Hartford's Insights from 2/28/18 Call

There's a maxim: If you have 2 objects "A" and "B" and "A" can exist without "B" but "B" cannot exist without "A" then "A" is considered the more fundamental, with "B" being secondary. If you go back in time and look at the legal systems of the world, they all come back to one, being the Laws of Nature. The Laws of Nature are basically the laws of exchange of matter and energy. This is what true commercial law is under nature, the exchange of matter and energy. In the animal world it's called the "food chain." In the human world, there is considered a more logical method of moving matter and energy back and forth.

There are a few basic considerations at this point: a) Whether you are dealing with the public as individuals; or, b) whether you're dealing with them in some type of a corporate structure. In other words, you have 4 courts: You have two courts with regard to commerce; and you have two courts with regard to corporate entities. Of the two courts on the public side, one is "court of public opinion" and the other is the court of the jury trial – "trial by jury." Those are the two courts that work in the *commercial* side of things. They are not governed by the corporations, they are governed by the mere concepts and processes of commerce – the exchange of matter and energy.

Technically in those two forms of courts, it's not so much a matter of morals or ethics or consciousness of other people, it's merely business. And most things that people argue over have a commercial side to them, even marriage itself...because even marriage itself, compared to prostitution, the difference between the two contracts is the terms of the contract and the length of the contract. So even the things most dearly held are romantic, whether conjugal relationship or consortium. So there is a world of commerce, which includes all people on an equal basis, because the Laws of Nature apply equally to everybody. This does not mean that some people won't be more wealthy than others, but the rules that govern commerce are fundamental. And since commerce has existed from the beginning of time without courts – it obviously does not need courts – **courts always need commerce, but commerce does not need the courts.**

So the people who do the laboring establish the flow of commerce. It's all on their side. What happens then is that single people and large groups of people try to find a method of stealing the commercial aspect of things and putting it under their own control; and that builds the corporate side, which is necessary for some major operations; but the corporate side is a world of its own. It is a "licensed" world. It's a license that tends to break the true commercial relationships. The states license corporations. The states themselves are corporations. When a matter is taken up before the court, anybody that appears before the court is facing four (4) different kinds of courts: 1) The court of public opinion on the street; 2) The court of other peers = "trial by jury;" 3) the "equity" court = a judge-only court (but the condition on an equity court is that it can't proceed with the judge unless the judge has the written consent of both parties, from both sides, before it can proceed. That is the protection of the individual. If the individual doesn't feel that they are going to get justice in the judge-only court – that the judge might be bribed – he hs the right disown it or disconnect from it and go back to the trial by jury court.); 4) The last court is the judge-only "summary" court.

The characteristic of both the "equity" court and the "summary" court is that, the equity court one of the parties will be "natural" – real, flesh-and-blood – and the other party in the contest can be flesh-and-blood, or it can be a corporation. In the "summary" court, (by it's *summary* nature)

it is a judge-only court also, but which differs from an equity court in that both parties in a summary court are "*corporate*." No private person – no flesh-and-blood people – have any proper place in a "*summary*" court.

The thing that characterizes this picture is this: All corporate entities are licensed by the state, which is just another corporation. When they are licensed by the state, the license gives them special privileges in the courtroom. That's the basic characteristic of the corporation; because there is so-called "limited liability"; so the states promise that if the corporation goes to court, there will certain ways in which the public can attach it. If it goes into bankruptcy, the public has to eat the losses that they had by their investments in that corporation.

The reason that you have the rule in the equity court – that you have to have the consent of both parties to the action before it can proceed – you have at the corporate side the State, having licensed the entity. You see immediately here that the State corporation licensing the sub-corporation, is a silent partner in the latter corporation. All corporations have the State as their silent partner. In the equity court, you have a real person on one side, and on the other side you have either a real person or a corporation. There's a basic understanding between the States and the Federal government, or any other government in any equity court, that the State will permit the judge to automatically move forward in the court. In the summary court, there are two corporations, one on each side, the judge knows he does not have to have the consent of either side because he automatically has the consent of the State(s), because they are the silent partner(s) and they give their consent to the judges. In the equity court, if there's a corporation, the judge doesn't have to have the consent of both parties, because he automatically has the consent of the State (which is the silent partner running the corporation). All corporations are subject to this licensing corporation (State). So in the judge-only court, you have the problem of bribery being very prevalent. The judge can be tilted either way that the corporate system wants to move him; and the common person has very little opportunity to move him in a judge-only equity court. And (the common person) has no place altogether in a summary court.

