reason separated.

Lawful Notice To Respondent:

The human being calling herself Louise Henderson
also acting as the Federal Magistrate Louise Henderson
Garfield Barwick Commonwealth Law Courts Building
1-3 George St, Parramatta NSW 2150
GPO Box 9991 Parramatta 2123
Australia

Then the Affidavit starts. Sure. It's got a bit of latin in it. But don't be concerned about that. These are called 'Maxims of Law' and they are translated to English anyway. The idea is to declare that you are doing justice and that justice will be done even though the heavens may fall. It is a way of saying that justice will be done in this case no matter what else happens.

FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT COELUM
Let Right Be Done, Though The Heavens Should Fall

You are going to issue the affidavit under a rule called 'The law of principal and agent'. What this means is that if you are addressing the human being, the 'Principal', you are ALSO addressing the office or NAME that the Principal claims to be holding. In this example Louise Henderson is the Principal. But she claims she is something called an 'Australian Federal Court Magistrate'. So the affidavit is ALSO addressed to "acting as the Federal Magistrate Louise Henderson". The lawful notice is to the human being. But she can NOT then claim that it was not written to the 'person' who is "acting as the Federal Magistrate Louise Henderson".

This is very important. You do not want a criminal to be able to claim that the crime was committed by their "person" and not them or that their "person" was somehow not informed.

*Notice to principal is notice to agent.
Notice to agent is notice to principal.*

Next you want to tell them who you are and that you are making an affidavit. I am the beneficiary of Original Jurisdiction because I am a Sovereign. A Freeman is also the beneficiary of Original Jurisdiction. That is, we are no mans slave and we live by our own rule of law of ourselves. So when a crime is committed against us we are calling on our jurisdiction for making accusation of the crime.

This section also states that I am old enough to write this document, I am of sound mind, I am free, I can think for myself, I am not doing this on behalf of anyone else and that I am stating the truth as I believe it to be. Remember, there is always the possibility that I am mistaken in what I believe to be true.

I am making these statements under oath 'so help me God'. I then connect the human being you are lawfulling noticeing to the word Respondent to save typing.

I, commonly addressed by the calling of Peter-Andrew: Nolan©, hereinafter the "Principal", in my correct public capacity as beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction, being of majority in age, competent to testify, a self realized and free sentient man, my yes be yes, my no be no, do state that the truths and facts herein are of first hand personal knowledge, true, correct, complete, not just true and correct, certain and not misleading, so help me God.

This Notice is addressed to the the human being calling herself Louise Henderson also acting as the Federal Magistrate Louise Henderson hereinafter known as "Respondent".

The next step is to give the Affidavit some form of title or name that is consistent and described the case at hand. In the example it is the unlawful theft and sale of my house. The letters are usually a little bigger in the Affidavit. They are made smaller here merely to save space. The example is as follows:

**AFFIDAVIT WITH RESPECT TO
UNLAWFUL THEFT AND SALE OF
8 SCHOFIELD PDE PENNANT HILLS
BETWEEN
JENNIFER MARGUERITE NOLAN
AND
PETER ANDREW NOLAN**

The next step is to start stating what is true for you. These are the 'statements of truth' (you might also hear some people call these 'assertions') that you are willing to make under oath. Now. Here is a complicated bit. There are two ways to make your 'statement of truth'. You can say "This is what I believe to be true". This is called a 'positive' statement. Of. You can say that you have seen no evidence or documentation of something. This is called a 'negative' statement.

You see. There is a rule (also called 'maxim of law' but don't be too worried about that) that states "Burden of proof is on he who asserts." What this means in English is that if you are making a claim of something positive then YOU have to be able to prove what you are saying. But if you are saying that "I haven't seen any evidence, proof, or documentation as to what you say us true" then you do not have to prove you have never seen such evidence, proof of documentation. It is up to the OTHER human being to present you with the proof.

This is an important concept so it is worth an example before you read the next bit.

Let's say you decide to deregister your car and rescind your consent to be subject to the legislation that governs government vehicles travelling on the roads. Let's say you decide that you will own in your own calling your motor car and that you will drive with all due care and that you will make good any damage you do.

Then let's say you are driving quite safely and surely along the Hume Highway (a well known highway in Australia) at 120km/h where the 'speed limit' is 100 km/h. Then let's say a clown in a funny blue costume and a interestingly decorated car that has some colourful lights installed on it flashes his lights at you and seems to indicate he wants to talk to you.

As a law abiding person you will likely stop and see what is this persons problem. Perhaps he is ill and needs a hand? Who knows. When you stop your private car and get out to talk to this person who seems to be in some distress he/she might make the claim.

"You were driving at 120km/h in a 100km/h zone."

You have lots and lots of different ways to respond to this. You could say and of the following.

"Well, you say I was 'driving'. I was not. I was travelling. Can you prove I was 'driving' and not 'travelling'?"

"You are claiming that the legislation governing government owned motor vehicles applies to me and my private car. Can you prove that under oath, penalty of perjury and full commercial liability?"

"I have seen no evidence, proof or documentation that claims that the legislation governing government owned motor vehicles applies to me and my private car. Are you willing provide that evidence that under oath, penalty of perjury and full commercial liability?"

THAT is bound to stop him (or her) in his (or her) tracks.

The idea of a negative statement is that when someone makes a claim like "You were driving at 120km/h in a 100km/h zone" you can ask them to please prove that such applies to you. Without the proof accompanies by an Affidavit the claim does not count. The clown in the blue cloths has to prove his claim. NOT YOU.

One of the things that these clowns in blue clothes and other clowns who pretend to be our 'public servants' while actually trying to be our slave masters do a lot of is to intimidate people. They like to pretend they have 'authority' when they, in fact, have no authority at all.

The only 'authority' that any public servant has (and ALL people who work in the 'government' are public SERVANTS and NOT Authorities) is when they are exercising the OFFICE they hold under the OATH of that office. This is why an OATH of office is VERY IMPORTANT.

When the clown in the blue costume seems to seek your assistance he is a private person acting as a pirate on the 'high seas' of commerce known as a 'roadway'. He is trying to bluff you into thinking he has some 'authority' and he is going to try and threaten you and intimidate you. If you have de-registered your car and rescinded your driving license he has no claim on you unless you have committed a real crime. So you have every right to ask him to prove what he is saying under oath, penalty of perjury and full commercial liability.

Now. On to the points of the Affidavit. These are very important. They are your statements of truth and they can be either negative or positive. You must always consider very carefully what you say in this section. Above all NEVER WRITE SOMETHING YOU KNOW TO BE FALSE. That is a crime and it is called 'perjury'. If you commit this crime and the person you present this affidavit to can take some of your property off you. In ALL cases you MUST BE 100% HONEST on your Affidavits.

What we are going to show you now is a complete Affidavit that has been used. I know it looks long but it's a good example because this relates to the house of Peter-Andrew: Nolan© being stolen by the criminal calling herself Federal Magistrate Louise Henderson.

We know it looks 'complicated'. This is why we are going to go through it point by point. To explain each bullet point and to explain what it means. We will also explain how else you might write such things.

1. *Principal is of legal age and competent to testify.*

(In the Mens Business Association this means the Principal, defined on the first page of the affidavit, is 18 years of age and is mentally stable.)

2. *Principal has first hand knowledge of the facts stated herein.*

(This means that the Principal knows what he (or she) is writing in the affidavit from first hand knowledge and that it is not second or third hand information. Information that comes to a person second or third hand has a special name called 'heresay'. But don't be too worried about that. All you can write on an Affidavit is what YOU have experienced first hand. You can't say "Well, my mate Bob told me that Fred said Maive knows Sue stole the money." That is not good enough. Ok?)

3. *Principal makes oath that he has received an order dated the 16th of June 2008 issued by the human being calling him/her self Judicial Registrar Johnston of a Family Court dispute brought by JENNIFER MARGUERITE NOLAN with respect to the sale of the house located at 8 SCHOFIELD PDE PENNANT HILLS NSW 2120. (Copy Supplied).*

(This means just what it says. That I received the 'order' as stated and that I have supplied a copy of that order in the Affidavit. Therefore I know this order exists from first hand knowledge. I am presenting the order back to the Respondent so that she can not claim she is not aware of the order.)

4. *Principal makes oath that he is aware of an invitation issued by the private run for profit company calling itself The AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL MAGISTRATES COURT inviting the corporate fiction by the NAME of PETER ANDREW NOLAN for some time in the month of November 2009.*

(This means that I received information from Justin Dowd claiming that there was some 'meeting' that I had been invited to in the month of November 2009.)

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5. *Principal makes oath that he is not in possession of details of this invitation and wishes to engage in proper written communication with the human being who is the authorised agent for the private run for profit company calling itself The AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL MAGISTRATES COURT so as to peacefully and effectively conclude business proceedings.*

(This means that I have no written details of the date, time, purpose of this meeting and that I wish to enter into proper written communication with a person who is authorised to act for the private company called *The AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL MAGISTRATES COURT so as to peacefully and effectively conclude business proceedings. It probably comes as a surprise to you that the courts are private companies just like McDonalds.*)

6. *Principal makes oath that he believes Respondent is the appropriate human being with which to correspond in order to peacefully and effectively conclude business proceedings.*

(This means that I sincerely believe that Louise Henderson is the correct person to be talking to in order to conclude these proceedings. If she is NOT the correct person then it is up to her to tell me that she is not the right person.

Obviously, if the courts ran as a proper business Louise would be helpful to her prospective customer. However, the courts are NOT a proper business and they rely on lies and deceit and you believe you HAVE to deal with them to steal from you. If you just remember that the courts are no different to McDonalds you can start to see through their lies and deceit.)

7. *Principal makes oath that the sale of the property known as 8 SCHOFIELD PDE PENNANT HILLS, NSW 2120 was performed against his written instruction that this not be done and therefore said sale progressed without the consent of PETER ANDREW NOLAN.*

(This means that I sent an email to Justin Dowd and told him that I explicitly said that my house was NOT to be sold. Justin claimed he told Registrar Johnston about this non consent. I did not know at the time that Justin Dowd was a criminal and in collusion with these other criminals. That I did not know he was a criminal does NOT mean that he did not collude in the crime. This is the way of criminals like Justin Dowd. They try and hide their crimes.)

8. *Principal makes oath that at the time of this sale solicitors for Principal, Watts McCray, had at no time provided written documentation, nor made verbal comment, to the effect that engaging a solicitor declared Principal a 'ward of the state'.*

(When you hire a lawyer they make the assumption that you have declared yourself mentally incompetent and that you wish to be a ward of the state. They claim you have told them you are a stupid imbecile who can't deal with his own issues. Hhhhhmmmm.

Somehow these liars/lawyers forget to tell you that bit and they forget to put it into their contracts in that way as well. How about that? So I am stating under oath that at no time was any documentation presented to me, and no statement was made to me, that Jacqueline Vincent or Justin Dowd made the case that I was a stupid imbecile and asked to be made a 'ward of the state'.)

9. *Principal makes oath that at no time did the solicitors for Principal, Watts McCray, provide written documentation, nor made verbal comment, to the effect that the loyalty of Watts McCray and engaged solicitors was to the Law Society of Australia and the Family Court by OATH and that they were acting in the best interests of the Law Society of Australia and were not acting in the best interests of Principal.*

(Something else the liars/lawyers do not tell you is that they take an oath to always work in the best interests of the law society and NOT their client. So. When you go into court. The Judge/magistrate, the 'opposition' lawyer, and YOUR lawyer are ALL sworn to the best interests of the LAW SOCIETY and NOT YOU. Somehow the liars/lawyers forget to tell you this too. They are a very forgetfull lot these liars/lawyers.)

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10. *Principal makes oath that at the time of this sale solicitors for Principal, Watts McCray, had at no time provided written documentation, nor made verbal comment, to the effect that they may, at their discretion, without informing Principal, engage in side conversation with other members of the Australian Law Society to create circumstances beneficial to the Australian Law Society which would also precipitate circumstances detrimental to Principal.*

(Something else the liars/lawyers do not tell you is that they collude with each other in private side conversations so as to create circumstances beneficial to the LAW SOCIETY and NOT YOU. When was the last time you heard of a liar/lawyer confessing that he (or she) engages in side conversations with the judge/magistrate and the 'opposition' lawyer so as to be able to create the greatest overall benefit to the LAW SOCIETY?)

11. *Principal makes oath that at the time of this sale solicitors for Principal, Watts McCray, had at no time provided written documentation, nor made verbal comment, to the effect that they had a clear conflict of interest in that as members of the Australian Law Society and under OATH to serve the best interests of that society their loyalty to the Australian Law Society conflicted with the interests of Principal.*

(This means that the liars/lawyers do not disclose their conflict of interest. A 'conflict of interest' is where a person is pretending to be unbiased and independent but actually have an interest, that is usually not told to anyone, in the situation at hand. Liar/lawyers ALL have an undisclosed conflict of interest. Their interest is the LAW SOCIETY and they pretend to have an interest in their clients. However, they can not serve BOTH the LAW SOCIETY and the client as their primary interest. So they serve the LAW SOCIETY as their primary interest. The client does not rate. This is one reason why lawyers have become so deservedly despised. It has become clear to most people who deal with lawyers what a bunch of criminals they are.)

12. *Principal makes oath that at the time of this sale solicitors for Principal, Watts McCray, had at no time provided written documentation, nor made verbal comment, to the effect that the Australian Federal Magistrate had a clear conflict of interest in that as a member of the Australian Law Society and under OATH to serve the best interests of that society the Australian Federal Magistrates loyalty to the Australian Law Society presented a clear and undisclosed conflict of interest in any ability to judge impartial in best the interests of Principal and JENNIFER MARGUERITE NOLAN.*

(Now. The judges and magistrates in the courts also like to pretend they are 'independent' and 'dispensing justice'. Nothing could be further from the truth. The judges and magistrates have ALL taken an oath to serve the LAW SOCIETY. And NOT YOU!

Given they have taken an oath to serve the LAW SOCIETY and NOT YOU they have a clear 'conflict of interest'. They are there to make money and gain power and influence for the LAW SOCIETY. And if you look at Australia today you can see how much 'power and influence' they have. They have their own personal ARMY that walks around in funny blue uniforms carrying guns. These members of THEIR PRIVATE ARMY will obey any instruction from a 'judge' or 'magistrate' without question.

It is no exaggeration to say that the NAZIs had NOTHING on the judges and magistrates of Australia. At least the German people KNEW that the NAZIs were a bad idea. Most Australia are so taken in by the magistrates and judges and their private army that they believe that they are GOOD people! Nothing could be further from the truth. Judges and magistrates are as EVIL as people come. Their private army dressed in blue clown suites are mostly deluded. However, the TOP police officers ALL KNOW THEY ARE CRIMINALS. At the top. They know. And many of the men further down are starting to learn this too.)

-
13. *Principal makes oath that on the day of March 7th, 2008, Principal met with representatives of Watts McCray. Principal makes oath that he had serious concerns as to the poor performance of Watts McCray in his estimation, specifically with respect of refusal to pass along requested communications, and specifically challenged the effectiveness of representation.*

(If you have meetings with these criminals take careful note of what they say. I met with the criminal calling herself Jacqueline Vincent on March 7th 2008. Her poor performance in carrying out my instructions were presented. This statement merely asserts that the meeting took place.)

14. *Principal makes oath that representatives of Watts McCray made many verbal comments to the effect that they were working to represent Principals interests 'effectively'.*

(This means that Jacqueline Vincent made many comments to the effect that she was working real hard to present my case effectively.)

15. *Principal makes oath that a Watts McCray representative (Jacqueline Vincent) used words to the effect 'do you have confidence in our firm to represent you most effectively to the court?' in asking Principal specifically if he had confidence that Watts McCray would effectively represent Principals best interests.*

(This means that Jacqueline Vincent asked me a number of times in a number of ways as to whether I still had 'CON-fidence' in her representing me. There is an important point to be made to you here. The whole liar/lawyer thing is a confidence trick. They are CON men and women pulling off a confidence trick. You can tell this by reading their contracts. In the contract of a liar/lawyer you will see a statement like:

"Should we believe you have lost CON-fidence in our representation of your case we reserve the right to terminate the contract.")

This is very interesting clause. What it means is that if they realise that you are figuring out they are a bunch of liars and criminals THEY can terminate the contract before you come to the position of being able to gather the evidence you need that they ARE a bunch of liars and criminals.

They send you on up the road to the next liar/lawyer knowing that they are relatively safe because you will have to go through the process of gathering evidence with the next liar/lawyer. And since these liars/lawyers charge so much money that's pretty hard for your average guy to do.

16. *Principal makes oath that he was under the impression that every effort was being made by Watts McCray representatives to assure him his best interests were being represented.*

(This means that Jacqueline Vincent made efforts time and time again to tell me that my best interests were being represented. Obviously this is a lie since she was under oath to serve the best interests of the LAW SOCIETY and NOT ME.)

17. *Principal makes oath that he felt at that meeting that there was 'something wrong' and that some deception was being perpetrated upon him however he could not comprehend what that deception might be.*

(This means that I knew Jacqueline Vincent was lying through her teeth. I was with one woman for 23 years and married for 18 years. As that marriage unravelled her web of lies also unravelled. So I had learned my lesson as to being able to tell when a woman was lying to me. Jacqueline Vincent was the unfortunate woman who came along and tried to lie to me soon after I learned that lesson.)

-
18. *Principal makes oath that at that time he was well aware that under commercial law any contract or any performance of duties that are performed in deception or as a result of deception are null and void and can be redressed via legal processes at a later date. Therefore Principal determined that the course of action to pursue was to allow the deception to stand to continue with the engagement of Watts McCray and deal with the deception at a later point in time.*

(This means that I knew full well that given that Jacqueline Vincent was lying to me that I could come back to those lies at a later date and gain compensation via the legal system. I didn't know the ENTIRE legal system was a bunch of 'scumbag criminals' at the time. I was only just waking up. But even so, I knew full well I could come back and gain my compensation. So I decided not to allow Jacqueline Vincent know that I had 'cottoned-on' to the fact that she was lying to my face. I decided to let the case run and gather my evidence so that I could take down lying criminals like Jacqueline Vincent.)

19. *Principal makes oath that representatives of Watts McCray made many verbal comments to the effect that the Australian Family Court and proceedings therein were 'fair and reasonable' and that I could have confidence a 'fair and reasonable' outcome would be achieved.*

(This is hysterical. Jacqueline Vincent tried over and over again to tell me that the courts were 'fair and reasonable' when ALL MEN know they are blatantly sexist and biased against men. And the fact that this firm, in the end, sent 95% of the proceeds of my labour to my ex wife in a clear crime of theft when one of the partners had TIME AND AGAIN told me to my face how 'fair and reasonable' the legal system was lays bare the lie so blatantly that it can NOT be missed.

This is why I allowed the case to run to the end. So that the evidence of their criminal activities was SO BLATANT that no-one could miss it.)

20. *Principal makes oath that Watts McCray at no time provided written documentation, nor made verbal comment, to the effect that they, the lawyers for JENNIFER MARGUERITE NOLAN, and the Registrars and Magistrates were a part of a collusive society that worked towards it's own best interests in preference to the interests of their 'clients'.*

(This means that at no time was I informed that Jacqueline Vincent or Justin Dowd would and did engage in side conversations with Sarah Bevan so as to create circumstances in the greatest favour of the LAW SOCIETY and themselves as opposed to their clients. After all, Sarah Bevan created the situation where her client was committing crimes and did not steer Jennifer away from committing those crimes.)

