In a public society, there are two sides to the commercial process. One is the production (private) or supply side. The other is the Consumption (public) side. On the Production side, goods and services are created by the public society to be marketed to consumers. As the flesh and blood people expend their energy for labor to create these goods and services by working for the corporations registered in the public society, the flesh and blood people anticipate that they will be compensated for the energy of their labor by receiving the goods and services which they desire and are necessary to their life. Since the same
company to which they expend their energy by labor in production is not usually the same company from which the people will secure their goods and services for consumption, the creation of a thing called "money" is used as a storage of the commercial energy which allows a more efficient distribution of consumer goods to the ultimate consumers.

But for the sovereign living amongst a bankrupt society, there is a critical difference between the use of "public moneys" and the use of "private moneys". The use of public moneys has vested in it a "use" tax on a benefit that is not a right. Furthermore, the use and consumption of goods and services from the industrial-commercial re-venue without a discharge of the public bankruptcy liability connected with the goods and services constitutes a public use for which there is a tax penalty (or a lien or claim upon the strawman for said use).

The attached chart is an attempt to diagram the foreign commercial process of dealing with the public Production side of the UNITED STATES democratic economy. It does not deal with the Consumption side. This Chart is shown to educate one as to how "public" funds that carry a "use" penalty can be converted to "private" fund's that do not carry a "public use" penalty.

The Chart shows the Republic venue on the left side of the Chart and the Public re-venue on the right side. The Public is the bifurcated, democratic, bankrupt, corporate government controlled by the creditors to the bankruptcy and ruled over by a military government operating under necessity and war powers. Remember that "necessity" is the mother of invention. The Republic side is the private side of the nation. It deals in private property. The public side deals in "public" interests where the ownership of property is based upon socialistic or communistic ownership. Legal title to this property is channeled through the public side as a "transmitting utility". The security interest is held in the name of the State for the benefit of the State even though there may have been a sale of a bond on the private market. However, since the State is bankrupt, the real owners of the so-called legal title are the private holders of the security interests sold in the commercial marketplace by the UNITED STATES in order to secure credit financing to carry on the tasks of government. The government and the Stale only have a "use" of the property until the creditors are repaid and the assets are redeemed.

If one wants to truly remain in The Republic after having secured title to one's strawman, then one must not make a "use" of the "public interests" within the UNITED STATES economy. The "use" is made when the title to the strawman is held in the name of the State and not in one's own private right and when "public" funds are spent without first "discharging" them pursuant to the resolution of Congress in 1933 AD at HJR192 thereby making them "private
property." The title to the strawman is "held" in a private right when the title is redeemed by a security filing on the private side of the register by way of a Uniform Commercial Code or UCC-1 filing. The filing will contain your Birth Certificate, which you will have redeemed by accepting and returning it for value with right of chargeback. Birth Certificates are, prior to the redemption, under a public registration by way of a "corporate" filing or if there was no filing at all by presumption.

Once your strawman is reclaimed by the private UCC-1 filing, then the commercial process shown on the Chart can be exercised to discharge public funds with private funds for goods and services in a tax exempt and levy exempt mode that have been stripped of their public liability.

ASSUMPTIONS
Let us assume that the Republic (private) side of the Chart is where the substance of the world is located. It is in the land of reality and not fiction. It is called the Republic. It is also referred to as "The state" in legal literature. If private property rights are practiced here then non-negotiable instruments should be used instead of negotiable instruments. This is also the venue where "retail" sales of goods and merchandise is to be conveyed by purchase with "private funds".

Upon a sale of property by retail, the title to the goods and services should become private and not affect the "public" interest. This will require that a "discharge" of the "public" funds be made by private funds in the transaction in order to cancel the national debt of said "public" funds and make the property tax and levy exempt.