So if (the common person) is drawn into the summary court, all he has to say is "*I am a live person, I am not a license corporation, you have no jurisdiction over me, I'm a private entity*." That's enough technically to eject him from the summary court. Then he lands in the equity court. Now the judge may have the consent of the corporation on the opposite side, but he has to have the written consent – in Affidavit form, sworn to – that he has given the judge consent to take the case; otherwise, the judge has no power over him. All "affidavit" process technically has their roots in commerce, no place else; because only in commerce do you have absolutes. So if (one party) does not give his consent, the court has no jurisdiction. The courts have no jurisdiction over commerce whatsoever. People think they do but they don't. The power for all actions taken by courts in commerce is given to them by consent, either wittingly or unwittingly. (This is because everything is commerce is given by Affidavit. And the Affidavit itself is the signal that they have the commercial foundation.)

Now you can see this if you view Title 18 Section 1581 ("letter of the law"), or Title 42 Section 1994 ("spirit of the law"). There will be no (paying into) person entering into involuntary servitude in the United States. Let me give you an example: We were talking about the criminal process. Under the criminal process, Title 18 Section 4 says that if you are aware of a crime that has been committed under the laws of the United States, and you do not report it immediately to someone in civil (a judge) or military authority, you can be fined and imprisoned. So the

situation is that the government of the United States is saying that you can always file a criminal complaint with the United States government. It's mandatory under Title 18 Sec. 4 if you know it (the crime or the code) exists. Furthermore, since it is mandatory, if you have to do work to bring that criminal complaint together, to deliver it or bring any other costs that you may bear to have that criminal complaint, the government must remunerate (reimburse/pay the fee) you for it. (See Title 42 Sec. 1994 and 18 USC 1581). So when the government mandates that I/we have to file a criminal complaint if you know a crime's been committed, at the same time it assumes the responsibility to pay you for the service. It's right in the law.

So since they have made it mandatory, there can be no filing fees for filing criminal complaints. Anything that is made mandatory, they cannot charge a fee for. So there is no fee in filing a federal criminal complaint.

You talk about these courts in the States not doing what they're supposed to do. They can be brought immediately before the federal courts for not doing what the Constitution says they are supposed to do. You can bring them directly before the federal courts, in the State system even. You bring the State operator before the federal criminal courts. Now if they don't want to do the job they're supposed to do, if the prosecuting attorneys refuse to prosecute the criminal complaints, they've effected a process called "*selective prosecution*." Selective prosecution interferes with our commercial rights and our commercial remedies; but we always have commercial rights and remedies. So when they try to stop our commercial rights and remedies, they have impeded the only thing you have. So you have to create a new remedy. So when you file a criminal complaint, if that criminal complaint is itemized under the Constitutional criminal complaint type, a box form that is a traffic citation-type form, every box represents a certain amount of money. Title 18 Sec. 241 (that's conspiracy), each violation would be worth $10,000 per box on such a citation, each box representing a part of the Constitution violated. If they violated Section 242, that's a lone act, that would be $1000 per box. These dollar amounts have to be collected at the end of the criminal complaint after the notary. As a standby optional method of remedy in case the prosecuting attorney exercises selective prosecution.

If the prosecuting attorney exercises selective prosecution, then automatically within a week he can go down to the county recorder and record the criminal complaint in the form of a lien; and that lien will have the fair market value set at the end of that criminal complaint. If it is not responded to or contested within 90 days, it becomes a default judgment; and that lien takes the position of a negotiable instrument and can go out on the street as a notice of default. That notice of default will have a value that is stated to be what is known as a "lien assignment." This is the standard method that can be applied to convert any negative behavior of any public official into a currency note on the street, which would be redeemable in money from the government or from the officer that violated the law.