21. *Principal makes oath that Watts McCray at no time provided written documentation, nor made verbal comment, to the effect that the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA is a sovereign entity registered on the UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION and is merely a privately held run for profit corporation and not, as represented, a Constitutional Monarchy run by a government working in the best interests of the people who inhabit the land mass commonly known as AUSTRALIA.*

(This means that Jacqueline Vincent and Justin Dowd at no time mentioned to me that THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA is merely a legal entity on the Unites States Securities and Exchange Commission. Oops. How did they overlook to tell me that they worked for a foreign corporation?)

-
22. *Principal makes oath that Watts McCray at no time provided written documentation, nor made verbal comment, to the effect that the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA FAMILY COURT is therefore merely a subsidiary of a private run for profit company that is not beholden to the will of, nor working in representation of, the people who inhabit the land mass commonly known as AUSTRALIA.*

(This means that Jacqueline Vincent and Justin Dowd at no time mentioned to me that THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA FAMILY COURT is therefore merely a subsidiary of a private run for profit company. Gee. How did they overlook to mention this to me? How did they “forget” to mention that the courts had no jurisdiction until I consented. Indeed? Why did Justin Dowd LIE blatantly and tell me they did? And why was he foolish enough to do that in writing? It is included in my affidavit to him about his crimes.)

23. *Principal makes oath that Watts McCray at no time provided written documentation, nor made verbal comment, to the effect that the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL MAGISTRATES COURT is therefore merely a subsidiary of a private run for profit company that is not beholden to the will of, nor working in representation of, the people who inhabit the land mass commonly known as AUSTRALIA.*

(This means that Jacqueline Vincent and Justin Dowd at no time mentioned to me that THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL MAGISTRATES COURT is therefore merely a subsidiary of a private run for profit company. Gee. How did they overlook to mention this to me? How did they “forget” to mention that the courts had no jurisdiction until I consented. Indeed? Why did Justin Dowd LIE blatantly and tell me they did? And why was he foolish enough to do that in writing? It is included in my affidavit to him about his crimes.)

24. *Principal makes oath that Watts McCray at no time provided written documentation, nor made verbal comment, to the effect that the FAMILY LAW ACT was merely statutes and therefore only gain the force of law with consent.*

(This means that I was at no time told by Jacqueline Vincent and Justin Dowd that the ‘Family Law Act’ is not law and does not apply to me unless I consent. This is a very forgetful pair, don’t you think?)

25. *Principal makes oath that Watts McCray at no time provided written documentation, nor made verbal comment, to the effect that Principal could simply withdraw consent to avail of the professional services of the privately held run for profit corporations known as COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA FAMILY COURT and COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL MAGISTRATES COURT.*

(This means that I was at no time told by Jacqueline Vincent and Justin Dowd that I could simply rescind my presumed consent to avail of the professional services of the courts. Again. Justin Dowd lied in writing to tell me that they COULD take my property off me without my consent.)

26. *Principal makes oath he was led to believe by way of deceit by omission that participation was mandatory by way of the juristic person PETER ANDREW NOLAN having citizenship of the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.*

(This means that by Jacqueline Vincent and Justin Dowd conveniently forgetting to tell me any of the above, and even Justin Dowd actually saying in writing that I was subject to the ‘courts’ that I was placed into this position by way of deceit by omission as well as out-right lying. This means that the contracts were achieved by fraud and are null and void from the beginning. This means that those who committed the fraud of these contracts are liable for all costs as well as remedy.)

-
27. *Principal makes oath that on many occasions, and in writing, Watts McCray representatives insisted that the FAMILY LAW ACT represented LAWS and therefore committed the Common Law crime of fraud. Principal makes oath that in email corresponded Watts McCray representatives insisted that they had no comprehension of Uniform Commercial Code, the code under which the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA operates, and that Common Law was over-ridden by statutes.*

(This means that Jacqueline Vincent and Justin Dowd repeatedly presented the family law act as LAW and NOT STATUTES which are optional based on consent. Justin Dowd, many times, and in writing pretended to not know what the Uniform Commercial Code was despite this being the commercial code under which the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA OPERATES.

What kind of liar/lawyer is it who claims not to know the operating code of the entity for which he is an employee? A very dishonest one.)

28. *Principal makes oath that on many occasions, and in writing, Watts McCray representatives insisted that they are experienced in law. Principal enters into oath the front page of the Watts McCray web site which reads as at 22nd September 2009:*

At Watts McCray, our specialised Family Lawyers are leaders in their field with a wealth of practical knowledge and experience. We understand the importance of providing our clients not only with expert advice, but also guidance during what is often a difficult time in life. We are committed to helping resolve our clients' matters promptly, cost-effectively and where possible, without litigation.

(This means that it is irrefutable and clear that Watts McCray hold themselves out to the public as being experienced in law. Notice, though, how they never actually say that they are committed to achieving the best result for their clients. They are only "committed to helping our clients matters promptly". But, apparently, "promptly" means from November 07 to Mid 2010. Hhhmmm. How about that.

Oh. Yes. That's right. That it takes years to do this and costs \$A45,000 is not THEIR fault. That's the fault of the courts. Um. But aren't the people in the courts and all the liar/lawyers member of the same LAW SOCIETY and aren't they all under oath to work to the benefit of the LAW SOCIETY?

Yes. They are. This is what this point means.)

29. *Principal makes oath that use of the term "leaders in their field with a wealth of practical knowledge and experience" is clear representation that Watts McCray Lawyers are well versed in 'law' (not statutes) and that they present themselves as providing reliable advice and guidance to their clients.*

(This means that Watts McCray held themselves out as competent in their jobs. Yet they told so many lies and forgot to tell me so many things?)

30. *Principal makes oath that that the private run for profit company known as the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL MAGISTRATES COURT proceeded to sell the property known as 8 SCHOFIELD PARADE PENNANT HILLS NSW 2120 despite clear conflict of interest, collusion, non-disclosure of terms and conditions of contracts, deception by omission and other nefarious mechanisms. Said company then placed proceeds of the sale of the house into a controlled account.*

(This means that the Registrar calling himself Johnson stole my house and gave the proceeds of that sale to his criminal colleagues over at Watts McCray.)

-
31. *Principal makes oath that that the private run for profit company known as the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL MAGISTRATES COURT has acted against the specific written desire of Principal in selling Principals property thereby violating Principals property rights.*

(This means that I gave Justin Dowd a written instruction that I did not consent to the sale of my house and that Registrar Johnson sold the house anyway. It's called 'stealing'.)

"Now. Do I need to know all that?"

No. Not all of it. Your case might be simpler. Your case might be more complex. It is impossible to write a procedure manual with examples for all cases. As we get the Mens Business Association web site up and running we will be able create more examples. For now we must do with what we have.

What you have been presented is one fully worked example with comments on each point in the Affidavit. You have seen both 'positive' and 'negative' statements. If you do not feel comfortable to write these yourself you might ask someone to help you. But you are the one who needs to sign the signature page so what you write must be the truth.

The next page you must sign the page to make it clear that you personally have signed it and that you are creating a lawful affidavit. The initial signature is your HUMAN BEING signature and you should not use your NAME signature. You NAME is a fiction and you should NOT sign this document using the signature you use with such things as your bank account. You are WELL ADVISED to create a different signature that you can recognise.

You are making it clear that you are signing this document as the 'human being' claiming common law jurisdiction and that you are the one who was the victim of the crime. The 'aggrieved party'.

You also place the date you signed the affidavit.

Further Principal saith not,

As Good As AVAL

Peter-Andrew: Nolan© Principal. Only in the capacity as beneficiary of the Original Jurisdiction. Third party Intervener and aggrieved party.

Done this.....Day of the Ninth Month of the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand and Nine Anno Domini, (23rd September AD2009) near London, England.

The next thing you need to do is to have three witnesses say they saw you sign the document. Many people recommend you get a Notary Public to do this, and you may do that. However the Notary Public is a servant of THEIR QUEEN and will charge you \$A30-50 per document to witness it and bind it.

This does seem a bit much and I can see that it creates no advantage for you. Three men of good standing from your community are perfectly sufficient for any Sovereign or Freeman. Remember, you are no mans slave and therefore you do not need the agreement of anyone or permission from anyone to issue any document you choose to issue.

You want to get people who know you to witness your signature. Remember. All they are doing is witnessing your signature. If challenged they can later write an affidavit saying yes, this is their signature and yes, they did sign said document on the date indicated.

In my opinion this witnessing of signatures is more about making it difficult to issue fraudulent documents. After all, a Notary Public is not going to know you from Adam.

JURAT:

ss: Sworn and subscribed near the city of London, on this day personally appeared before me Peter-Andrew: Nolan© known to me to be the living breathing life-force free man described herein who executed the foregoing instrument acknowledged to me that Peter-Andrew: Nolan© executed the same as his free act and deed as true, correct complete and not misleading.

The primary witness signs the document first. In this case I was signing these documents in England and two Notary Publics refused to witness my signature. Hence I wrote 'there being no notary public available' as well on my document.

The witnesses calling is best printed in upper case. I now recommend that this be done in RED INK to represent the blood of the living man.

KNOW all men that I, _____ of London, England, at the request of Peter-Andrew: Nolan@ , there being no notary public available, did on the Twenty Third Day of September 2009 Anno Domini, witness the above autograph of Peter-Andrew: Nolan@ before

_____ and

_____.

*Yours Faithfully,
By,*

The primary witness then autographs the document here.

*(Autographed)
All rights reserved.*

The two secondary witnesses counter autograph the document here. The date is also filled in.

Witness 1 Date:

Witness 2

This marks the end of the Affidavit that is accusing the other party of a crime. This is your statement of truth as best you can make it.

2.1.1. Checklists

- On Page 1 have you placed your paper mail address?
- On Page 1 have written lawful notice?
- On Page 1 have you written both the human name and the agent name of the person you want to talk to?
- On Page 1 have you got the date?
- On Page 2 have written lawful notice?
- On Page 2 have you written both the human name and the agent name of the person you want to talk to?

- On Page 2 have written let justice be done phrase?
- On Page 2 have you written the rules for agent and principal?
- On Page 2 have you established jurisdiction, Principal and Respondent?
- On Page 2 have you given the Affidavit a name?

- In the body of the Affidavit have you placed all statements of truth relevant to this affidavit?

- On the Signature Page have you included your signature in RED INK ONLY?
- On the Signature Page have you included your Jurat statement?
- On the Signature Page have you got three witnesses of a Notary Public to witness your signature?
- If using three witnesses did they sign in RED INK ONLY?

2.1.2. Forms

The Affidavit of Accusation Example Set

You are expected to be able to review the various examples in the example set to select the one that is best suited to your purposes.

2.1.3. Approvals to be Obtained

Three men who are well known to you or a Notary Public.

The two other components that you are likely to need in the accusation affidavit are:

- Proposed Remedy
- Notice of Intent

We will cover these two portions on the following pages.

2.2. Proposed Remedy

The Proposed Remedy is attached to the Affidavit of Accusation and it is best to be in one document.

The purpose of the Proposed Remedy (also called 'Opportunity to Cure' but I happen to like Proposed Remedy better) is to offer the person who has committed a crime against you to make a FAIR AND REASONABLE remedy to the crime they have committed.

For example? If someone stole your car? You would ask for your car back plus some extra 'money' for the inconvenience of having the car stolen from you. The idea of common law is that all 'punishment' is 'to fix the situation as near as possible'. That is. There is no 'punishment', there is only 'fix up the mess you made'.

The extra amount for the inconvenience should be enough that it discourages people from committing these crimes. So the discouragement should be significant enough for people to not take the approach of "Well? If I get away with it a few times it will be worth it."

Here are some example statements from a Proposed Remedy.

Firstly. You make it plain what this section is for.

This section of this document provides Proposed Remedy inviting the Respondent to peacefully and without dispute cordially resolve the matter at hand, that being the distribution of funds from the proceeds of the sale of the house known as 8 SCHOFIELD PARADE PENNANT HILLS NSW 2120.

I included this piece merely to make it clear who the real criminals were.

That this process has remained in dispute and large sums of money have been transferred to the Australian Law Society and Irish Law Society by the process of members of said societies advising JENNIFER MARGUERITE NOLAN to create conflict rather than pursue a peaceful and equitable solution merely for the benefit of Law Society members has been a disappointment, though also an eye-opener. The deceitful and unlawful activities of Law Society members has not gone unnoticed, as it does most other times. Even so, it is proposed that peaceful and equitable resolution be made. It is the wish of the Free Man society to extend the hand of peace and amnesty and I, as an individual, are extending that hand of peace and amnesty to Respondent in the first instance.

Here I informed them of the separate lawful notice to Judicial Register Johnston.

A separate lawful notice is being issued to Judicial Register Johnston to pay the Bill for the Order he/she placed against Principal for the sale of the house known as 8 SCHOFIELD PARADE PENNANT HILLS NSW 2120. This lawful notice is only concerned with the approximately \$A290,000 in proceeds from the sale of the house known as 8 SCHOFIELD PARADE PENNANT HILLS NSW 2120.

This money is being held my Watts McCray at the current point in time.

Here I make it clear what my proposed remedy is. It is that the money that was stolen from the sale of my house be returned to us both. That all joint debts are discharged based on the presentation of evidence of the debt such as bank receipts, affidavits etc. The money that is left over after paying debts to then be split on a 50/50 basis. Simple.

Based on the fact that it is understood Respondent is the correct human being to correspond with to resolve this matter the Principal proposes the following Proposed Remedy.

Should Respondent be so willing to have a peaceful and amicable solution Principal desires to:

- 1. Discharge all outstanding loans and debts which are well evidenced by receipts, bank statements or affidavits from the \$A290,000.*
- 2. Split the remaining money on a 50/50 basis between Principal and JENNIFER MARGUERITE NOLAN.*

Since Jennifer had remained unrepentant at the crimes and un-cooperative of her crimes for a period of nearly two years it was not reasonable to expect that she would be cooperative now. Hence the proposed remedy made her redundant and insisted that Watts McCray disburse the funds based on Jennifers claims and NOT require her signature.

Principal proposes and will agree that Watts McCray issue bank transfers to all joint creditors to juristic persons PETER ANDREW NOLAN and JENNIFER MARGUERITE NOLAN so as to not require co-operation from JENNIFER MARGUERITE NOLAN since none has been forthcoming for a period of nearly two years now.

Principal proposes and will agree to Respondent negotiating this proposed solution, in writing, copying Principal with the solicitors of JENNIFER MARGUERITE NOLAN in an effort to persuade JENNIFER MARGUERITE NOLAN that this is the best possible outcome at this point in time.

Should Louise Henderson not be co-operative she is required to present lawful proof of her claim that she can retain this money in the Watts McCray controlled account.

Should respondent not be willing to extend the hand of peace and co-operation to resolve this issue with the minimum of fuss Principal proposes and insists that Respondent provide Proof of Claim as follows:

- 1. Respondent to provide proof of claim that she has lawful (not legal) right to retain possession of the \$A290,000 currently held on account with Watts McCray.*

Should Louise Henderson not be able to produce this proof of claim backed up with an affidavit, the same document level that the accusation is being made on, then she is to transfer the funds to my brother who, being a man on honour and integrity, will disburse the money as I have claimed it will be disbursed.

Should the Respondent be unable or unwilling to produce proof of claim for lawful right to retain possession of the \$A290,000 the following remedy is proposed.

- 1. Respondent to apply her signature to a court order to transfer all \$A290,000 in favour of Christopher John Nolan. Christopher John Nolan is a man known for his honour and integrity and he will not favour Principal in distribution of proceeds. He can be relied on to distribute proceeds fairly and to the best interests of the children.*

I further proposed that should Louise Henderson not believe that I will do as I say then she can call her father and speak with him as to my character. Bill Toal knows I will do as I say I will do.

Principal further advises Respondent that Principal will enter into discussion with the father of JENNIFER MARGUERITE NOLAN by the name of BILL TOAL ([xxxxxxxxxx](#) ph. xxxxxxxxxx) so as to ensure that JENNIFER MARGUERITE NOLAN receives a portion of the proceeds from the sale of the house known as 8 SCHOFIELD PARADE PENNANT HILLS NSW 2120 that is fair and equitable.

Principal suggests Respondent communicate with MR BILL TOAL, who has been known to Principal for 32 years, to assure Respondent that Principal will act fairly and honourably in all dealings with JENNIFER MARGUERITE NOLAN.

2.2.1. Checklists

- Have you made it clear what the Proposed Remedy is?
- Is the Proposed Remedy 'fair and reasonable'? Have you checked with other men?
- Is there a 'Proof of Claim' statement required to be included?
- Have you included specific steps for the Proposed Remedy?

2.2.2. Forms

The Affidavit of Accusation Example Set

You are expected to be able to review the various examples in the example set to select the one that is best suited to your purposes.

2.2.3. Approvals to be Obtained

The signature of the Accuser.

2.3. Notice of Intent

Of course. Some people just won't take the Proposed Remedy. To make sure that the person you serve this document on knows what you plan to do, and you can prove they knew what you planned to do at a later date, it is well advised to add the Notice of Intent. This is what you plan to do if the other person does not accept your proposed remedy.

Here is an example.

What it says is simply that if the Respondent, Louise Henderson, does not make this Proposed Remedy inside 20 days that I retain the right to obtain a Default Judgment from a Notary Public. This was before I knew I could issue Default Judgments myself. It also notes that I retain the right to form a court of law and present the matters of fact to the court.

Should the Respondent be unable or unwilling to make the proposed remedy within TWENTY (20) days of date of this Notice the Principal retains the right to obtain a default judgement from a Notary Public or to form a court de jure and present matters of fact to the court de jour to make a judgement as to any and all violations of the property rights of Principal and any remedy for those violations.

I also warn her that should she be so foolish as to forward the funds from my house to Jennifer that she can look forward to a Bill of 10x the amount that is forwarded.

The Principal retains the right to have the court de jour make decision as to whether Respondent has lawful right to retain the proceeds from the sale of the house known as 8 SCHOFIELD PARADE PENNANT HILLS NSW 2120 and as to the amount of money to be paid as remedy. Principal also retains the right to remedy should Respondent take further unlawful action such as transfer proceeds to the favour of JENNIFER MARGUERITE NOLAN. Any such order will be met with a Bill for 10x the amount of the order against the human being who issues the order.

I also warn her that non-response is considered dis-honour and that in the face of such dishonour I retain the right to generate default judgments or convene a court to setting the matter. Silence is not golden in this case.

Principal advises Respondent that non-response is considered dis-honour under law and that Principal reserves the right to generate default judgments by Notary Public or convene a court dejour to persue remedy should Respondent choose to go into dis-honour.

You then sign and date the Proposed Remedy and Notice of Intent so that the other person knows that you are the person creating this document.

*Yours Sincerely
By*

*Peter-Andrew: Nolan@
Human Being
Signed*

*All Rights, Privileges and Powers Reserved
Without Prejudice*

Date: _____

2.3.1. Checklists

- Have you made clear the number of days that are available to respond?
- Is the number of days fair and reasonable?
- Have you retained your right to issue Default Judgements as a Sovereign?
- Have you retained your right to form a court of law?
- Have you lawfully noticed the Respondent that non-response is considered lawful dis-honour?
- Have you included your signature in RED INK ONLY?
- Have you included the date?
- Have you reserved all rights?

2.3.2. Forms

The Affidavit of Accusation Example Set

You are expected to be able to review the various examples in the example set to select the one that is best suited to your purposes.

2.3.3. Approvals to be Obtained

The signature of the Accuser.

2.4. **Printing and Serving The Affidavit**

“Ok. So I have my Affidavit, Proposed Remedy, and Notice of Intent signed and ready to go. What next?”

This author made some mistakes early on so let me be clear what to do with this document.

1. You should have signed it in RED INK ONLY. So if you signed it in black ink? Print another copy and get all the signatures in RED INK ONLY.

2. You should now write the following on the bottom of each page in RED INK ONLY.

“Original Document. (Your human being signature) (The date) ”

3. You scan or photocopy this ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

4. If you scanned the Original Document then you print a copy.

5. In the left margin running left to right from bottom up you write in RED INK ONLY.

“Certified Copy...(Your human being signature) (The date) ”

What this means is that you are certifying that this document is a copy of the ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

You do NOT send the Original Document to the other party. You send the Certified Copy. I made that mistake early on so learn from it. Luckily I kept good copies of everything in scans and PDF files.

6. You store you ORIGINAL DOCUMENT in a safe place.

7. You take the CERTEIFIED COPY and you have it served on the person you want to serve it on.

There are two ways of serving a document.

1. Registered mail
In this case you go to your local post office and ask for a registered mail envelope.

They will give you receipt with the addressees address on it when they mail the document.

2. Personally (Including via a professional document server)

You can personally deliver the document and then write an affidavit to say that you did.

You can pay a professional server to deliver the document. He may charge between \$A50 and \$A100 to do so.

Once you have the document served you wait the period that you have indicated you will wait for the other person to consider the Proposed Remedy and to make that Proposed Remedy.

Of course, in this part of the scenario we are considering that the other party knows they are guilty and decides that they do NOT want to rebut your claim and they give you the Proposed Remedy because they don't want to go to court.

Should they NOT do that. You must progress to the next steps in the Procedure Manual.

2.4.1. Checklists

- Have you placed "Original Document" + Signature + Date in RED INK ONLY on each page of the Original Document?
- Have you scan+printed or photo copies the Original Document?
- On the copy have you placed "Certified Copy" + Signature + Date in RED INK ONLY on each page of the Certified Copy?
- Have you placed the Original Document in a SAFE PLACE?
- Have you served the "Certified Copy" by registered mail or professional server?
- Have you scanned or copied the receipt from the serving and placed the Original Receipt and the copy of the receipt in DIFFERENT places?

2.4.2. Forms

The Affidavit of Accusation Example Set

You are expected to be able to review the various examples in the example set to select the one that is best suited to your purposes.

2.4.3. Approvals to be Obtained

None.

3. THE PROCESS OF REMEDYING CRIME INSIDE COURTS

There are two avenues that occur. Firstly the other party may simply not respond. This is the first path we will pursue. They both end up in the same place. In a court of law. But one way ends there with the other person already guilty. This is the path to explore first.

3.1. Path of Non Response to the Affidavit of Accusation

“Ok. So the time period that I put on my Proposed Remedy has expired. What do I do next?”

You have to create a Default Judgement.

Many people take the approach that you should serve one more notice prior to the Default Judgement. Perhaps the other person is just busy? Perhaps the Affidavit got lost in the mail? Who knows?

I don't subscribe to this idea. I usually mail and then fax the affidavit and make as sure as possible the other party has it. I give them PLENTY of time to talk back to me. And then I send the Default Judgement. Early on I used more steps.

But since most of these criminals are reluctant to just accept the Proposed Remedy there seems no point sending more offers of Proposed Remedy than one. Once chance for a criminal is enough.

A Default Judgment is very simple. You just say again (re-iterate) that the Respondent has not shown any proof on an Affidavit that they had the right to do what they did and find them guilty by way of non response.

This section will describe such an example Default Judgement.

On the first page you should again put your mailing address and address the respondent as a lawful notice.

*From The free man commonly called
Peter-Andrew: Nolan@
Standing in God's Kingdom
Mailing address*

*To:
Lawful Notice To Respondent:
The human being calling herself Louise Henderson
also acting as the Federal Magistrate Louise Henderson
Garfield Barwick Commonwealth Law Courts Building
1-3 George St, Parramatta NSW 2150
GPO Box 9991 Parramatta 2123
Australia*

24th November 2009

On the second page you repeat this information to tie it to the respondent. You are writing another Affidavit of truth at this point and it is written in the same way as the above example.

Lawful Notice To Respondent:

*The human being calling herself Louise Henderson
also acting as the Federal Magistrate Louise Henderson
Garfield Barwick Commonwealth Law Courts Building
1-3 George St, Parramatta NSW 2150
GPO Box 9991 Parramatta 2123
Australia*

*FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT COELUM
Let Right Be Done, Though The Heavens Should Fall*

*Notice to principal is notice to agent.
Notice to agent is notice to principal.*

I, commonly addressed by the calling of Peter-Andrew: Nolan®, hereinafter the “Principal”, in my correct public capacity as beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction, being of majority in age, competent to testify, a self realized and free sentient man, my yes be yes, my no be no, do state that the truths and facts herein are of first hand personal knowledge, true, correct, complete, not just true and correct, certain and not misleading, so help me God.

This Notice is addressed to the human being calling herself Louise Henderson also acting as the Federal Magistrate Louise Henderson hereinafter known as “Respondent”.

**AFFIDAVIT WITH RESPECT TO
UNLAWFUL THEFT AND SALE OF
8 SCHOFIELD PDE PENNANT HILLS
BETWEEN
JENNIFER MARGUERITE NOLAN
AND
PETER ANDREW NOLAN**

- 1. Principal is of legal age and competent to testify.*
- 2. Principal has first hand knowledge of the facts stated herein.*
- 3. Principal makes oath that he placed a copy of the attached Affidavits and Notice of Intent and Remedy into the British Royal Mail as Registered Mail addressed to Respondent at the address of the Australian Family Court in George Street Parramatta on September 23rd 2009 and October 23rd, 2009.*

(Notice that you should attach certified copies of the prior affidavits that you are referring to in this affidavit. This then guarantees that the other party has copies of them.)

-
4. *Principal makes oath that he is not in receipt of this lawful notice by return mail and therefore sincerely believes that the lawful notices were duly presented to the Respondent.*

(At the time I wrote this the piece of paper that was the receipt for this affidavit happened to not be with me. It was safely stored in Germany and this Affidavit was written in Australia. So I referred to having it and that it could be produced if needs be. It is up to Louise to deny that she received the prior affidavits if she did not receive them. These prior affidavits were, according to Paul LeLarge, delivered to her directly. In other Affidavits I have included the receipt numbers of the registered mail. I also make a habit of scanning registered mail receipts after this situation arose. So it is recommended you get in the habit of scanning your registered mail receipts if you do not always live in your home and might need them when travelling.)

5. Principal makes oath that he has also sent many faxes to the listed fax number for the Respondent in a further effort to offer the hand of peace in discussing and negotiating an amicably resolution to the issues at hand. The fax number used was 61 (02) 9893 5600. Copies of the transmissions and receipt can be presented as evidenced should the Respondent wish.

(One of the things you must remember when creating such an affidavit is that you are prepared evidence for the jury to consider. So I included the statement that I has also sent many faxes to the listed phone number and that I had received no response. I wish the jury to see evidence that I did all that I could to communicate with the criminals in the courts and they refused to talk back to me.

Indeed. In his 'order' David Dunkley refers to a 'barrage of correspondence'. He fails to mention that NONE of it was responded to. How about that?)

6. Principal has not seen or been presented with any material fact or evidence that show: Respondent has any lawful right to the proceeds of the property known as 8 Schofield Pde, Pennant Hills, NSW, 2120 and believes sincerely that none exists.

(This is the 'negative' statement to say that Louise Henderson have failed to present any evidence that she had any lawful right to maintain the proceeds of my house under her signature. That is. She is now in possession of my property and has fail to return it and has demonstrated no lawful right to do so. She is stealing. This is the accusation of stealing.)

And this is where I sign the Affidavit again.

Further Principal saith not,

As Good As AVAL

Peter-Andrew: Nolan© Principal. Only in the capacity as beneficiary of the Original Jurisdiction. Third party Intervener and aggrieved party.

Done this.....Day of the Eleventh Month of the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand and Nine Anno Domini, (24th November AD2009) near Sydney, Australia.

JURAT:

ss: Sworn and subscribed near the city of Sydney, on this day personally appeared before me Peter-Andrew: Nolan© known to me to be the living breathing life-force free man described herein who executed the foregoing instrument acknowledged to me that Peter-Andrew: Nolan© executed the same as his free act and deed as true, correct complete and not misleading.

And in this case I got a Notary Public to countersign and seal the Affidavit. The original affidavit will be placed onto the Mens Business Association - Law Services Website. It currently resides on www.crimesagainstfathers.com.

Notary Public. Commonwealth of Australia/AUSTRALIA *Seal:*

3.1.1. Checklists

- On Page 1 have you placed your paper mail address?
- On Page 1 have you written lawful notice?
- On Page 1 have you written both the human name and the agent name of the person you want to talk to?
- On Page 1 have you got the date?
- On Page 2 have you written lawful notice?
- On Page 2 have you written both the human name and the agent name of the person you want to talk to?

- On Page 2 have you written let justice be done phrase?
- On Page 2 have you written the rules for agent and principal?
- On Page 2 have you established jurisdiction, Principal and Respondent?
- On Page 2 have you given the Affidavit a name?

- In the body of the Affidavit have you placed all statements of truth relevant to this affidavit?
- Have you included the registered mail receipt number or the affidavit of service?

- On the Signature Page have you included your signature in RED INK ONLY?
- On the Signature Page have you included your Jurat statement?
- On the Signature Page have you got three witnesses of a Notary Public to witness your signature?
- If using three witnesses did they sign in RED INK ONLY?

3.1.2. Forms

The Default Judgment Example Set

You are expected to be able to review the various examples in the example set to select the one that is best suited to your purposes.

3.1.3. Approvals to be Obtained

Three men who are well known to you or a Notary Public.

And this section is the Notarial Notice of Non Response and the Default Judgement.

***Notarial Notice of Non-Response and
Default Judgement***

I clearly state that there has been no response.

To date Respondent has given no response to the September 23rd 2009 entitled AFFIDAVIT WITH RESPECT TO UNLAWFUL THEFT AND SALE OF 8 SCHOFIELD PDE PENNANT HILLS BETWEEN JENNIFER MARGUERITE NOLAN AND PETER ANDREW NOLAN" and has received no response from a similar affidavit placed into the Royal Mail on October 23rd. Copies of documents provided are included in the envelope with this affidavit.

I clearly state that the period for a lawful response for the Affidavits has expired.

The period for lawful response for both these Affidavits has expired.

I clearly state that the failure to respond has resulted in an automatic Default Judgement and a permanent and irrevocable (can not be altered) ending ('estoppel' is a law term for 'this is the end of process and you can't go back' it is just something you have to learn) by failure to respond (also called acquiescence) that stops the other party from ever bringing any other claim of defence against the default judgement.

Basically this means that the other party has accepted their guilt. And that if they are brought before a court they have already been found guilty. Now. The Jury has the power to set aside the guilty verdict if they find that the proper process has not been followed or the other party can substantiate that they never received the original documents.

This Notarial Notice is to advise Respondent that Respondents failure to respond has resulted in an automatic Default Judgment and permanent and irrevocable estoppel by acquiescence barring the bringing of any further claim of defence against this Default Judgement.

I clearly state that since the proof of Louises claim was not forthcoming that she is hereby required to transfer the full sum of the \$A290,000 to my personal account such that I will disburse the money as I have given my word that I would.

The Default Judgement issued is that given the Respondent was not willing to rebut the Affidavit or to provide proof of claim that she had lawful right to retain the proceeds of the property known as 8 Schofield Pde, Pennant Hills, NSW, 2120 the Respondent is hereby required to immediately on receipt of this Default Judgement issue the appropriate paperwork/order to transfer all proceeds of the property known as 8 Schofield Pde, Pennant Hills, NSW, 2120 (an amount of approximately \$A290,000 held with Watts McCray) to the following bank account:

I clearly state the bank account.

Name: Peter Nolan
Address: xxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxx
NSW xxxxxx
Bank: St. George Bank
BSB: xxxxxxxx
Account Number: xxxxxxxx

I clearly state that failure to follow this Default Judgement will result in a Remedy Default Judgement for \$A10,000,000 to be levied against the Respondent along with liens against her property, and writs of execution to recover the amounts of \$A290,000 and \$A10,000,000.

Basically? This Default Judgement makes it very clear that to not hand back my property immediately will result in a massive financial loss.

Failure to immediately (meaning by 5pm Wednesday 25th November 2009) obey this Default Judgement will result in a further Remedy Default Judgement of \$A10,000,000 being levied against the Respondent to be paid from the Respondents personal property. Respondent is required to notify Principal of the issuance of said paperwork via means described in the Notice of Communication and documented fax number immediately the paperwork is issued. No fax on that fax number will be interpreted that the Respondent has refused to comply with this Lawful Default Judgement.

Both this Judgement and this further Remedy Default Judgement may result in one or more the following:

- 1. A lien against the personal and commercial business and property of Respondent.*
- 2. A Writ of Execution to recover the amount of \$A290,000 from Respondents personal property.*
- 3. A Writ of Execution to recover the amount of \$A10,000,000 from Respondents personal property.*

I also now charge her (and I should have used the word 'accused') of the common law crime of theft. And I notice her that I will, at my earliest convenience, empanel a common law court to present facts of the matter so that the Jury can decide what to do with her and her property. This is where we are now up to.

Further, the Respondent is hereby charged with the Common Law crime of Theft.

The Principal shall, at his earliest convenience, empanel a court de jour and present facts of the matter to the court de jour. The court de jour will decide what penalty, if any, to impose on the Respondent for the Common Law crime of Theft.

The autograph is now applied.

*Autographed
Peter-Andrew: Nolan©
Principal and Claimant
All rights reserved*

Done this.....Day of the Eleventh Month of the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand and Nine Anno Domini, (24th November AD2009) near Sydney, Australia.

Again I used the Notary Public for this document.

KNOW all men that I, _____ Sydney, Australia, at the request of Peter-Andrew: Nolan© did on the Twenty Fourth Day of November 2009 Anno Domini, witness this NOTARIAL NOTICE OF NON-RESPONSE and DEFAULT JUDGEMENT and the above autograph of Peter-Andrew: Nolan© before

Notary Public. Commonwealth of Australia/AUSTRALIA Seal:

Just to make it clear it is stated that this document may be used in a Judicial Proceeding.

****This document may be used in a Judicial Proceeding****

3.1.4. Checklists

- Have you listed the Affidavits presented previously?
- Have you included Certified Copies of these Affidavits?
- Have you clearly stated that the response period has expired?

- Have you made it clear that this document is a Notice of Default Judgement?
- Have you made it clear what the judgment is?
- Have you made it clear what, if any, actions are demanded to be carried out by the Respondent?
- Have you made it clear what actions, if any, will be taken against the Respondent should they fail to meet the demands of the Default Judgment?
- Have you reserved your right to form a court and empanel a jury?
- Have you included the phrase:
“****This document may be used in a Judicial Proceeding****”

- On the Signature Page have you included your signature in RED INK ONLY?
- On the Signature Page have you included your Jurat statement?
- On the Signature Page have you got three witnesses of a Notary Public to witness your signature?
- If using three witnesses did they sign in RED INK ONLY?

3.1.5. Forms

The Default Judgment Example Set

You are expected to be able to review the various examples in the example set to select the one that is best suited to your purposes.

3.1.6. Approvals to be Obtained

Three men who are well known to you or a Notary Public.

3.1.7. Printing and Serving The Default Judgment

“Ok. So I have my Default Judgement and Notarial Notice of Non Response signed and ready to go. What next?”

This author made some mistakes early on so let me be clear what to do with this document.

1. You should now write the following on the bottom of each page in RED INK ONLY.

“Original Document. (Your human being signature) (The date) ”

2. You scan or photocopy this ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

3. If you scanned the Original Document then you print a copy.

4. In the left margin running left to right from bottom up you write in RED INK ONLY.

“Certified Copy...(Your human being signature) (The date) ”

What this means is that you are certifying that this document is a copy of the ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

You do NOT send the Original Document to the other party. You send the Certified Copy. I made that mistake early on so learn from it. Luckily I kept good copies of everything in scans and PDF files.

5. You store your ORIGINAL DOCUMENT in a safe place.
6. You take the CERTEIFIED COPY and you have it served on the person you want to serve it on.

There are two ways of serving a document.

3. Registered mail

In this case you go to your local post office and ask for a registered mail envelope.

They will give you receipt with the addressees address on it when they mail the document.

4. Personally (Including via a professional document server)

You can personally deliver the document and then write an affidavit to say that you did.

You can pay a professional server to deliver the document. He may charge between \$A50 and \$A100 to do so.

Once you have the document served the other party is guilty of whatever you have accused them of.

You may, like me, give them one last chance to act immediately. Why not? You want remedy, not punishment.

Of course. If the Respondent, like Louise Henderson, does not reply you must carry through your Notice of Intent. You must convene a court and put them on trial as being accused of a crime. This is covered in the next sections.

3.1.8. Checklists

- Have you placed "Original Document" + Signature + Date in RED INK ONLY on each page of the Original Document?
- Have you scan+printed or photo copies the Original Document?
- On the copy have you placed "Certified Copy" + Signature + Date in RED INK ONLY on each page of the Certified Copy?
- Have you placed the Original Document in a SAFE PLACE?
- Have you served the "Certified Copy" by registered mail or professional server?
- Have you scanned or copied the receipt from the serving and placed the Original Receipt and the copy of the receipt in DIFFERENT places?

3.1.9. Forms

The Affidavit of Accusation Example Set

You are expected to be able to review the various examples in the example set to select the one that is best suited to your purposes.

3.1.10. Approvals to be Obtained

None.

3.2. Path of Response to the Affidavit of Accusation

There are two paths that an Accused might take in response to an Affidavit of Accusation.

1. Innocent
2. Guilty but the Proposed Remedy is not Fair and Reasonable

3.2.1. Innocent

The Respondent responds with "I am innocent" in which case the Respondent must present an Affidavit which, point for point, responds to your affidavit.

In some bullet points the respondent may agree and in some points they may disagree. But ANY point that does not have a response is accepted as true by the court.

Silence is not golden.

If you are ever faced with such an affidavit of accusation you are best off to respond to each individual point even if you agree with it. When you agree you can simply say "I agree" or "I accept".

Now. You may have been genuinely mistaken in making this accusation and the Respondent has every right to explain to you why you are mistaken on his (or her) Affidavit. Of course, if you were genuinely mistaken you will offer your apology and a small payment for the other persons time. It is only right.

3.2.2. Guilty but the Proposed Remedy is not Fair and Reasonable

In the case of the Respondent accepting that they are guilty but that the Remedy is not 'Fair and Reasonable' in the opinion of the Respondent then the Respondent can also bring the case to a court to plead for a better Remedy Instruction than what has been offered by the Accuser (also called the Plaintiff).

Of course, it is also possible that both parties negotiate the 'Fair and Reasonable Remedy' between them or with a professional mediator appointed by the Mens Business Association - Law Services.

The guilty party is required to pay for the time of the mediator.

The Officers of the Mens Business Association - Law Services will take a very dim view of accusers asking for vastly exaggerated Proposed Remedies that can not possibly be paid by the accused party.

The possible exception will be those criminals who are in the judiciary or political realms. This is because these people have made their entire life's income based on crimes perpetrated against innocent victims.

For accusations of crimes between people who are not in the legal profession or the political profession then it is expected that the Proposed Remedy be 'Fair and Reasonable' to the extent that the guilty party is not impoverished by the Proposed Remedy. There is no point re-creating the 'debtors prisons' of previous centuries.