A criminal complaint is always on behalf of the public, because it's on behalf of the public's health and welfare and security. But you file a criminal complaint. You don't file a criminal complaint on your own behalf, with your own money; you file it on behalf of the public. All criminal complaints are filed on behalf of the public. Therefore, the person that makes the claim – the accusation – bringing that accusation makes him what they call the "public proxy plaintiff." Public proxy means he's acting on behalf of the public. But because he's acting on behalf of the public, no government agency can lawfully arrest him under any circumstances; because Title 18

Section 4 has mandated this process happen; and it's being carried forward by a public proxy, a representative of the public; and laid before the court and sworn to be a problem.

When a person files a criminal complaint, it's filed with an office of the government. It's not being prosecuted by the citizens (which explains why a federal court ruling says a citizen cannot prosecute their own criminal complaint). So they could not try to charge her with trying to prosecute the (criminal) complaint, because she presented it as a criminal complaint (to prosecute) to a prosecutor, an attorney in the system. So she did not prosecute; and no citizen does prosecute a criminal complaint. That doesn't happen. What happens is that the remedies established in commerce, if the prosecuting attorney refuses to prosecute – by exercise of selective prosecution – it automatically transfers that case out of the court system and onto the street in commerce. That's why the lien process comes in to fit.

Prosecutorial (abuse of) discretion is what we are talking about. After engaged in the fact that there is a fair commercial market value to violations of the American Constitution under Titles 241 and 242, and because of that, when the matter is selectively (not) prosecuted at the government level, it automatically gets catapulted right out of the court system, away from the jurisdiction of the courts, and back into pure commercial law, which is international commercial law.

(Uniform Commercial Code is not international commercial law.) Jewish international commercial law (Merchant law) is the real thing. (The UCC was a piece of machinery designed to serve the rich.) Regular commercial law is really simple; you can cover much the Old Testament of the Bible, and this has nothing to do with religion at all. What is important to understand is that when the State refuses to prosecute the case, in commerce that leaves the matter unsettled; and the only way that this can be settled is if the instrument is transformed then from a criminal complaint to a lien.

Now in these days, if the person goes and files a lien, they are directly put under arrest. If they filed directly against a public official, they get put under arrest and they are charged with tampering with the duties of a public official, or paper terrorism. The way that problem is resolved is very simple. Since the criminal complaint was filed by a public proxy, it matters that the matter is still a public issue; and when it goes to the lien process, the person that files the lien is what you call a "public escrow proxy." A public proxy because he's serving the public still, a public escrow proxy because he will become a bank when this thing become negotiable; and he is the one that will be the trustee of the process. In three months Jewish time, which is Jewish commercial law, or what is known in the statutory form as "90 days", within that period of time the opposing side has to answer by affidavit under commercial law, the charges that are raised in that criminal complaint; and if they fail to do it, the matter goes into default and becomes known as a negotiable instrument at that point. Then it has to be put on the street to establish a default notice with the public. What is done then is that negotiable instrument – that lien – can be broken into parts which are called "lien assignments." Each of those lien assignments become a piece of the case and an amount of money that goes out in the form of "denominating currency."

I have done all of these processes. I know how they're worked. And that's the way it is. You have three basic processes, four processing the commercial system. The first thing that you have to deal with in the commercial system if you're handling a case is the biography, or diary, which we'll call the "event log." The second thing is the Affidavit, which is the statements in the

beginning of what is happening in this case. In a case, it would be a criminal complaint for example. The next step in this thing is called a "demand." Affidavit/demand is the second stage in the procedural part. That demand is in the form of a lien. The third stage, when that becomes "negotiable" by default or failure to contest, it becomes a default notice. So you have three processes in commercial law: Affidavits, Demands, and Notices. That's it.