3.3. The Processes of Running A Court Case

“Ok. The accused refuses to accept their guilt or refuses to make what I and the mediator for the court believes to be a fair and reasonable remedy. What next?”

Next you need to bring your case to the Mens Business Association Law Services (MBA-LS). You are the accuser. The majority of the work is placed on you to get your case heard. You need to take responsibility for your case.

You will not have a lawyer. There will be no lawyers in the MBA-LS. If you wish to hire an Associate to assist you in preparation of your documents then you can hire a Peace Officer for a modest fee. The Peace Officer will be acting in his role as a Peace Officer and his oath is to uphold the law.

You may also have a MacKensie Friend assist you. The MacKensie friend may NOT be paid for his (or her) assistance in any way, shape or form.

In doing so you accept the following Terms of Service by the MBA-LS.

1. The MBA-LS is a body that offers the service of PERFORMING LAW (not practicing law).
2. The MBA-LS offers the PROTECTION OF LAW to any person who claims it no matter where they live. In the early days its coverage may be limited.
(It does NOT offer the FORCE of LAW.)
3. It offers the PROTECTION OF LAW based primarily on English Common Law but since this is case law the Mens Business Association Law will evolve over time.
4. The LAW is expressed by the unanimous decision of 12 (or so many as both parties agree on) associates who are honest men of honour and integrity with deep roots in the community who judge the accused under oath and make Remedy Instructions or Writs of Execution under oath.
5. That to obtain a guilty verdict the burden of proving guilt of the accused rests solely with you though you might get others (such as peace officers) to assist you gather up your evidence. The time of the peace officers will be paid for by the loser of the case. You pay for the Peace Officers time up front. If you can not afford Peace Officers you make seek donation from other people to pay your costs.
6. That to obtain a guilty verdict you must get all 12 members of the jury to agree that the accused committed the crime you accuse him (or her) of beyond any reasonable doubt. All that the accused is required to do is generate enough doubt that he (or she) committed the crime. They do NOT need to 'prove their innocence' which is how the criminal in the courts present this argument today.
7. Should you know that the other person did commit the crime but fail in your efforts to present evidence enough to convince the 12 jury members you will pay for the costs of the court as well as costs for the not guilty party ordered by the jury for the accused time and effort to defend himself (or herself).
8. In such case of a false innocent verdict you retain the right to have the accused retried throughout the remainder of his (or her) life. Should you manage to gather enough evidence to get a guilty verdict at a later date your costs for prior court time will be paid for by the now guilty party.
9. Should you have committed the act of perjury by accusing the accused of a crime that you know he (or she) did not perform then you are liable to be accused of perjury and may well suffer a Remedy from the court for committing the crime of perjury.

Do NOT bring false allegations to the MBA-LS. You WILL be harshly dealt with if an allegation is proven to be false.

10. All proceedings of the court room will be video recorded and these video recordings will be made available to the public for any adult over the age of 18 who applies for access to the video recording.

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11. All proceedings in the jury room will be video recorded and these video recordings will be held in confidence by the MBA-LS so as to safeguard against attempts at tampering with the jury. It shall be a crime for the video recordings of the jury to be released without an accompanying signed letter from an officer of the MBA-LS to be determined. Access to all jury video recordings will be held by one single man at any point in time.
 12. The MBA-LS Secretary will be paid one ounce of silver per hour for his labour. All costs of preparing for the case will be paid for by your prior to the verdict. The accused is innocent until proven guilty. Therefore all costs are born by yourself PRIOR to the verdict being issued. You will need to bring money to the MBA-LS in order for it to hear your case just like you bring money to McDonalds to buy a hamburger.
 13. ***If the accused is found guilty*** then the MBA-LS will recover money from the guilty party by way of property seizure and refund your payments. In the case where the accused has no property then another mechanism for covering costs will be found.
 14. The MBA-LS expert in law will be paid two ounces of silver per hour of service.
 15. It is expected that the court rooms will be publicly owned buildings and that no fees will be required to be paid for the use of these buildings.

The most obvious example is that of using School Buildings for court proceedings over the days in which the school is not in use which are plentiful.

You will Notify the Court that you wish to avail of their offered services using a form yet to be defined. For the time being we will call it FLS0001 – Notice of Case to Process.

3.3.1. FLS 0001 – Notice of Case to Process.

With this form you will need to provide the following.

1. A complete set of documentation for your case to be given to the accused.
2. 14 copies of the documentation that is stapled or bound for ease of handling.

These are the hard copies of information to be given to the accused, the 12 jury members and one copy of the documentation to be filed by the court for future reference should any part wish it.

If the accused has responded with an affidavit or other documentation it is YOUR responsibility to add these to the bundle of evidence and to have them photo copied and bound so that the jury members receive ALL the information from YOU prior to the case starting.

3. The form will also request information that has become known to be needed to more efficiently process a case.

Once the Notice of a Case to Process has been received by the MBA-LS the MBA-LS will perform the following services prior to the date of the court proceeding.

1. The MBA-LS will serve via a court appointed server the one set of documents on the Accused exactly as they are.

At the court proceeding the jury members will receive an affidavit from the professional server that what was served on the accused is exactly what is in front of them.

2. The MBA-LS will offer both parties the opportunity to reduce the number of jury members from 12 to any number being 4 or greater. Should both parties agree on a lower number of jury members then this will be number allocated. The spare copies of the documents will be held until such time as the court proceeding is over.
3. The MBA-LS will schedule a court date and verify that court date with you as being acceptable to you.

Once you accept the scheduled court date as being acceptable to you it will issue a notice to the accused of the court date that has been allocated. That court date will not be less than two weeks from the date of the Notification of the Court Case in most cases.

In some exceptional cases the MBA-LS may schedule a case on very short notice.

4. The MBA-LS will select 24 jurors from the list of available jurors and email/paper mail these jurors to ask them to volunteer for their duty to perform jury duty.

The invitation will name the Accuser and the Accused and outline the case for the Accuser.

Should the juror selected accidentally have an interest in the case or be associated with one of the parties they are required to declare this fact or they will be struck off the jury role.

5. If there are more than 12 respondents to the Jury Duty the MBA-LS selects 12.

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6. If there are less than 12 respondents to the Jury Service the MBA-LS will invite more jurors to come to perform the Jury Service.

(It is expected that in most cases in the early processing of cases that they will not be plentiful enough to have jury members turn up at 9am and then be allocated to jury cases to be heard. This will cause some scheduling difficulties early on.

As more cases are being processed it is expected that it will be possible to have multiple court rooms and to have many jury members turn up at 9am on the day and for jury members to be allocated to jury trials for the day. In these cases it is likely that jury members will volunteer for jury duty for the entire week and will process cases all week. This will allow for cases to be running over or shorter than might have been expected.)

The accused does not get a pass for appearing at the court meeting. With the exception of illness backed up by some form of evidence the accused party is INVITED to be at the court hearing. If the accused party does NOT show up or has NOT sent along the rebuttal affidavit then they will be presumed to be guilty.

In most cases a person who is NOT guilty will want to come to the court hearing to determine if he (or she) can gather evidence of perjury of the false accuser. This is because evidence of perjury will be very beneficial to the falsely accused person.

It is also expected that a person falsely accused has already completed a rebuttal affidavit and this rebuttal affidavit will be before the jury.

3.3.2. Checklists

- Has the Accuser confirmed in writing that he (or she) is available at the appointed date and time?
- Has the Accused confirmed in writing that he (or she) is available at the appointed date and time?
- Have 12 (or the agreed number) of Jury members confirmed that they can attend on the day?
- Is the court room scheduled and available?
- Are sufficient video recorders and sound recorders available on the day?
- Are there 13 copies of the materials to be presented to the Jury available and bound?
- Has the MBA-LS 'Expert in Common Law' agreed to be available on the day?
- Has the MBA-LS Secretary assigned to the case agreed to be available on the day?

3.3.3. Forms

- FLS 0001 – Notice of Case to Process. MBA-LS Only Form.
- FLS 0002 – Notice of Serving of Case Documents.
This will be a form that will record the service of documents to an Accused person.
- FLS 0003 – Notice of Case to Proceed.
This will be a form sent to the Accused and Accuser telling them the court appointed date and time for the hearing to happen.

3.3.4. Approvals to be Obtained

A MBA-LS Secretary must sign off on the FLS 0003 – Notice of Case to Proceed.

3.3.5. The Procedure for Running The Court Meeting on The Day

We wish to keep this as simple as possible.

Prior to entering the court room.

1. The MBA-LS prepares a court room with three video cameras.

The video cameras will be tested prior to starting the proceeding.

One for the accused. One for the Accuser. One for the Jury.

The video camera will have microphones good enough to pick up the sound from each person in the room.

The accused and the accuser will be wired to microphones for sound recorders as a back up to the video recorders. A sound recorder will also be placed in front of the jury as a back up to the video recorder.

2. The MBA-LS prepares a jury room with one video camera and one sound recorder. This will record deliberations in the jury room.

3. The jury members will arrive at the appointed time.

4. Should a jury member not arrive by the appointed time a stand by jury member may be substituted into the jury. Payment for jury members begins at their appointed time of arrival if present. This will typically be one hour prior to the beginning of the proceedings.

Failure to turn up on time will forfeit this one hours pay for duty.

We wish to incent the jury members to make it on time.

5. The MBA-LS will ask each jury member if there is any reason why they should not sit on the jury one last time. Should the jury member say no then the MBA-LS will ask the jury member to swear their oath of service. (Yet to be defined.)
6. The Jury will determine between themselves who they wish to be the jury foreman. The jury foreman has the task of collating questions and answers and also managing the voting process for the verdict.
7. The MBA-LS provides each juror with a writing pad and a pen so that they can take notes or write down their thoughts as they are deliberating the guilt or innocence of the accused.
8. After swearing in the jury members the MBA-LS will give each jury member a copy of the documents of evidence prior to the start of the jury proceedings. This is not to be opened or read until the court proceeding begins.
9. The accuser will arrive by the appointed time. Failure to arrive means that a new court proceeding date may be scheduled and the accuser will be required to pay for this. Best to be on time.
10. The defendant will be invited to arrive by the appointed time. Failure to arrive means the plea will be guilty unless an innocent plea has been entered by way of a rebuttal affidavit.
11. When all people required are present and the appointed time for beginning the proceeding arrives then all people will be called into the court room and the court proceeding can begin.

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12. The Accused and the Accuser are required to bring with them to the court proceeding any witnesses that they wish to be available for questioning by the jury.

All witness statements will have been presented as part of the evidence.

The MBA-LS Secretary will be the arbiter of whether a witness who has not provided an affidavit can be called. The Accuser/Accused will have to have a very good reason to present such a witness. Witnesses may not enter the courtroom until called.

Witnesses may not sit in the public gallery.

3.3.6. Checklists

- Have the three video cameras been tested before being placed in the court room?
- Have the three audio recorders been tested before being placed in the court room?
- Have the three video cameras been placed into the court room?
- Have the three audio recorders been placed into the court room?

- Have all 12 Jury Members arrived at their appointed time?
- Have you asked all 12 Jury Members if there is any reason why they should not try this case?
- Have you sworn all jury members under oath for the period of the trial and do you have the signed swearing statement from each member?
- Has the MBA-LS Secretary explained the responsibilities to the jury members?
- Has the Jury elected a foreman?
- Has the MBA-LS Secretary advised the foreman of his extra duties?

- Has the Accuser arrived at the appointed time?
- Has the Accused arrived at the appointed time?
- Has the "Expert in Common Law" arrived at the appointed time?
- Have the 12 jurors been issued with writing pads and pens?

3.3.7. Forms

- None

3.3.8. Approvals to be Obtained

None.

3.3.9. On Entering the Court Room

The following activities will take place on entering the court room.

1. The MBA-LS appointed 'Expert in Common Law' is introduced to the jury along with his background for being qualified for this position.

It is essential that the jury members feel comfortable in asking the MBA-LS appointed 'Expert in Common Law' questions even if the person feels like it is a 'dumb question'.

There can be no 'dumb questions' in jury trials.

2. The MBA-LS Secretary introduces the accuser and the accused to the Jury.
3. The MBA-LS Secretary explains the procedures of the court proceeding to all parties.

It will be familiar to most jury members but it will not be familiar to the accuser and the accused in the vast majority of cases.

It is expected that this will be a formal document and be one of the many forms to be used.

4. The MBA-LS then instructs the jury members to retire to read the bundle of documentation that the accuser and accused have provided for them.

The Accuser is expected to have also brought his own copy of the bundle of documentation.

The accuser and accused may retire to a public area awaiting the jury to return.

The MBA-LS appointed 'Expert in Common Law' joins the jury in the jury room to answer any questions the jurors have about the documentation presented.

Advice can only be of the form of how they documents are presented not to their specific content.

Jury members are instructed to review all the documentation and to note any questions they would like to ask either the accused or the accuser. These questions are noted to the foreman who is the person who will ask the question as it has been agreed to be asked in the jury room.

5. The foreman will take a vote at the end of the first reading of all documentation.

There are three possible answers. Innocent, guilty, not decided.

It is NOT very likely that the jury will come to any conclusion on the first reading of the evidence and it is expected that most, if not all, members will be undecided.

6. On the taking of the first vote and the expected undecided nature of the vote the foreman will inform the MBA-LS Secretary (who may be dealing with other courts) of the undecided vote.

The MBA-LS Secretary will then recall the Accuser and the Accused to the court room.

The jury will then be brought back into the court room.

7. The MBA-LS Secretary will then swear in the Accuser and the Accused for making testimony.

All testimony presented will be recorded and is considered under oath.

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8. The foreman will ask the questions that were discussed and agreed of each of the accused and accuser.

Should a new question occur to a juror and he wishes to ask it immediately he may raise his hand to indicate to the foreman that he has another related and unscheduled question. Should he wish to hold the question for discussion between jurors he simply makes note of the question on his writing pad.

The jury members may ask the 'Expert in Common Law' any question they choose at any point in time during the process.

It is in this first period of questioning that it is very likely that the jury will ask both the accused and the accuser to "tell us your story in you own words" to get a feel for the likelihood of who is telling the truth and who has committed perjury to be here.

9. When all questions are asked the MBA-LS Secretary will again dismiss the jury to deliberate their decision. The Accused and the Accuser may retire to a public area.

10. The foreman will start the deliberations with a vote.

There are three options. Innocent, guilty, not decided.

He will count the votes to determine change of position of any jury members after the first round of questioning.

He will invite any jury members who have changed their vote as to their thinking behind their change of vote. There is no obligation to reply but it is expected to be helpful if this is done.

The foreman will then progress with the deliberation process asking the men in the jury if they have more questions. What are their concerns as to their opinion about the guilt or innocence of the accused and so forth.

Should the jury wish to question a witness to establish the veracity of a witnesses affidavit or wish to hear the details of the witnesses statement in more detail than is written on the affidavit they may now call for witnesses to present to them.

The clear procedure is that it is the jury that calls for witnesses so as to question them and hear what their testimony is from their own mouths under oath and NOT the Accused or Accuser who present witnesses to the jury.

The clear procedure is that it is the jury that is at work to determine innocence or guilt and not the Accused or Accuser creating a circus of the entire process.

Assuming the verdict is not unanimous the court will be reconvened by the MBA-LS Secretary.

11. When the court is reconvened the foreman will ask questions from the jury of the Accuser and Accused.

The foreman will call for witnesses and ask questions of witnesses.

The same guidelines apply as before. Should a jury member wish to ask a question then he may raise his hand to indicate to the foreman he has a question to ask.

Should he wish to take note and discuss it with his fellow jury members prior to asking he may do that.

12. When all questions are exhausted and all jury members indicate it is time to retire and consider the verdict again then the foreman indicated to the MBA-LS Secretary that the jury wishes to be dismissed again.

13. In the MBA-LS it is not yet envisaged that a jury will be locked up in a hotel over night for longer running cases. This will be a topic of some discussion for April 15th.

14. This process of questioning, retiring to consider the information, question, retiring to consider the information will continue until one of two conditions occur.

All 12 jury members reach a guilty verdict.

All 12 members reach a verdict and none of them are un-decided.

That is all 12 jury members believe that they have given the matter all due consideration and will not be changing their mind.

Those who are giving the verdict of innocent state under oath that they have reasonable doubt that the accused did NOT commit the crime he (or she) is accused of.

15. Once a verdict has been reached and no member of the jury is any longer un-decided. The foreman will inform the MBA-LS Secretary that a verdict has been reached.

The MBA-LS Secretary will reconvene the court with the Accused and the Accuser in the room if the Accused responded to the invitation.

The verdict will be read out by the Foreman.

16. If the verdict is Innocent then the Jury trial is over.

17. If the verdict is 'Guilty' then the Secretary of the MBA-LS will then ask the Accused in front of the Jury if he (or she) is willing to make the remedy that was the initial Proposed Remedy.

The answer to be given to the Jury.

18. The Secretary of the MBA-LS then instructs the Jury to retire and consider the Remedy Instruction that they consider to be appropriate for the accused.

Again the process is that the Remedy Instruction to be issued must be unanimous.

The jury has to right to make the Remedy Instruction more or less harsh than has been initially requested by the Accuser whether the Accused has now agreed to that Remedy Instruction or not.

The Remedy Instruction must also take into consideration the deterrent factor for OTHER people in the society as to what the typical Remedy Instruction has been for people found guilty of crimes.

The MBA-LS 'Expert in Common Law' will also be in the jury room to be questioned on the decisions of other juries as to the Remedy Instruction for similar crimes and guilty verdicts so that the jury receives guidance as to how serious other juries have taken such cases.

19. The foreman manages the process of deliberation of and the agreement to the Remedy Instruction that is to be issued to the guilty party.

There are only two options when voting. Agree, Not agree.

The jury must deliberate until all 12 members Agreed to the Remedy Instruction.

-
20. Once the Jury has reached its conclusion on the Remedy Instruction this is documented by the Foreman to be read out to the court.

The foreman notifies the MBA-LS Secretary that their deliberations on the Remedy Instruction have been complete.

21. The MBA-LS Secretary reconvenes the court.

22. The MBA-LS Secretary explains to the guilty person that the jury has found him guilty and that the jury has agreed to a Remedy Instruction.

It is explained that the Remedy Instruction is voluntary. That it does not have to be obeyed.

It is explained that the Remedy Instruction is an offer to restore honour and to regain a place in the community.

It is explained that should the guilty party wish to NOT avail of the Remedy Instruction that this is perfectly ok.

The result is that the person will be outlawed. They will have all their property seized by the court, they will not be able to avail of any government services, no services of any company, and no service of any law-abiding person.

It will be explained that the protection of law will also be withdrawn.

This means that anyone who wishes to do the guilty party harm will be free to do so.

All this is made perfectly clear to the guilty party prior to the Remedy Instruction being read by the foreman.

23. The foreman reads out the Remedy Instruction.

24. The MBA-LS asks the guilty party if he (or she) will, still under oath, perform the Remedy Instruction or not.

- a. If the guilty party answers yes then the Remedy Instruction will be documented by the MBA-LS Secretary, signed by the 12 members of the jury, and stored for future reference.

The guilty party is free to leave to go and perform the Remedy Instruction.

- b. If the guilty party says no then the Remedy Instruction will be documented.

A Writ of Execution will be written to seize all the property of the guilty party.

A Writ of Outlawry will be written to outlaw the guilty party.

The jury will sign the Remedy Instruction, the Writ of Execution and the Outlawry Writ.

The Writ of Execution will be taken by the MBA-LS Secretary to the various banks to reclaim all the property of the guilty party who is now an outlaw.