If you want to stop a process in commerce, you file what is called a "Notice of Interest." It's a 3-week process. It's one of the best known processes in all of the judicial system. If you want to sue somebody in law you have to summons them; and the first statement of the summons is "you have 3 weeks (or 21 days) to make an appearance, if you do not make an appearance in this court within 21 days, you may lose by default." That is a Jewish commercial notice of interest. It is international. When that instrument – it's a one page instrument – when that is filed, it stops all processes, commercial and judicial, for three weeks. It's very quickly honored by everybody. It's the foundation of the summons.

That same process is used throughout all of the material and commercial law. Everything is in threes: 3 days, 3 weeks, 3 months, 3 years. Then it's changed statutorily to 72 hours, 21 days, 90 days and then 3 years again. There's only the three processes: Affidavits, demands and notices.

The natural law of commerce has nothing to do with common law. There is not any particular form that must be followed to submit criminal offenses. It's a standard "ledger" form (consisting of) quantity, unit cost, total cost, and total. It's done just any invoice statement. It becomes an affidavit, a sworn affidavit (this is the first stage), it's a standard billing statement in that respect, that I am demanding (that's the second stage). The first (affidavit) stage takes the allegations and puts it (in the case of criminal acts charging somebody with offending you – usually most offenses are commercial offenses – they can be physical damage offenses – people tend to put dollar values on those in civil cases).

The "criminal complaint" that I'm referring to was established in 1976; and it's available at Charles' website. I also have two main manuals: 1) "*The Fundamental Principles and Processes of Commercial Law*" (about 159 pages). I've got the book "Public Law Rebate Bank Account Number CR96-500C" which is a place where I've brought charges against the federal judges, chief judge of Seattle, Washington, and five U.S. attorneys. That manual is about 139 pages. I used to have those things in digital text form, but I don't have them anymore. Some of them got lost. ... I don't have the hard covers of those two things. I want them scanned and put into PDF files (about 300 pages of scanning). The *Uniform Bonding Code* is something that I put together just to help people understand what sort of activities have to be bonded within the public government. That was done about 1978 or so.

Silent weapons for quiet wars is 56 pages (8 ½ x 5 ½) or 29 pages at (8 ½ x 11). That is just the book. The total number of pages that I have, which includes information about its history, the logic behind it, etc. is 88 pages.

Here's how the basic diagram of (10) elements works (if we can picture it in frames): We have 5 vertical columns. In the first column in the middle, we have what's called "biography". That's the allegations of the situation. It's divided into two parts: a) events; b) comments. The difference between events and comments in a biography (diary or allegation) is that an "event" can be witnessed by anybody. A comment is totally internal – how you feel about what happened, what

laws you think, pride, etc. So with a legal process, an event (whatever it is that you are alleging) is divided into two elements: a) on the one side is evidence (as witnessed facts); b) opinions of law, principles, philosophy, etc. that govern how you want to deal with it.

There is a way of being extremely methodological about how to describe this stuff. You end up going into court with two briefcases (in a symbolic sense). One briefcase has all the facts and the other briefcase has all the arguments. Your job in a court of law is to marry those two things together – to marry the facts with the opinions or philosophies. Once you have these two main building blocks, there are three possible directions it will go: 1) criminal law; 2) civil law; 3) notice of interest. The "notice of interest" is what stops the process anytime you want to. If you come up against any issue in the court of law whereby the facts are not clear, you have the power to institute what is known as the "notice of interest." (This is a Jewish trade secret similar to the concept of a "*lis pendence*" but much more powerful. When you file a notice of interest (by affidavit) in a case it puts an absolute brake for 3 weeks, stopping everything from a sale of a house or any legal battle in a courtroom. (Repeats the above regarding summons.)

The purpose of the notice of interest is to exhaust all commercial remedies. Which means you can raise any issues and unless it is answered by the opposing party in that three weeks by point-by-point address in affidavit form, that case is frozen and absolutely cannot go forward either civilly or criminally. If they have not answered, the court has not resolved all remedies in commerce and the court may not proceed. See *Melorich Builders v. San Bernardino County*, California

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