(Note. It is not expected that many people will choose outlaw status. It is very close to a death sentence in the modern day world.)

3.3.10. After the Court Proceeding

There are procedures that will need to be executed after the court Proceedings.

These are as follows.

1. The video from each camera and each sound recording device is retrieved and two copies are made.

One for the accused. One for the accuser.

This is done to guard against false verdicts.

A false guilty should be an exceedingly rare event. Though it must be expected to happen.

A false innocent verdict is expected to be quite common.

The accuser has every right to review all evidence put forward by the accused and the witnesses to find any perjury in the case of a false innocent verdict. The accuser will know if the verdict is false, as will the accused. The accusers must be given every chance to correct a false innocent verdict.

The accuser has the right to another trial for as many times as he (or she) sees fit in order to get a correct guilty verdict in the case of a false innocent verdict.

Similarly. In malicious accusation cases where the accused is truly innocent the accused has every right to go over all testimony of the accuser to find evidence of perjury.

The court will NOT retain copies of the video or sound of the proceedings in the court room. That is NOT the problem of the court.

2. The video and sound recording from the jury room deliberations will be captured and archived to DVD for an (as yet) unspecified period.

This is to guard against efforts at jury tampering which must be expected to happen. If jury members are threatened or one of the members is a subversive attempting to influence the result unduly then his actions will be caught on video and audio so that it may be used in evidence at a later date.

Jury members will be required to report credible threats to them or their families. Such threats must be taken very seriously. Any conviction for jury tampering must be dealt with most harshly.

3. In the case of a guilty verdict and a Remedy Instruction being agreed to the Accuser and then the accuser not living up to the Remedy Instruction the Accuser has the right to reconvene another jury and ask for an Outlawry Writ and a Writ of Execution for property seizure.

4. In the case of an innocent verdict the Accuser is presented the Bill for the trial process.

It is to be decided if they Accuser must pay the cost of the trial up front to minimise malicious accusations.

5. In the case of a guilty verdict the guilty party is presented with a Bill for the cost of the trial process and the time and trouble of the Accuser. (It is an open question as to what to do in cases of failure to be able to pay. Should the guilty party become some form of 'servant' so that they earn money at market rates to repay the debts they created by trying to escape justice? There should NOT be jails where men are forced to work on pain of punishment for 45 cents per hour. That is slavery. This is not allowed.)

6. One copy of documentation and one copy of the jury deliberations on DVD is placed into a sealed box and placed into storage so as to be able to be retrieved by a nominated officer of the MBA-LS.

3.3.11. Checklists

- Has the video from the three video cameras been copied to DVDs?
- Has the audio from the three audio recorders been copied to DVDs?
- Has the video from the jury room video camera been copied to DVDs?
- Has the audio from the jury room audio recorder been copied to DVDs?

- Has the Remedy Instruction been signed by all 12 jury members?
- Has the Writ of Execution been signed by all 12 jury members?
- Has the Writ of Outlawry been signed by all 12 jury members?

- Has a copy of the video and audio from the court room been given to each of the Accused and Accuser?
- Has a copy of the video and audio from the jury room been placed into a secure storage box.
- Has a copy of the documentation presented as evidence been placed into a secure storage box.

- Has the Remedy Instruction been placed into a secure storage box?
- Has the Writ of Execution been placed into a secure storage box?
- Has the Writ of Outlawry been placed into a secure storage box?

3.3.12. Forms

- FLS 0004 – Remedy Instruction
- FLS 0005 – Writ of Execution
- FLS 0006 – Outlawry Writ

3.3.13. Approvals to be Obtained

All Writs to be signed by all 12 jury members.

4. APPENDIX 1 – ESSENTIAL BACKGROUND MATERIALS

“Let he that will be ignorant, be ignorant.”

“Ignorance of the law is no excuse.”

“All men (and women who claim so) are equal before the law”

Gentlemen (and women who claim equality before the law to men).

You have been lied to. Very successfully lied to. Much of what you believe to be true? It is not. There are many books on these subjects. This procedure manual will simply tell you what you need to know. It will not tell you the deep background.

You are well advised to do your own research and reading to come to fully understand the depth and breadth of the lies that have been told to you.

4.1. *The lie of your NAME*

When you were born your parents gave you a 'NAME' and 'registered' your 'berth'. A 'berth' certificate was issued with what you believe is your NAME on it. Your parents told you that your NAME was YOUR NAME. Your teachers told you to answer to you NAME. You were trained from the time you were very small that when an authority figure asks you your NAME that you respond with your NAME.

Only problem is. **IT'S NOT YOUR NAME.**

This is the **BIGGEST LIE** that you have been sold. It is the name of a trademark that was created by your government during **THEIR** process of registering **YOUR** 'berth'. Yes. Your 'berth' as a 'ship'.

They created it using the deception that they could then more effectively interact with you. They then used it for it's real purpose, to enslave you out of your ignorance of what your **NAME** is.

When you answer to an 'authority figure' with what you think is your NAME that 'authority figure' makes the legal presumption that:

- you are mentally incompetent
- that you can not take care of yourself
- that you need to be told what to do
- that you need to follow the 'rules'
- that you have waived all your rights
- and that they can do with you whatever they like including locking you up for no reason at all.

THAT is what answering to your name means.

They make this presumption because if you WERE mentally competent and well informed you would DENY that it was YOUR NAME. Because it is NOT your name. Ignorance is NOT bliss in this case.

The NAME is also called your 'strawman'. There are MANY books and papers and videos about the strawman so we will not go into it in more detail here. Here it is enough to say:

YOU ARE NOT YOUR NAME ANY MORE THAN YOU ARE YOUR RAINCOAT.

Hhhmmmm. You might want to stop answering to **THEIR NAME.**

"Um. If I am not my NAME. Who am I?"

Good question. You have been told you are your name all your life. But when was this name given? It was when you were a baby. Right?

So. Did you agree to it? No. You couldn't. You were a baby. You could not agree to anything. Right?

You have a right to call yourself whatever you want to call yourself. You may do this on coming of age. This is considered 18 in Australia today. So. When you are 18, or older, you decide what you want to be called.

You normally write your name like this first-second: Last©. This author writes his calling as Peter-Andrew: Nolan©. The © indicates that this author has also copyrighted my calling.

It is recommended that you call yourself something **DIFFERENT** to **THEIR NAME.** by doing this it becomes very clear when something is addressed to YOU and when something is addressed to **THEIR NAME** that you might choose to be the Primary Creditor and Secured Party for.

4.2. The Lie of Person

When you look up a dictionary you will find the definition of "Person" similar to what follows:

<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/person>

per-son n.

1. A living human. Often used in combination: chairperson; spokesperson; salesperson.
2. An individual of specified character: a person of importance.
3. The composite of characteristics that make up an individual personality; the self.
4. The living body of a human: searched the prisoner's person.
5. Physique and general appearance.
6. Law A human or organization with legal rights and duties.
7. Christianity Any of the three separate individualities of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, as distinguished from the essence of the Godhead that unites them.
8. Grammar
 - a. Any of three groups of pronoun forms with corresponding verb inflections that distinguish the speaker (first person), the individual addressed (second person), and the individual or thing spoken of (third person).
 - b. Any of the different forms or inflections expressing these distinctions.
9. A character or role, as in a play; a guise: "Well, in her person, I say I will not have you" (Shakespeare).

This looks pretty harmless, right? Wrong. Re-read number 6.

"6. Law A human or organization with legal rights and duties."

When you read 'legislation' (the stuff the government makes up that you are told you MUST obey) you will see the word 'person' or 'persons' used very, very often. You are told to believe that it means **YOU**. You are told that YOU have to obey this legislation. You are told YOU are a person and that when the legislation says something like "All persons must pay taxes" you are told **THAT MEANS YOU BOY-OH.**

Well? Does it? **NO.**

They mean **THEIR** 'organisation with legal rights and duties'. They mean **THEIR** strawman must pay taxes.

Well? If **YOU ARE NOT YOUR NAME/PERSON ANY MORE THAN YOU ARE YOUR RAINCOAT** why would you be 'paying taxes'?

You can tell the government to collect **THEIR** money from **THEIR PERSON. NOT YOU.**

"But on my bank account is THEIR NAME. Who's money is in the bank?"

Well? Think about it.

When you put what you think is **YOUR MONEY** into **THEIR PERSONS BANK ACCOUNT? GUESS WHO NOW OWNS THAT MONEY? THAT'S RIGHT. THEY DO!!**

Hhhmmmm. Is being ignorant of NAME, PERSON and STRAWMAN starting to sound bad? It should.

When you buy a car? You register it in **THEIR NAME?** You no longer 'own' the car.

When you buy a house? You sign the mortgage in **THEIR NAME! YOU NEVER OWNED THAT HOUSE!**

When you register your child in **THEIR NAME? THEY CLAIM THEY OWN YOUR CHILD!**

This is why, in the family courts. **THEY** say **THEY** can decide who gets the cars, the house, the money and the children.

Get it? They claim they **OWN** these things and you do not rebut their claim so **THEY DO OWN THEM!** Gee. That SUCKS, eh?

4.3. *The Lie of You Have to be Governed*

When you were little you were very, very likely told things like this:

- “The government represents the people and the government makes laws for the benefit of the people.”
- “You must obey the laws the government makes.”
- “If you don’t obey the laws the government makes you will be punished by the police (ie. govment).”
- “When you don’t like the laws that the government makes you have to obey them anyway because they represent the will of the majority of people. The majority rules.”
- “Because you want to live here in this country and be protected by the government you have to do what the government tells you to do whether you like it or not.” (In some places like the UK this included forced conscription to go off and be slaughtered in wars. A truly male ‘privilege’.)
- “If you don’t like the laws then you need to influence the popular vote or influence the politicians to get the laws changed.”

On the face of it these things seem to be true. This author certainly believed these things. And a lot of ‘laws’ are ‘good laws’. Things like don’t steal peoples property, don’t assault or hit people, don’t murder people, don’t drive too fast, don’t drink and drive, don’t let young people buy cigarettes and alcohol.

But are these “LAWS”? **NO**. They are not! They are **LEGISLATION**.

They are fraudulently called **LAWS** to fool you into thinking you must obey them.

You can withdraw (also called rescind) your agreement (also called consent) to obey this **LEGISLATION**.

You can withdraw (also called rescind) your agreement (also called consent) to be governed.

“But that’s bad, isn’t it? Won’t the bad people just commit crimes if we don’t have these laws?”

No. Because the **LAW OF THE LAND** is something completely separate to the **LEGISLATION of THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA or ANY GUVMENT**.

“What? What do you mean?”

I mean the law of the land is what the people in your community SAY it is. And the way they say it is in a jury. NOT in legislation. You have been lied to that the government makes laws and that you must obey them.

The TRUTH is that your community makes laws and that if you break these ‘laws’ then your community might as you to make up for that crime. This is also called ‘make remedy’ because you need to ‘fix up’ (remedy) the damage you did when you committed the crime.

The people in government used this notion of laws that you HAVE to obey to create a really great way to make a slave of you!

Stop and think about this for a minute. Look into your heart and think for a minute. Do you truly, in your heart, want to be told what to do? Or do you truly, in your heart, wish to be free to do as you choose?

If you wish to be told what to do? Then by all means agree to be governed by your government. Agree to be told what to do if you can not trust yourself to “do the right thing”.

If you wish to be free? If you trust yourself to “do the right thing”? Then by all means withdraw your agreement to be governed. Just don’t commit any crimes that your community might want you to make remedy for!

And if you do commit a crime? Expect your community to insist that you make remedy.

“Expect them to make you **DO THE RIGHT THING!**”

4.4. The Lie of “Legal” is the same as “Lawful”

In your life you have often heard the word “legal” and you have sometimes heard the word “lawful”.

The word “lawful” has fallen into disuse in the English Speaking world. This is quite deliberate.

You have been told over and over again that it is a crime to do something that is “illegal”. You have been told things like:

- “It is illegal to break the law”
- “When you break the law you are committing a crime”
- “The rules the government makes are the law and you commit a crime when you break the law”

These things are all meant to confuse you.

Here is the truth.

“Illegal” applies to the “legal system”. This is the legislation that **ONLY APPLIES** to people who **AGREE** that it applies to them.

The “legislation” and “legal system” only applies to the **NAME**. The Strawman.

IT DOES NOT APPLY TO YOU ANY MORE THAN YOU ARE YOUR RAINCOAT.

You may have heard the term “Legal Tender”. It used to be on what you are told is ‘money’ in Australia. They took it off. Most people under 25 in Australia have never heard the term ‘legal tender’. But most people over 40 have. Hhhmmmm. Why would THAT be?

Well? What is ‘legal tender’? Is it money? No. It is ‘legal’ so it **BELONGS TO THE GUVMENT. NOT YOU.**

*“Hhhmmmm. This ignorance thing really sucks. I don’t own my car, my house, my bank accounts, my kids? I don’t even own my money? **WHAT DO I OWN?**”*

The answer would be **NOTHING UNTIL YOU CLAIM IT BACK.**

You want to **OWN** something? You want to be rewarded for your work? You are going to have to learn common law and learn how to claim your property and then learn how to protect it via courts.

Because right now? You are living in a **LEGAL SYSTEM WHERE YOU HAVE NO RIGHTS ONLY PRIVILEGES THAT CAN BE TAKEN FROM YOU BY YOUR GUVMENT.**

You most likely want to live in a **LAWFUL SYSTEM WHERE YOU HAVE RIGHTS THAT CAN NOT BE TAKEN FROM YOU BY YOUR GUVMENT.**

Guess what? They even TELL YOU. You have heard the term “practicing law” applied to LAWyers.

Well? If you and your mates were down at the football field **PRACTICING** football?

ARE YOU ACTUALLY PLAYING A REAL GAME OF FOOTBALL?

NO! You are **PRACTICING**. You are **NOT DOING IT FOR REAL!**

Lawyers can **NOT** be doing law for real when they are ‘practicing’. They are **DOING LEGAL** and calling it **PRACTICING LAW**. Lawyers operate in the **LEGAL SYSTEM** (also known as Uniform Commercial Code) and they speak a language called **LEGALESE** which sounds suspiciously like English **BUT IT IS NOT ENGLISH.**

When you are talking to a lawyer and you think you understand the words he/she is saying because they sound like English to you? No. It’s NOT English. It’s legalese. And they have defined the words to mean something different to what you think it means.

Like the word **PERSON**. Like the words **‘FAMILY LAW’** actually mean **FAMILY LEGISLATION!**

This is really important so it gets two pages.

Think about it this way. If the lawyers told you that the word **PERSON** referred to **THEIR TRADEMARK** and that **FAMILY LAW** actually meant **FAMILY LEGISLATION** that only referred to **THEIR TRADEMARK** and **NOT TO YOU?**

WOULD YOU GIVE UP YOUR KIDS WITHOUT A FIGHT WHEN THE COPS CAME?

NO! You would fight to the death against the cops if you **KNEW** that what they were doing was unlawful and that they were kidnapping your children and stealing them from you.

The theft of children from fathers over the last 30 years has been the **BIGGEST CRIMINAL ACT IN AUSTRALIAN HISTORY SINCE THE BRITISH SLAUGHTERED THE ORIGINIES.**

It has been accomplished by lying to men that they **ARE** the person, that 'Family Law' applies to them, and it has been backed up by traitorous and treacherous men call 'cops' and 'lawyers' and 'magistrates' and 'judges' and **THEY NEARLY ALL KNOW IT WAS A LIE.**

You men want to think about that. You want to think about how many men **KNEW THEY WERE LYING TO YOU AS THEY ARRANGED THE THEFT OF YOUR CHILDREN.**

If you men want a reason to learn about common law and jury trials?

If you need more reason than the fact that until you do you don't own your car, your house, your kids, your money, your future income?

Here is the better reason. Your guvment is stealing children away from fathers in **MASSIVE NUMBERS** and they are doing so based on **YOUR IGNORANCE.**

You want to protect your kids from your guvment and your wife or ex-wife? **READ THIS MANUAL.**

Again. To make the lie clear.

LEGAL refers to the **LEGISLATION** of the legal entity called **THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

You can withdraw your consent to be subject to that legislation **ANY TIME YOU WANT.**

LAWFUL refers to the decisions of 12 honest men of honour and integrity sitting on a jury sworn to judge an accused person fairly and justly.

Now. You can see there is a **WORLD OF DIFFERENCE** between these two things.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA is pretty much the same thing as McDonalds.

McDonalds can't make you eat their hamburgers.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA can't make you obey it's legislation.

By the way? The cops **KNOW** this.

If you want to direct your anger at someone for lying to you?

Start with the cops, lawyers, judges and magistrates.

They are as guilty as sin.

4.5. More Essential Things You Must Know

“Wow. That stuff really blew my mind. I can’t believe it. I’m going to check it out.

What else do I REALLY need to know before I learn this law stuff and learn about how to do law for myself?”

You need to know the answer to the following questions.

1. What is a Sovereign (also called Freeman but they are different)?
2. How do I become a Sovereign or Free Man if I want to be?
3. Where do my rights come from?
4. How do I claim them?
5. How do I exercise them?
6. How to I defend them?

Let’s take these one at a time.

4.5.1. What is a Sovereign (also called Freeman by many)?

You will hear the words “Sovereign” and you will hear the words “Freeman”.

There are BIG differences between these two concepts as far as this author is concerned.

A Sovereign is someone who is their own ultimate authority. Sovereigns are honest. They have honour. They have integrity. They don't lie. They don't commit crimes. They don't take advantage of other people even when the opportunity arises. Sovereigns defend those less able to defend themselves because they know it is right.

Sovereigns do not look to anyone else to tell them what to do. They are self determinant, self reliant, self disciplined, self responsible. They are no mans slave. They know they are above the authority of guvments and they treat guvment workers as their servants.

Being Sovereign is a state of being, a state of mind. It does not happen overnight. It's not a piece of paper. It's not a simple declaration. You can tell other people you are a Sovereign by producing a piece of paper. But just creating the piece of paper does not make you a Sovereign. You LIVE being a Sovereign. It shows.

Being a Sovereign is to be your own master who is totally responsible for his (her) own actions and who has sworn by affidavit to live lawfully to his (her) community standards. Sovereigns are the men (and they are mostly men) who are the 'pillars of society' that you see around you. Men who are their word. Men who would hand in a bag of money if they found it. Many people would not. You know that.

A Freeman, in this authors opinion, is a BIG step down from being Sovereign. A man (or woman) can be a Freeman by not being bound to any master or anyone elses legislation. That does NOT directly translate into such a man (or woman) being self determinant, self reliant, self disciplined, self responsible. Being all the things I just described as being Sovereign.

For example. A woman who is taking alimony or child support can be a Freeman but she can not be a Sovereign. She is taking 'money', the proceeds of another persons labour, from that other person legally but unlawfully. She has no lawful claim to that money but she takes it anyway.

This is called stealing. If she were a Sovereign she would **NOT** take that 'money'. This is because a Sovereign **ALWAYS DOES THE RIGHT THING**. And when they accidentally do the **WRONG** thing a Sovereign always confesses his (or her) crime or wrong and makes amends without the need to be asked to do so. All men (and women) know perfectly well that the vast majority of western women support the crimes of alimony and child support.

No woman who supports the notion of alimony or child support payments can be a Sovereign, in this authors opinion. If she was Sovereign? She would not take that money, nor would she support other women taking that money. A Sovereign wife with a Sovereign husband would sort out their own lives. They wouldn't need to beg the Family Court to intervене and tell them how to live their lives.

Freemen might lie.
Sovereigns never lie.

Freemen might commit a crime intentionally.
Sovereigns never commit a crime intentionally.

Freemen might take money ordered by a court that is not lawfully his (or her) money.
Sovereigns never take money ordered by a court unless that is a lawful court and the money is in remedy for a crime committed and the decision has been made by a jury. (Not a star chamber judge/magistrate.)

Freemen might abuse children, such as by removing their father.
Sovereigns NEVER abuse children in any way. They know that children are the future and they nurture them.

Being a Sovereign is being your own king (or queen) which includes the heavy responsibilities and obligations of exercising your Sovereignty with due consideration to your fellow Sovereigns and other people.
Everyone can be a Freeman. Not everyone can be a sovereign.

4.5.2. How do I become a sovereign if I want to be?

Becoming Sovereign is a journey that starts with a declaration of Sovereignty.

This Authors Declaration of Sovereignty is as follows:

Declaration of Sovereignty

To all to whom these presents shall come, greetings.

Know ye, that I, Peter-Andrew: Nolan©, of the continent known as Australia, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of The People of Australia, to discharge truly and faithfully their Common Law duties to each other jointly and severally, do hereby solemnly declare that I have reclaimed my Sovereignty henceforth.

Dated this Nineteenth Day of the Tenth Month in the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand and Nine.

Signed _____

Peter-Andrew: Nolan©

Authorised Representative

Does this make me honest? Does this give me honour? Does this give me integrity? Does this have me defend those less able to defend themselves? Does this have me work for the freedom and welfare of my loved ones?

Of course not!! It's just a bit of paper for goodness sakes!

You become a Sovereign when you choose that you will no longer accept:

- "no one is perfect"
- "We all make mistakes"
- "You can't expect me to always be right"

You become Sovereign when you choose for yourself:

"I am perfect, whole and complete just the way I am, there is nothing to fix, there is nothing to change. God creates perfection."

Once you have accepted that you are "perfect whole and complete" then you can raise your standards to refuse to accept mistakes or being wrong as "normal".

You demand from yourself far superior performance than you have previously accepted.

When someone points out a mistake, or that you were wrong? You don't attack them. You **THANK THEM!**

How many people do you know will enthusiastically thank someone who points out a mistake or where they went wrong? You and I both know that most people HATE being corrected!

When you are a Sovereign and someone points out a mistake or something you did wrong you enthusiastically thank them and you ask them to "please point out any other mistakes you see me making, I really want that!"

We both know that we don't know many people like that! That's because there are not many Sovereigns around right now. Men and women are mostly slaves right now.

4.5.3. How do I become a Freeman if I want to be?

Becoming a Freeman is much easier than becoming a Sovereign. Basically you just inform those who claim you as your slave that you don't want to be their slave any more.

Example. Say you lived in Rome about 2,000 years ago. Say you were a captured man from some war and you were a slave. How would you know you were a slave?

Well? They probably branded you for a start so all the Romans can tell you are a slave. You would not be allowed to own anything. You would have to work hard all the time. If you didn't do as your master told you then you would be punished badly. Maybe even sent off to gladiator school, eh?

Um...what is different about your position right now?

If you no longer wanted to be a slave? You might do an "I am Sparticus" and tell your Roman master you are fed up with being a slave.

Now. Your master is not going to like that. He probably paid someone money for you. He'd going to try and keep you being a slave. So he might threaten to call the centurions on you.

Well? You will stand up to you master. But will you stand up to the centurions?

Um....what is different about your position right now?

If you tell your slave masters you don't want to be a slave any more. Don't you think they might 'call the centurions' meaning the cops? Don't you think they might try to make an example of you for the other slaves?

Of course they are going to try this. So don't be declaring you want to be a Freeman unless you are willing to face down the cops as well. And yes. They might kidnap you and steal from you. Criminals are like that. And Cops in Australia (and all the western world) today **KNOW** they are criminals.

So. If you still want to be a Freeman?

- You complete a Notice of Understanding and Intent and Claim of Right and send copies to the appropriate people. If you live in Australia these people are:
 - The Queen (Chief Slave Mistress)
 - The Prime Minister (Julia Gillard)
 - The Governor General (Quentine Bryce)
 - The Attorney General (Robert McClelland)
- You wait to see if they tell you that they are not happy you no longer want to be a slave and send the centurions/cops to beat you up a bit. Maybe wait 20 days.
- If they do not send the centurions/cops to beat you up a bit you send them what is called a 'Default Judgement' (you will learn about this later) to say that since they did not object to you no longer being a slave you are now a Freeman. Simple as.

The Notice of Understanding and Intent and Claim of Right is a pretty long and complex document for people of little schooling. So depending on your schooling you might need some help.

Make sure it's someone you trust and who has done this process before.

And Ladies? Just because this author has had to listen to how "Men are the cause of all problems" for the last 30 years. Please note that the slave mistresses comprise 75% of the people on this list. Well done. You gender is over re-presented as slave mistresses.

4.5.4. Where Do My Rights Come From?

They come from **YOU**. **YOU** define what **YOUR** rights are going to be.

Now. You may believe in 'God' or some form of 'Creator'. You can declare your rights according to your beliefs from your creator. The only thing you need to keep in mind is that your rights end where another mans (or woman's) rights start. You don't get to declare that you can violate someone else's rights.

Most men (or women) think their rights come from 'the state'. They think their rights come from things like the Manga Carta, the Bill of Rights, the Australian Constitution. These kinds of things.

This is a big mistake.

If you think your rights come from the state then you are a slave. The state is nothing but a bunch of **MEN AND WOMEN** who are trying to enslave you and rob you and live off you as parasites. They are NOT your friends. Far from it. Don't let those crocodile smiles fool you. No less than Ronald Reagan said:

"The eleven most terrifying words in the English Language are "I am from the government and I am here to help"."

Don't look to your government to 'help' you. Because when they do they start out offering you 'help' or 'protection' and then end by sucking you dry to give you this 'help' once the 'help' has become 'obligatory'.

In case you haven't noticed? You have very high taxes in Australia and the western world.

Those taxes are for all the 'help' you are getting from your guvment.

Virtually every piece of the control grid that enslaves you was initially sold as 'helpful' or 'beneficial' in the first place. Fiat Money? Government? Religion? Medicine? Law? Police? Newspapers? TV?

They were all sold as 'helpful' or 'beneficial' by your slave masters.

Want 'eternal life'? Just sign up to our religion!

If you won't sign up you will burn in hell for all eternity. We will send you there right now!

How many people were killed by Christians in the last 2,000 years? Lots.

This despite the commandment 'thou shalt not kill'.

Oh? We only meant not kill other Christians. Yes. This Author was Christian from 16 to 45.

Plato was a guy who lived about 2,500 years ago. You know what he said? He said:

"This and no other is the root from which a tyrant springs; when he first appears he is a protector."

Smart guy. Governments were sold to us as 'protection'. Well? From who? Other governments!

It's a GREAT scam. It keeps everyone afraid. And when people are afraid they are compliant.

Just in case you haven't understood yet just how tyrannical guvments can be and how much some real smart men thought about making sure that guvments were kept small and powerless so they could not become tyrannical like the Australian Guvment is today?

Here are some wise words from Thomas Jefferson. He's one of the early Presidents of the USA.

When we get piled upon one another in large cities, as in Europe, we shall become as corrupt as Europe.

The democracy will cease to exist when you take away from those who are willing to work and give to those who would not.

It is incumbent on every generation to pay its own debts as it goes. A principle which if acted on would save one-half the wars of the world.

I predict future happiness for Americans if they can prevent the government from wasting the labours of the people under the pretence of taking care of them.

My reading of history convinces me that most bad government results from too much government.

No free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms.

The strongest reason for the people to retain the right to keep and bear arms is, as a last resort, to protect themselves against tyranny in government.

To compel a man to subsidize with his taxes the propagation of ideas which he disbelieves and abhors is sinful and tyrannical.

I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around the banks will deprive the people of all property - until their children wake-up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered.

Yes.

You should recognise Australia and most of the western world as suffering from all the things he is talking about.

Things we should NOT have.

Australia, and most English speaking lands, are in tyranny today. Whether you know it or not.

It is time to tell you slave masters you no longer want to be a slave.

4.5.5. How Do I Claim My Rights?

You just state them. That's it. You **SAY** what your rights are and **BINGO** they are your rights.

All you need to do is to communicate your claimed rights and to make sure that no-one else who presumes jurisdiction over you have a problem with your claimed rights.

The only thing you need to remember is that if you claim to be able to do something that involves someone else you are required to have their agreement. So **YOUR** 'rights' can only apply to **YOU**.

You could say "I have the right to kill" but you might find that those you wish to kill might have something to say about that.

4.5.6. How Do I Exercise My Rights?

You just use them. When you have claimed a right then you exercise it by using it.

If you claim the freedom of speech you go out and you speak freely.

If you claim right of travel then you go out and travel freely.

When you are impeded you explain your rights and your claim and you ask the other person for a signed affidavit under penalty of perjury and full commercial liability for the law that they say gives them any right to infringe your rights. Without said affidavit? They have no right to interfere with you.

If they do then it is time to:

4.5.7. Learn How to Defend Your Rights

This is what the remainder of this Manual is all about. If someone violates your rights they have committed a crime. You are responsible for defending your own rights. If you are a Sovereign you are expected to perform the processes of law yourself.

If you are a Freeman, you might perform the processes of law yourself or you might ask a Sovereign to help you out. You should pay the Sovereign for his (or her) time and trouble.

Sovereigns have a **LAWFUL OBLIGATION** to assist you defend your rights.

Remember this authors Declaration of Sovereignty said:

"reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of The People of Australia, to discharge truly and faithfully their Common Law duties to each other jointly and severally,"

This means that if you sign this declaration of Sovereignty you are trusting on others to discharge their common law duties because **YOU** are making oath to discharge **YOUR** common law duties to **THEM**.

Freemen have no such lawful obligation. As far as this author can tell Freemen make no oath and no declaration that they will discharge their common law duties to each other.

4.6. Who can Perform Law and How?

You don't have to be a Sovereign to be protected by the rule of law. We protect children by the rule of law and they are not mentally capable of being Sovereigns. Sovereigns are people who will "defend those less able to defend themselves".

Sovereigns are those who will never take advantage of the weaker just because they can.

But to have ACCESS to the law and to be able to PERFORM LAW then you really need to be a Sovereign. Freemen can access the law and perform law. But remember the comparison drawn earlier. Sovereigns never lie. Freemen sometimes do. Not all. Just some. Just sometimes.

To be on a jury you really need to be a Sovereign.

Think of it this way. If you need to be told what to do by someone else? Why should you be able to perform law? Why should you be able to sit on a jury?

You will be influenced by the person whom you need to tell you what to do. Right?

So you should avail of his (or her) protection and get HIM (or HER) to perform law and sit on a jury.

Being a Sovereign is a very responsible and demanding thing to be. People may not wish to be this way. That's up to them.

But we should not pretend that someone who thinks its ok to lie sometimes, and it's ok to steal sometimes, and it's ok to take advantage if no-one is looking sometimes are the kind of people who should sit on juries or have the right to perform important processes of law.

What if they decide their affidavit is something that they can lie on? What if they decide that they will be a dissenting vote on a jury just for the hell of it? Or because they have not been paying enough attention?

Nope. People who have proven themselves as Sovereigns are the sort of people who should sit on juries. And people who are prone to lying completing affidavits is like children playing with guns. The guns are not inherently dangerous. But they sure are dangerous in the hands of children.

Sovereigns are the kind of people who will complete affidavits and know what 'under penalty of perjury and full commercial liability' really means. It means if you lie ALL your possessions might be taken from you.

Sovereigns are the kind of people you want on a jury. Men who will not be swayed by the opinion of any other man, men who can not be threatened or cowed by intimidation, men who will do what is right no matter the consequences.

There is a separate paper on the case for various demographic groups on Juries.

6. APPENDIX 3 – THE MAGNA CARTA

The Magna Carta is claimed to be many things. One thing it is claimed to be is the foundation of the British form of Government and it is claimed to limit the powers of the King and the Government. In this authors opinion this is not even close to the truth. In this Authors opinion it was a tool to begin the process of moving the absolute rule of the people from the church to the state. Notice that in the Magna Carta the church is the primary power.

Even so. The Magna Carta is the foundation for all former British Empire lands and ALL governments in the former British Empire Lands are required to observe the Magna Carta. Any failure to do so is a crime by the public officer who commits it. The politicians, lawyers, judges, magistrates and police are VERY fond of telling us “Ignorance of the law is no excuse.” Well? THIS is the law they are referring to. NOT the ‘fake law’ that is really statutes.

You would do well to read this and remember what it is it really means. You can also get a detailed commentary about the Magna Carta over here.

http://www.tpuc.org/Acts_and_Charters

6.1. The Text of Magna Carta

This text is taken directly from this link and this author acknowledges that this is the source of this text.

<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/magnacarta.html>

6.1.1. Introductory Note

As might be expected, the text of the Magna Carta of 1215 bears many traces of haste, and is clearly the product of much bargaining and many hands. Most of its clauses deal with specific, and often long-standing, grievances rather than with general principles of law. Some of the grievances are self-explanatory: others can be understood only in the context of the feudal society in which they arose. Of a few clauses, the precise meaning is still a matter of argument.

In feudal society, the king's barons held their lands 'in fee' (*feudum*) from the king, for an oath to him of loyalty and obedience, and with the obligation to provide him with a fixed number of knights whenever these were required for military service. At first the barons provided the knights by dividing their estates (of which the largest and most important were known as 'honours') into smaller parcels described as 'knights' fees', which they distributed to tenants able to serve as knights. But by the time of King John it had become more convenient and usual for the obligation for service to be commuted for a cash payment known as 'scutage', and for the revenue so obtained to be used to maintain paid armies.

Besides military service, feudal custom allowed the king to make certain other exactions from his barons. In times of emergency, and on such special occasions as the marriage of his eldest daughter, he could demand from them a financial levy known as an 'aid' (*auxilium*). When a baron died, he could demand a succession duty or 'relief' (*relevium*) from the baron's heir. If there was no heir, or if the succession was disputed, the baron's lands could be forfeited or 'escheated' to the Crown. If the heir was under age, the king could assume the guardianship of his estates, and enjoy all the profits from them-ven to the extent of despoliation-until the heir came of age. The king had the right, if he chose, to sell such a guardianship to the highest bidder, and to sell the heir himself in marriage for such price as the value of his estates would command. The widows and daughters of barons might also be sold in marriage. With their own tenants, the barons could deal similarly.

The scope for extortion and abuse in this system, if it were not benevolently applied, was obviously great and had been the subject of complaint long before King John came to the throne. Abuses were, moreover, aggravated by the difficulty of obtaining redress for them, and in Magna Carta the provision of the means for obtaining a fair hearing of complaints, not only against the king and his agents but against lesser feudal lords, achieves corresponding importance.

About two-thirds of the clauses of the Magna Carta of 1215 are concerned with matters such as these, and with the misuse of their powers by royal officials. As regards other topics, the first clause, conceding the freedom of the Church, and in particular confirming its right to elect its own dignitaries without royal interference, reflects John's dispute with the Pope over Stephen Langton's election as archbishop of Canterbury: it does not appear in the Articles of the Barons, and its somewhat stilted phrasing seems in part to be attempting to justify its inclusion, none the less, in the charter itself.

The clauses that deal with the royal forests (§§ 44, 47, 48), over which the king had special powers and jurisdiction, reflect the disquiet and anxieties that had arisen on account of a longstanding royal tendency to extend the forest boundaries, to the detriment of the holders of the lands affected.

Those that deal with debts (§§ 9-11) reflect administrative problems created by the chronic scarcity of ready cash among the upper and middle classes, and their need to resort to money-lenders when this was required. The clause promising the removal of fish-weirs (§ 33) was intended to facilitate the navigation of rivers. A number of clauses deal with the special circumstances that surrounded the making of the charter, and are such as might be found in any treaty of peace. Others, such as those relating to the city of London (§ 13) and to merchants (§ 41), clearly represent concessions to special interests.

Translation

(Clauses marked (+) are still valid under the charter of 1225, but with a few minor amendments.

Clauses marked (*) were omitted in all later reissues of the charter. In the charter itself the clauses are not numbered, and the text reads continuously. The translation sets out to convey the sense rather than the precise wording of the original Latin.)

6.1.2. The Magna Carta 1215

JOHN, by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, foresters, sheriffs, stewards, servants, and to all his officials and loyal subjects, Greeting.

KNOW THAT BEFORE GOD, for the health of our soul and those of our ancestors and heirs, to the honour of God, the exaltation of the holy Church, and the better ordering of our kingdom, at the advice of our reverend fathers Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, and cardinal of the holy Roman Church, Henry archbishop of Dublin, William bishop of London, Peter bishop of Winchester, Jocelin bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, Hugh bishop of Lincoln, Walter Bishop of Worcester, William bishop of Coventry, Benedict bishop of Rochester, Master Pandulf subdeacon and member of the papal household, Brother Aymeric master of the knighthood of the Temple in England, William Marshal earl of Pembroke, William earl of Salisbury, William earl of Warren, William earl of Arundel, Alan de Galloway constable of Scotland, Warin Fitz Gerald, Peter Fitz Herbert, Hubert de Burgh seneschal of Poitou, Hugh de Neville, Matthew Fitz Herbert, Thomas Basset, Alan Basset, Philip Daubeny, Robert de Roppeley, John Marshal, John Fitz Hugh, and other loyal subjects:

+ (1) FIRST, THAT WE HAVE GRANTED TO GOD, and by this present charter have confirmed for us and our heirs in perpetuity, that the English Church shall be free, and shall have its rights undiminished, and its liberties unimpaired. That we wish this so to be observed, appears from the fact that of our own free will, before the outbreak of the present dispute between us and our barons, we granted and confirmed by charter the freedom of the Church's elections - a right reckoned to be of the greatest necessity and importance to it - and caused this to be confirmed by Pope Innocent III. This freedom we shall observe ourselves, and desire to be observed in good faith by our heirs in perpetuity.

TO ALL FREE MEN OF OUR KINGDOM we have also granted, for us and our heirs for ever, all the liberties written out below, to have and to keep for them and their heirs, of us and our heirs:

(2) If any earl, baron, or other person that holds lands directly of the Crown, for military service, shall die, and at his death his heir shall be of full age and owe a `relief', the heir shall have his inheritance on payment of the ancient scale of `relief'. That is to say, the heir or heirs of an earl shall pay £100 for the entire earl's barony, the heir or heirs of a knight 100s. at most for the entire knight's `fee', and any man that owes less shall pay less, in accordance with the ancient usage of `fees'

(3) But if the heir of such a person is under age and a ward, when he comes of age he shall have his inheritance without `relief' or fine.

(4) The guardian of the land of an heir who is under age shall take from it only reasonable revenues, customary dues, and feudal services. He shall do this without destruction or damage to men or property. If we have given the guardianship of the land to a sheriff, or to any person answerable to us for the revenues, and he commits destruction or damage, we will exact compensation from him, and the land shall be entrusted to two worthy and prudent men of the same `fee', who shall be answerable to us for the revenues, or to the person to whom we have assigned them. If we have given or sold to anyone the guardianship of such land, and he causes destruction or damage, he shall lose the guardianship of it, and it shall be handed over to two worthy and prudent men of the same `fee', who shall be similarly answerable to us.

(5) For so long as a guardian has guardianship of such land, he shall maintain the houses, parks, fish preserves, ponds, mills, and everything else pertaining to it, from the revenues of the land itself. When the heir comes of age, he shall restore the whole land to him, stocked with plough teams and such implements of husbandry as the season demands and the revenues from the land can reasonably bear.

(6) Heirs may be given in marriage, but not to someone of lower social standing. Before a marriage takes place, it shall be made known to the heir's next-of-kin.

(7) At her husband's death, a widow may have her marriage portion and inheritance at once and without trouble. She shall pay nothing for her dower, marriage portion, or any inheritance that she and her husband held jointly on the day of his death. She may remain in her husband's house for forty days after his death, and within this period her dower shall be assigned to her.

(8) No widow shall be compelled to marry, so long as she wishes to remain without a husband. But she must give security that she will not marry without royal consent, if she holds her lands of the Crown, or without the consent of whatever other lord she may hold them of.

(9) Neither we nor our officials will seize any land or rent in payment of a debt, so long as the debtor has movable goods sufficient to discharge the debt. A debtor's sureties shall not be distrained upon so long as the debtor himself can discharge his debt. If, for lack of means, the debtor is unable to discharge his debt, his sureties shall be answerable for it. If they so desire, they may have the debtor's lands and rents until they have received satisfaction for the debt that they paid for him, unless the debtor can show that he has settled his obligations to them.

* (10) If anyone who has borrowed a sum of money from Jews dies before the debt has been repaid, his heir shall pay no interest on the debt for so long as he remains under age, irrespective of whom he holds his lands. If such a debt falls into the hands of the Crown, it will take nothing except the principal sum specified in the bond.

* (11) If a man dies owing money to Jews, his wife may have her dower and pay nothing towards the debt from it. If he leaves children that are under age, their needs may also be provided for on a scale appropriate to the size of his holding of lands. The debt is to be paid out of the residue, reserving the service due to his feudal lords. Debts owed to persons other than Jews are to be dealt with similarly.

* (12) No 'scutage' or 'aid' may be levied in our kingdom without its general consent, unless it is for the ransom of our person, to make our eldest son a knight, and (once) to marry our eldest daughter. For these purposes only a reasonable 'aid' may be levied. 'Aids' from the city of London are to be treated similarly.

+ (13) The city of London shall enjoy all its ancient liberties and free customs, both by land and by water. We also will and grant that all other cities, boroughs, towns, and ports shall enjoy all their liberties and free customs.

* (14) To obtain the general consent of the realm for the assessment of an 'aid' - except in the three cases specified above - or a 'scutage', we will cause the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, and greater barons to be summoned individually by letter. To those who hold lands directly of us we will cause a general summons to be issued, through the sheriffs and other officials, to come together on a fixed day (of which at least forty days notice shall be given) and at a fixed place. In all letters of summons, the cause of the summons will be stated. When a summons has been issued, the business appointed for the day shall go forward in accordance with the resolution of those present, even if not all those who were summoned have appeared.

* (15) In future we will allow no one to levy an 'aid' from his free men, except to ransom his person, to make his eldest son a knight, and (once) to marry his eldest daughter. For these purposes only a reasonable 'aid' may be levied.

(16) No man shall be forced to perform more service for a knight's 'fee', or other free holding of land, than is due from it.

(17) Ordinary lawsuits shall not follow the royal court around, but shall be held in a fixed place.

(18) Inquests of *novel disseisin*, *mort d'ancestor*, and *darrein presentment* shall be taken only in their proper county court. We ourselves, or in our absence abroad our chief justice, will send two justices to each county four times a year, and these justices, with four knights of the county elected by the county itself, shall hold the assizes in the county court, on the day and in the place where the court meets.

(19) If any assizes cannot be taken on the day of the county court, as many knights and freeholders shall afterwards remain behind, of those who have attended the court, as will suffice for the administration of justice, having regard to the volume of business to be done.

(20) For a trivial offence, a free man shall be fined only in proportion to the degree of his offence, and for a serious offence correspondingly, but not so heavily as to deprive him of his livelihood. In the same way, a merchant shall be spared his merchandise, and a husbandman the implements of his husbandry, if they fall upon the mercy of a royal court. None of these fines shall be imposed except by the assessment on oath of reputable men of the neighbourhood.

(21) Earls and barons shall be fined only by their equals, and in proportion to the gravity of their offence.

(22) A fine imposed upon the lay property of a clerk in holy orders shall be assessed upon the same principles, without reference to the value of his ecclesiastical benefice.

(23) No town or person shall be forced to build bridges over rivers except those with an ancient obligation to do so.

(24) No sheriff, constable, coroners, or other royal officials are to hold lawsuits that should be held by the royal justices.

* (25) Every county, hundred, wapentake, and tithing shall remain at its ancient rent, without increase, except the royal demesne manors.

(26) If at the death of a man who holds a lay `fee' of the Crown, a sheriff or royal official produces royal letters patent of summons for a debt due to the Crown, it shall be lawful for them to seize and list movable goods found in the lay `fee' of the dead man to the value of the debt, as assessed by worthy men. Nothing shall be removed until the whole debt is paid, when the residue shall be given over to the executors to carry out the dead man's will. If no debt is due to the Crown, all the movable goods shall be regarded as the property of the dead man, except the reasonable shares of his wife and children.

* (27) If a free man dies intestate, his movable goods are to be distributed by his next-of-kin and friends, under the supervision of the Church. The rights of his debtors are to be preserved.

(28) No constable or other royal official shall take corn or other movable goods from any man without immediate payment, unless the seller voluntarily offers postponement of this.

(29) No constable may compel a knight to pay money for castle-guard if the knight is willing to undertake the guard in person, or with reasonable excuse to supply some other fit man to do it. A knight taken or sent on military service shall be excused from castle-guard for the period of this service.

(30) No sheriff, royal official, or other person shall take horses or carts for transport from any free man, without his consent.

(31) Neither we nor any royal official will take wood for our castle, or for any other purpose, without the consent of the owner.

(32) We will not keep the lands of people convicted of felony in our hand for longer than a year and a day, after which they shall be returned to the lords of the `fees' concerned.

(33) All fish-weirs shall be removed from the Thames, the Medway, and throughout the whole of England, except on the sea coast.

(34) The writ called *precipe* shall not in future be issued to anyone in respect of any holding of land, if a free man could thereby be deprived of the right of trial in his own lord's court.

(35) There shall be standard measures of wine, ale, and corn (the London quarter), throughout the kingdom. There shall also be a standard width of dyed cloth, russet, and haberject, namely two ells within the selvedges. Weights are to be standardised similarly.

(36) In future nothing shall be paid or accepted for the issue of a writ of inquisition of life or limbs. It shall be given gratis, and not refused.

(37) If a man holds land of the Crown by `fee-farm', `socage', or `burgage', and also holds land of someone else for knight's service, we will not have guardianship of his heir, nor of the land that belongs to the other person's `fee', by virtue of the `fee-farm', `socage', or `burgage', unless the `fee-farm' owes knight's service.

We will not have the guardianship of a man's heir, or of land that he holds of someone else, by reason of any small property that he may hold of the Crown for a service of knives, arrows, or the like.

(38) In future no official shall place a man on trial upon his own unsupported statement, without producing credible witnesses to the truth of it.

+ (39) No free man shall be seized or imprisoned, or stripped of his rights or possessions, or outlawed or exiled, or deprived of his standing in any other way, nor will we proceed with force against him, or send others to do so, except by the lawful judgement of his equals or by the law of the land.

+ (40) To no one will we sell, to no one deny or delay right or justice.

(41) All merchants may enter or leave England unharmed and without fear, and may stay or travel within it, by land or water, for purposes of trade, free from all illegal exactions, in accordance with ancient and lawful customs. This, however, does not apply in time of war to merchants from a country that is at war with us. Any such merchants found in our country at the outbreak of war shall be detained without injury to their persons or property, until we or our chief justice have discovered how our own merchants are being treated in the country at war with us. If our own merchants are safe they shall be safe too.

* (42) In future it shall be lawful for any man to leave and return to our kingdom unharmed and without fear, by land or water, preserving his allegiance to us, except in time of war, for some short period, for the common benefit of the realm. People that have been imprisoned or outlawed in accordance with the law of the land, people from a country that is at war with us, and merchants - who shall be dealt with as stated above - are excepted from this provision.

(43) If a man holds lands of any 'escheat' such as the 'honour' of Wallingford, Nottingham, Boulogne, Lancaster, or of other 'escheats' in our hand that are baronies, at his death his heir shall give us only the 'relief' and service that he would have made to the baron, had the barony been in the baron's hand. We will hold the 'escheat' in the same manner as the baron held it.

(44) People who live outside the forest need not in future appear before the royal justices of the forest in answer to general summonses, unless they are actually involved in proceedings or are sureties for someone who has been seized for a forest offence.

* (45) We will appoint as justices, constables, sheriffs, or other officials, only men that know the law of the realm and are minded to keep it well.

(46) All barons who have founded abbeys, and have charters of English kings or ancient tenure as evidence of this, may have guardianship of them when there is no abbot, as is their due.

(47) All forests that have been created in our reign shall at once be disafforested. River-banks that have been enclosed in our reign shall be treated similarly.

* (48) All evil customs relating to forests and warrens, foresters, warreners, sheriffs and their servants, or river-banks and their wardens, are at once to be investigated in every county by twelve sworn knights of the county, and within forty days of their enquiry the evil customs are to be abolished completely and irrevocably. But we, or our chief justice if we are not in England, are first to be informed.

* (49) We will at once return all hostages and charters delivered up to us by Englishmen as security for peace or for loyal service.

* (50) We will remove completely from their offices the kinsmen of Gerard de Athée, and in future they shall hold no offices in England. The people in question are Engelard de Cigogné, Peter, Guy, and Andrew de Chanceaux, Guy de Cigogné, Geoffrey de Martigny and his brothers, Philip Marc and his brothers, with Geoffrey his nephew, and all their followers.

* (51) As soon as peace is restored, we will remove from the kingdom all the foreign knights, bowmen, their attendants, and the mercenaries that have come to it, to its harm, with horses and arms.

* (52) To any man whom we have deprived or dispossessed of lands, castles, liberties, or rights, without the lawful judgement of his equals, we will at once restore these. In cases of dispute the matter shall be resolved by the judgement of the twenty-five barons referred to below in the clause for securing the peace (§ 61). In cases, however, where a man was deprived or dispossessed of something without the lawful judgement of his equals by our father King Henry or our brother King Richard, and it remains in our hands or is held by others under our warranty, we shall have respite for the period commonly allowed to Crusaders, unless a lawsuit had been begun, or an enquiry had been made at our order, before we took the Cross as a Crusader. On our return from the Crusade, or if we abandon it, we will at once render justice in full.

* (53) We shall have similar respite in rendering justice in connexion with forests that are to be disafforested, or to remain forests, when these were first a-orested by our father Henry or our brother Richard; with the guardianship of lands in another person's `fee', when we have hitherto had this by virtue of a `fee' held of us for knight's service by a third party; and with abbeys founded in another person's `fee', in which the lord of the `fee' claims to own a right. On our return from the Crusade, or if we abandon it, we will at once do full justice to complaints about these matters.

(54) No one shall be arrested or imprisoned on the appeal of a woman for the death of any person except her husband.

* (55) All fines that have been given to us unjustly and against the law of the land, and all fines that we have exacted unjustly, shall be entirely remitted or the matter decided by a majority judgement of the twenty-five barons referred to below in the clause for securing the peace (§ 61) together with Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, if he can be present, and such others as he wishes to bring with him. If the archbishop cannot be present, proceedings shall continue without him, provided that if any of the twenty-five barons has been involved in a similar suit himself, his judgement shall be set aside, and someone else chosen and sworn in his place, as a substitute for the single occasion, by the rest of the twenty-five.

(56) If we have deprived or dispossessed any Welshmen of lands, liberties, or anything else in England or in Wales, without the lawful judgement of their equals, these are at once to be returned to them. A dispute on this point shall be determined in the Marches by the judgement of equals. English law shall apply to holdings of land in England, Welsh law to those in Wales, and the law of the Marches to those in the Marches. The Welsh shall treat us and ours in the same way.

* (57) In cases where a Welshman was deprived or dispossessed of anything, without the lawful judgement of his equals, by our father King Henry or our brother King Richard, and it remains in our hands or is held by others under our warranty, we shall have respite for the period commonly allowed to Crusaders, unless a lawsuit had been begun, or an enquiry had been made at our order, before we took the Cross as a Crusader. But on our return from the Crusade, or if we abandon it, we will at once do full justice according to the laws of Wales and the said regions.

* (58) We will at once return the son of Llywelyn, all Welsh hostages, and the charters delivered to us as security for the peace.

* (59) With regard to the return of the sisters and hostages of Alexander, king of Scotland, his liberties and his rights, we will treat him in the same way as our other barons of England, unless it appears from the charters that we hold from his father William, formerly king of Scotland, that he should be treated otherwise. This matter shall be resolved by the judgement of his equals in our court.

(60) All these customs and liberties that we have granted shall be observed in our kingdom in so far as concerns our own relations with our subjects. Let all men of our kingdom, whether clergy or laymen, observe them similarly in their relations with their own men.

* (61) SINCE WE HAVE GRANTED ALL THESE THINGS for God, for the better ordering of our kingdom, and to allay the discord that has arisen between us and our barons, and since we desire that they shall be enjoyed in their entirety, with lasting strength, for ever, we give and grant to the barons the following security:

The barons shall elect twenty-five of their number to keep, and cause to be observed with all their might, the peace and liberties granted and confirmed to them by this charter.

If we, our chief justice, our officials, or any of our servants offend in any respect against any man, or transgress any of the articles of the peace or of this security, and the offence is made known to four of the

said twenty-five barons, they shall come to us - or in our absence from the kingdom to the chief justice - to declare it and claim immediate redress.

If we, or in our absence abroad the chiefjustice, make no redress within forty days, reckoning from the day on which the offence was declared to us or to him, the four barons shall refer the matter to the rest of the twenty-five barons, who may distraint upon and assail us in every way possible, with the support of the whole community of the land, by seizing our castles, lands, possessions, or anything else saving only our own person and those of the queen and our children, until they have secured such redress as they have determined upon. Having secured the redress, they may then resume their normal obedience to us.

Any man who so desires may take an oath to obey the commands of the twenty-five barons for the achievement of these ends, and to join with them in assailing us to the utmost of his power. We give public and free permission to take this oath to any man who so desires, and at no time will we prohibit any man from taking it. Indeed, we will compel any of our subjects who are unwilling to take it to swear it at our command.

If one of the twenty-five barons dies or leaves the country, or is prevented in any other way from discharging his duties, the rest of them shall choose another baron in his place, at their discretion, who shall be duly sworn in as they were.

In the event of disagreement among the twenty-five barons on any matter referred to them for decision, the verdict of the majority present shall have the same validity as a unanimous verdict of the whole twenty-five, whether these were all present or some of those summoned were unwilling or unable to appear.

The twenty-five barons shall swear to obey all the above articles faithfully, and shall cause them to be obeyed by others to the best of their power.

We will not seek to procure from anyone, either by our own efforts or those of a third party, anything by which any part of these concessions or liberties might be revoked or diminished. Should such a thing be procured, it shall be null and void and we will at no time make use of it, either ourselves or through a third party.

* (62) We have remitted and pardoned fully to all men any ill-will, hurt, or grudges that have arisen between us and our subjects, whether clergy or laymen, since the beginning of the dispute. We have in addition remitted fully, and for our own part have also pardoned, to all clergy and laymen any offences committed as a result of the said dispute between Easter in the sixteenth year of our reign (i.e. 1215) and the restoration of peace.

In addition we have caused letters patent to be made for the barons, bearing witness to this security and to the concessions set out above, over the seals of Stephen archbishop of Canterbury, Henry archbishop of Dublin, the other bishops named above, and Master Pandulf.

* (63) IT IS ACCORDINGLY OUR WISH AND COMMAND that the English Church shall be free, and that men in our kingdom shall have and keep all these liberties, rights, and concessions, well and peaceably in their fulness and entirety for them and their heirs, of us and our heirs, in all things and all places for ever.

Both we and the barons have sworn that all this shall be observed in good faith and without deceit. Witness the abovementioned people and many others.

Given by our hand in the meadow that is called Runnymede, between Windsor and Staines, on the fifteenth day of June in the seventeenth year of our reign (i.e. 1215: the new regnal year began on 28 May).

Source and Further Information

G. R. C. Davis, *Magna Carta*, Revised Edition, British Library, 1989.

[British Library Publications - An Overview](#).

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7. APPENDIX 4 – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Mens Business Associate Law Services defines a number of roles and responsibilities. As with everything else in this Procedure Manual these are guidelines. They are not 'rules'. Men are intelligent beings. They are expected to know what is the right thing to do, and they are expected to do it.

They are expected to know when a guideline does not apply and then to not apply it.

7.1. Secretary of the MBA-LS

There will be a number of men who hold the office of 'Secretary' of the Mens Business Association - Law Services.

This is a critically important office and only those men who have a lengthy track record of being honest men of honour and integrity will be accepted for this office.

It is envisaged that a panel of 12 men will be able to question the proposed candidates to apply for this office so as to be sure of the mans position on major issues and to hold him accountable for any perversion of his duties while performing in the role of this office.

To become a Secretary the man must be able to demonstrate that he has lived as a Sovereign man for some years. The more the better.

All Secretaries must be fathers who have a long term track record of successfully raising children to be successful in society. There is no better measure of a man than his ability to do the most difficult job of all.

Raise children to a successful outcome.

7.1.1. Responsibilities

A Secretary of the MBA-LS has the following responsibilities:

1. Determine if Affidavits of Accusation are of a quality/level to go forward to trial.
2. Determine which men shall be accepted as an 'Expert in Common Law'.
3. The mailing out of paper work and the request for and selection of jury members.
4. The organisation of court rooms, recording equipment etc.
5. Printing and copying facilities.
6. The actual running of the court proceedings. A secretary may actually run a number of court proceedings on the one day.
7. The instruction of and swearing in of the Jury and Foreman.
8. The instruction and swearing in of the Accused and Accuser.
9. The preparation and running of the Court Room and the Jury Room.
10. The preparation of any Remedy Instructions, Writs of Execution, Writs of Outlawry and any other documents that may be created by the MBA-LS.

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11. Signatory to ALL Court Documents that are produced. There shall be no 'hierarchy' within the Secretaries. They will each be able to sign for anything except the release of jury room recordings. They will ALL be responsible for their signatures as Sovereigns.
 12. Live life as a Sovereign in all that he does and all that he says.

7.2. Administrator of the MBA-LS

Like all lawful processes where there is a desire to document what has happened there will be plenty of paperwork that occurs during the processing of any individual case. This paperwork is the responsibility of the Secretary of the MBA-LS that is handling the progressing case.

However. It is expected that men who wish to hold the position of Secretary one day will apprentice to a Secretary by being an Administrator of the MBA-LS.

The Administrator will be a role where he performs much of the 'leg work' of the Secretary so that the Secretary can process more cases by being more efficient.

The Administrator carries NO signing authority of ANY kind and NO authority of ANY kid. He is the apprentice who must do as he is told. He may raise objections, suggestions and ideas. But at the end of the day he is NOT liable for his actions to the court.

Of course. An Administrator who is unable to perform the duties assigned him by his mentor Secretary will likely be dismissed and will not attain the position of Secretary.

7.2.1. Responsibilities

An Administrator of the MBA-LS has the following responsibilities:

1. Perform any and all tasks assigned to him by a Secretary of the MBA-LS.
2. Learn well and study hard so that he is able to become a Secretary of the MBA-LS at a future point in time.
3. Live life as a Sovereign in all that he does and all that he says.

7.3. MBA-LS Expert in Common Law

As we move forward in the process of bringing the rule of law to Australia we will accumulate knowledge and experience via the cases that are processed. This experience needs to be collected in some useful and meaningful way.

It will not be enough to simply write all this experience down and expect jury members to be able to read it and use it on the fly in a progressing case. The jury members will be

One way of making the case law of many other cases available to the jury on an immediate basis is to have a man available to the jury to answer their questions with accuracy from the case law. This man will be required to read other cases and talk to other experts in common law to learn what has happened in other cases to then be able to reproduce that information inside the court room and the jury room.

The role of 'Expert in Common Law' will be critical in informing the jury as to what other juries have decided in previous cases.

7.3.1. Responsibilities

An "Expert in Common Law" has the following responsibilities:

1. Read and listen to other cases processed by the other juries.
2. Engage in regular discussions and meetings with other "Experts in Common Law" so as to exchange opinion, ideas, information and results of cases.
3. In the court room to answer openly and honestly any question put to them by a jury member.
4. In the jury room to answer openly and honestly any question put to them by a jury member.
5. Live life as a Sovereign in all that he does and all that he says.
6. Find and nurture other younger men who can be trained to be future "Experts in Common Law" on a master apprentice basis.

7.3.2. Penalties

The Expert in Common Law is required to be under oath during each court proceeding and that oath is administered by a Secretary of the MBA-LS. The oath will include, each time, that the Expert in Common Law is not a member of any secret or undisclosed society. All memberships must be disclosed. Further the Expert in Common Law will be under oath to be impartial and to not attempt to influence the outcome of the court proceeding in any way.

Because the Expert in Law is a position that can sway jury decisions should he be a member of a secret society or have an agenda in a court proceeding there shall be a penalty that can be levied against an Expert in Common Law should he be proven to be a member of a secret society or should he conspire to influence the outcome of any proceeding.

That penalty will be death by hanging in a public place. There is nothing to be concerned about for any man who takes on this position should he be honest. Should he be threatened then he is oath bound to report that threat immediately. So those who might threaten him need to know that he has no choice but to report the threat. Attempts to subvert or threaten the Expert in Common Law will carry the penalty of death by hanging in a public place.

7.4. Jury Foreman

Each jury will elect a foreman to manage the process of deliberation of the jury. The jury foreman will manage the process to get to a result. There is no pre-determination of the result to be achieved, just that a result is to be achieved. There are only two results available. Guilty or innocent.

If not all jury members believe the accused is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt then the accused is innocent. The Jury Foreman has the responsibility to assist the Jury Members come to their conclusions but NOT influence the conclusion to which the jury members come.

This can be a difficult line to tread.

The jury foreman must keep this in mind at ALL times:

“Better for ten guilty men to go free than for one innocent man to be punished”.

7.4.1. Responsibilities

The Jury Foreman has the following responsibilities:

1. Call for voting of the Jury Members on the verdict on a regular and timely basis.
2. Calculate the votes and the change in voting verdicts.
3. Write down the questions that jurors have so that they can be asked exactly as the juror wished them to be asked of the accuser, accused or witness. The jury foreman may not alter the words the jury member wishes to use as the question at hand.
4. Communicating to the Secretary of the MBA-LS when the jury is ready to reconvene in the court and similar processes.
5. Reading out the Verdict and/or Remedy Instruction that is reached.
6. Maintaining the integrity of the jury room. Meaning no visitors, no attempts to influence the jury.

7.4.2. Penalties

The Jury Foreman is required to be under oath during each court proceeding and that oath is administered by a Secretary of the MBA-LS. The oath will include, each time, that the Jury Foreman is not a member of any secret or undisclosed society. All memberships must be disclosed. Further the Jury Foreman will be under oath to be impartial and to not attempt to influence the outcome of the court proceeding in any way.

Because the Jury Foreman is a position that can sway jury decisions should he be a member of a secret society or have an agenda in a court proceeding there shall be a penalty that can be levied against a Jury Foreman should he be proven to be a member of a secret society or should he conspire to influence the outcome of any proceeding.

That penalty will be death by hanging in a public place. There is nothing to be concerned about for any man who takes on this position should he be honest. Should he be threatened then he is oath bound to report that threat immediately. So those who might threaten him need to know that he has no choice but to report the threat. Attempts to subvert or threaten the Jury Foreman will carry the penalty of death by hanging in a public place.

7.5. Jury Member

The Jury Member is a critically important role in the process of giving people a path to justice for crimes committed against them. The Jury Member is one of up to 12 men who re-present 'the will of the people'. They are under oath to determine if, in their opinion, beyond any reasonable doubt, the accused committed the crime of which they are accused.

This is a very important decision. The accused freedom is at stake. The jury has the right to bond the guilty party to labour to pay for their crimes or to issue a writ of execution and an outlawry writ should the guilty party not accept the Remedy Instruction issued by the Jury.

The Jury Member must keep this in mind at ALL times:

“Better for ten guilty men to go free than for one innocent man to be punished”.

7.5.1. Responsibilities

The Jury Member has the following responsibilities:

1. Diligently and carefully read all evidence presented to them.
2. Diligently and carefully consider all evidence presented orally.
3. Consider questions to put to the accused and accuser and witnesses so as to determine the truth of the matter presented before him.
4. Raise ANY concerns that he has concerning the guilt of the accused.

For example, should the Jury Member have a 'feeling' that there is 'something wrong here' then he is obliged to raise this concern. Jury Members must always keep in mind "there are no dumb questions in a jury room", that there are "no dumb comments". History tells us that it is very often one perceptive juror who discovers the one lie or one piece of evidence that proves the accuser is lying or mistaken.

5. When asked for his opinion in the voting process the Jury Member is to fearlessly and without consideration to the opinion of his fellow Jury Members give his opinion. The Jury Member is reminded that "The truth is still the truth in a minority of one". It can not be over emphasised how important the role of Jury Member is.

7.5.2. Penalties

The Jury Member is required to be under oath during each court proceeding and that oath is administered by a Secretary of the MBA-LS. The oath will include, each time, that the Jury Member is not a member of any secret or undisclosed society. All memberships must be disclosed. Further the Jury Member will be under oath to be impartial and to not attempt to influence the outcome of the court proceeding in any way.

Because the Jury Member is a position that can sway jury decisions should he be a member of a secret society or have an agenda in a court proceeding there shall be a penalty that can be levied against a Jury Member should he be proven to be a member of a secret society or should he conspire to influence the outcome of any proceeding.

That penalty will be dispossession of all property. There is nothing to be concerned about for any man who takes on this position should he be honest. Should he be threatened then he is oath bound to report that threat immediately. So those who might threaten him need to know that he has no choice but to report the threat. Attempts to subvert or threaten the Jury Member will carry the penalty of death by hanging in a public place.

7.6. Accused

The Accused is the person who has rebutted the claim that they committed the crime that they are accused of. If they have accepted that they committed the crime they are considered 'guilty' but the Jury still has an obligation to review the evidence at hand to ensure that this is not a case of "pleading guilty to protect someone else" which does happen. Justice is not served by a false guilty plea.

If the Accused has accepted guilt and is merely challenging the Proposed Remedy then the role of the Accused is to verbally present to the Jury Members his (or her) case as to why the Remedy Instruction should be less demanding than the Accuser is asking for.

If the Accused is claiming that he (or she) is innocent then the only job of the Accused is to present evidence that creates enough doubt in the mind of the Jury Members that the Accused is innocent. This is not a case of 'prove innocence' it is a case of 'rebut the allegations with any evidence to hand'.

7.6.1. Responsibilities

The Accused has the following responsibilities:

1. Rebut claims made by the Accuser on Affidavits bullet by bullet.
2. Come to the court room at the appointed time and date to rebut the accusations of the accuser.
3. Answer questions of the Jury Members under oath which carries the penalty of perjury.
4. Should the Accused be aware of witnesses or evidence that rebuts any false claim of the Accuser then the Accused is responsible for presenting that evidence.
5. If found guilty make the decision as to whether to accept the Remedy Instruction or to leave the society and have no further contact with any law abiding person. Choose to enjoy the protection of the law or whether to be an outlaw. In the end, it is the choice of the guilty party as to which they will do.

7.6.2. Penalties

All testimony is presented under oath and full commercial liability. Should the Accused be proven at any later date in time to have committed the crime of perjury they will subject to the same process of Justice being affidavits from the injured party etc and the Accused may stand trial for that crime and Remedy Instruction will be issued by the Jury Members.

Perjury is a crime and it will be subject to a Remedy Instruction.

7.7. Accuser

The Accuser is the person who is claiming that a crime was committed against him (or her). The Accuser is responsible for issuing the Affidavit of Accusation and running the process of gaining a path to Justice for himself (or herself). If the Accuser is a minor then the guardian of the Accuser is responsible for the actions required to protect the person they are the guardian of. That is, to guard the person.

7.7.1. Responsibilities

The Accuser has the following responsibilities:

1. Follow the procedures documented in this procedure manual to gain access to the due process of law to remedy the alleged crime should a guilty verdict be reached.
2. Creation of the Affidavit of Accusation in the first place.
3. Serving of said Affidavit in the first place.
4. Gathering of evidence to substantiate the Affidavit and to be presented to a Jury should the Accused deny the allegations in the first place.
5. Gathering of witnesses to substantiate the Affidavit and to be presented to a Jury should the Accused deny the allegations in the first place.
6. Come to the court room at the appointed time and date to make claims against the accused.
7. Answer questions of the Jury Members under oath which carries the penalty of perjury.
8. If the accused is found innocent in a 'false innocent' situation the Accuser has the responsibility to gather more evidence that can then be presented to the retrial of the Accused.
9. The Accuser is responsible for funding the court process until the verdict is reached. Should the verdict be not guilty the Accuser is then also responsible for paying reasonable fees for the Accused time and trouble in defending himself (or herself) from the accusation. No loss can be incurred by the Accused in the case of an innocent verdict. All costs are to be paid by the Accuser.
10. In the case of a guilty verdict it is the responsibility of the court to re-imburse the Accuser all costs from the property or future income of the guilty party. The Accuser is not responsible for collecting these costs. However, the Accuser is responsible for keeping detailed logs of time and effort spent, or a reasonable estimate of time spent, to get the guilty verdict. The guilty party must compensate the Accuser for time and effort spent in the effort to bring the guilty party to justice.

7.7.2. Penalties

All testimony is presented under oath and full commercial liability. Should the Accuser be proven at any later date in time to have committed the crime of perjury they will subject to the same process of Justice being affidavits from the injured party etc and the Accuser may stand trial for that crime and Remedy Instruction will be issued by the Jury Members.

Perjury is a crime and it will be subject to a Remedy Instruction.

7.8. Peace Officer

Sadly, we have been betrayed by our 'Police Officers'. Our 'Police Officers' are the 'Policy Enforcement Officers' of a foreign power known as 'The Crown'. In Australia 'The Crown' is re-presented by the legal entity calling itself 'The Commonwealth of Australia' which is registered on the US Securities and Exchange Commission. This is the same all across the English speaking world. Police Officers have betrayed us.

By enforcing these policies of a foreign power our Police Officers are committing Treason against their fellow Australians. Most are doing this un-knowingly but "Ignorance of the Law is no excuse". Especially for someone given a gun and power of arrest and claiming to be "Law Enforcement Officers".

The Police Officers are not our friends. Sadly so. They must be made to make remedy for their crimes against us. There must be no 'amnesty' for what they have done.

The role that Police Officers will be invited to perform into the future to work off the Remedy Instruction that they will most certainly be subject to is that of Peace Officer. Or 'Officer of the Peace'.

It is proposed that ALL Policy Enforcement Officers who accept their guilt in the crimes they have committed and make the Remedy Instruction issued by the MBA-LS will be offered a position as a PEACE OFFICER and will retain their pay grade and their career prospects. They will very likely suffer significant financial loss as part of their Remedy Instruction but they must be given a chance to restore their honour and integrity. The people of Australia and the western world will still need Peace Officers.

The Peace Officer will be bound by the Magna Carta and Bill of Rights. These documents apply to Public Officers and NOT to Free Men or Sovereigns.

To this end. A PEACE OFFICER may not make an arrest unless one of these conditions is fulfilled:

1. The PEACE OFFICER has witnessed a crime and is prepared to make that allegation under oath.

Peace Officers will be dealt with most harshly for any perjury. They will be held to a higher standard than members of the public.

2. The Peace Officer has a member of the public who has witnessed a crime or is making an allegation of a crime based on first hand knowledge. AND the Peace Officer has confirmed verbally with that person that they are willing to make an Affidavit of Accusation against the Accused.

On making the arrest the peace officer MUST bring the accused directly before a Secretary of the MBA-LS. He may NOT take the accused to a holding cell. It does not matter if it is 2am. The Peace Officer MUST bring the accused before a Secretary of the MBA-LS. Peace Officers may hold accused criminals in the cells of existing Police Stations. A fee will be due to the Police Station and this will be paid for by the Accuser.

It is expected that there will be very little reason to ever hold someone in business of the MBA-LS. Peace Officers will have the ability to cross all "national boundaries" and those who refuse to make remedy will be outlawed. It does not make any sense for anyone to try and run or hide from our Peace Officers. The Mens Business Association will be a global organisation. The men of the Mens Business Association will be tied together by the bonds of brotherhood of men. Men of all nations, all religions, all languages, all colours are welcome. We will welcome ALL honest men of honour and integrity. We will SHUN ALL MEN who are dishonest or wish harm to their fellow men.

When the accused is brought to the Secretary of the MBA-LS the testimony of the allegation is read into the record under oath to a Secretary of the MBA-LS.

Then, and ONLY THEN, if the MBA-LS believes that the Accused is a very high risk of causing injury, harm or loss to OTHER people, and is also a flight risk THEN he can issue and instruction to the Peace Officer to hold the accused for 48 hours MAXIMUM.

In those 48 hours the Accused is required to complete the Affidavit of Accusation and the Peace Officer is required to make his (or her) statements under oath.

At the end of the 48 hour period the case material is brought before a Secretary of the MBA-LS again and he has sole discretion as to whether the Accused is required to be held until the trial can be organised or should the Accused be released on his word under oath that he will not cause any more injury harm or loss and will not leave before the time of the trial.

The Secretary of the MBA-LS will face the Accused and explain to him the process of giving the Accuser a path to Justice. He shall explain how false guilty verdicts are very, very rare and that if the man is innocent then he has nothing to fear because of the integrity of the process of law.

The Secretary of the MBA-LS will also tell the Accused that should he actually be guilty and commit perjury to rebut the Affidavit of Accusation then he will be found guilty of this perjury as well and it will be added to any guilty verdict. The Accused will also be told that should he (or she) flee then all property will be forfeit and they will no longer be protected by the rule of law. All this will also be put in writing and onto video recording.

The Accused will be asked to decide for himself (or herself) if he (or she) wishes to rebut the Affidavit of Accusation and then walk out of the holding facility. If the Accused chooses to make the rebuttal on an Affidavit he (or she) is assisted to do so and is then free to go.

Should the Accused admit guilt at this stage then it is the sole decision of the Secretary of the MBA-LS as to whether to hold the Accused in a holding facility until a Jury Trial can be scheduled.

The process is to put the question of innocence or guilt back onto the Accused and tell them that the rebuttal of the Affidavit of Accusation is all that is required to claim innocence but such a claim is also a serious crime if it is false. Then let the Accused choose what he (or she) will do.

All these process is to be attended by a Peace Officer, preferably the one who is making the allegation or the one who was involved in the arrest.

7.8.1. Responsibilities

The Peace Officer has the following responsibilities:

1. **MAINTAIN THE PEACE!**
2. **PROVIDE THE PROTECTION OF THE LAW TO THOSE WHO WISH IT AND HAVE PAID FOR IT!**
3. Assist those who claim a crime has been committed against them to gather evidence of said crime in accordance with payment for gathering said evidence.
4. If requested a Peace Officer can serve common law lawful notices and complete and Affidavit for said service. The Peace Officer is to be paid for this service unless he (or she) chooses to waive the payment. This service is to be provided for those people who are fearful of serving lawful notices on those they are accusing of crimes.
5. Respond to calls for assistance from people who are alleging that crimes have been committed against them. This will be provided on the basis similar to today where some police stations operate 24x7. In smaller locations the Peace Officer may carry a cell phone that is passed between officers and the number of the cell phone is published locally as the number to call for assistance.

7.8.2. Who Can Be a Peace Officer

Today most people have a view of a Policy Enforcement Officer being a 40 hour a week job and that they all wear a uniform. This is not how it has to be.

It is proposed ANY Sovereign can choose to ALSO be a Peace Officer whether paid or unpaid. The obligation to being a Peace Officer is to operate under the oath of office when performing the duties of maintaining the peace and providing the protection of the rule of law.

It is expected that the majority of Peace Officers will come from ex armed forces or perhaps ex Policy Enforcement Officers who have made remedy for their crimes and wish a second chance.

ALL Sovereigns can choose to be Peace Officers should they wish to and they can be issued with a card that shows them to be a Peace Officer. Naturally fraudulent use of such card will be a severe crime in itself.

Indeed. It is recommended to Sovereigns that they consider being Peace Officers and be embedded in the fabric of society at all times to provide the protection of the rule of law to people. After all? Is this not what men have done for thousands of years? Have not men selflessly and fearlessly provided protection for women and children without even being asked? This happens every time a man dives into a pool or river or ocean to rescue a child in difficulty. This happens every time a man stands between an angry man and a woman. Many men have lost their lives doing this over the centuries. Were these men not acting very much like Peace Officers?

The main advantage to being a Peace Officer is that should you happen on a crime or should you be called upon to provide the protection of the law? Once you have identified yourself as a Peace Officer the person you are facing will be committing the crime of "obstructing a Peace Officer in the performance of his duties" should he attempt to commit a crime against you.

This is a much more serious crime than simply committing a crime against a fellow person.

Similarly. A Peace Officer who commits a crime is more harshly dealt with than your common criminal because the Peace Officer was holder of a public office and broke an oath to commit the crime.

The perfect situation is to have LARGE numbers of MEN choose to be unpaid Peace Officers and to walk around society in their normal cloths. Then those who would commit crimes will not know if the men close to him are Peace Officers or not. This is a strong deterrent to crime.

7.8.3. Penalties

Peace Officers will be held to a higher standard than the average person. They are operating under oath as a Peace Officer and will be held to that oath. Breaking that oath is perjury and is punishable by the normal procedure of law as outlined here.

The injured party in such perjury are those who paid the Peace Officer his salary. In taking his salary while committing perjury he is stealing. Accepting payment under false pretences. These will be serious crimes.

We only want honest Peace Officers.

8. APPENDIX 4 – OATHS OF THE MBA-LS

This section documents the oath of office that men take to participate in the Mens Business Association - Law Services. This section is included to make it clear to the men who use the courts what oaths the men who are officers of the courts take in order to exercise the power of the OFFICE.

Men who use the courts must always remember that the man occupying the office has NO power.

The judges and magistrates of the criminal commercial courts have persuaded you they have 'power' because they issue orders to criminals in blue clown suites to threaten you with force. They do not have this power and they are committing crimes when they use force in this way.

The 'power' is with the OFFICE and NOT with the man. The man exercises the power of the OFFICE only when he is UNDER OATH. Should the man break his oath he is guilty of the crime of perjury. This is a very serious crime for which he can be held accountable.

8.1. Secretary of the MBA-LS

8.2. Administrator of the MBA-LS

8.3. *MBA-LS Expert in Common Law*

8.4. Jury Foreman

8.5. Jury Member

8.6. Accused

8.7. Accuser

8.8. Peace Officer