Let us assume that the "public" side of the Chart is the corporate fiction known as the UNITED STATES, Inc. (or any other corporate democracy in any other bifurcated nation). It is known in many legal writings as "this State" instead of "The state". Public funds pass as a money, but the user has no legal title in them except for naked possession. None of these funds are redeemable for any substance within the public sector. Public legal instruments that pass as a money are called "negotiable instruments" and can be passed from person to person by negotiation or endorsement. This commercial side deals in "wholesale" inter-corporate sales. Only fictions exist on this side of the Chart. No real flesh and blood people inhabit this jurisdiction. One's strawman is required to deal in this jurisdiction. One's strawman is either a public corporate entity called an "individual", if the Birth Certificate is registered publicly; or the strawman is a "corporation sole" if the Birth Certificate is registered
privately under a UCC-1 filing. The strawman is identified by the all capital letter spelling of the flesh and blood man's name, usually with the middle name abbreviated by the first letter of that name. The strawman is neither good nor bad. It is a tool upon which commerce can be conducted in a military economy by registration.

Since the national bankruptcy of 1909 AD, the UNITED STATES has, by treaty, established the private FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ACT and the corresponding creation of the private FEDERAL RESERVE BANK system for the purpose of holding the public securities (the titles to all assets owned by the UNITED STATES or pledged to the UNITED STATES) of the UNITED STATES as a collateral to the private creditors of the bankruptcy. This means that the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM straddles the BAR separating the Republic side on Chart 10A from the "Public" side. The Secretary of the Treasury is the public military officer in charge of the bankruptcy and would deal with the private external claims and the public internal claims. The Secretary of the Treasury deals with the internal banking system and the private Internal Revenue Service which is hired to investigate moneys dedicated to "public use" and charges for said use called "taxes". This makes the office of the Secretary of the Treasury a "corresponding bank" for the private side to deal with the public side.

The BAR on the Chart separates the Republic from the Public. It separates the External Venue from the Internal Re-Venue. The BAR can also be called a MIRROR. Everything in the Public side appears backwards to what appears in the Re-Public side. This is why your civil and criminal cases go backwards to what you anticipate. The MIRROR prevents the Internal Re-Venue from "seeing" the activities of the Republic. But it does not prevent the Republic from observing the activities of the Re-Venue. The attorneys and the lawyers are the guardians of the BAR. The attorneys duties are to "attorn" the public activities toward the public policies of the Re-Venue when the properties involved in commercial transactions have legal titles held by the public (remember your pledge by the gift of the Birth Certificate is tilled to the Stale and the purchaser of the security sold by the Stale). The lawyer’s duties are to resolve controversies between the Re-public (or private non-public rights to property where the title to the property is held in the Republic side) and those rights of the public. So lawyers work on issues of law between parties of different jurisdictions or between panics within the public and the private sectors. Attorneys work only on issues of public rights and policies within the bankruptcy where there are no private rights based upon private title to property. We will assume that a flesh and blood man who has legal title to his
strawman is legally and lawfully capable of conducting commerce within the Re-Venue or public jurisdiction through the strawman who is privately registered by way of the UCC-1 filing of the Birth Certificate within one of the fifty corporate public Stales.

We will assume that if the strawman does not affect a public interest by way of a "use", that such commercial intercourse will not take away any rights, titles, or interests of the strawman or the flesh and blood man who is conducting commercial intercourse by way of the strawman. All commercial instruments within the Republic are non-negotiable. This means that they cannot be passed by mere endorsement or negotiation. They must be passed by way of an affidavit of assignment from party to party. The affidavits must be affixed to the non-negotiable instrument to establish the private assignment of the parties. In essence, a UCC-3 release or partial release is a privately registered notice of assignment of an interest in a non-negotiable instrument.

We will assume that every man has an unalienable right to labor in the society, and that such labor by a flesh and blood man will be permitted within the UNITED STATES by way of the strawman, as long as such strawman does not make a "use" of the public funds. In other words, the living flesh and blood man has an unalienable right to labor only if the flesh and blood man owns legal title to his own strawman.

On the public side of commerce, within the democracy, the public side only deals with fictions. Therefore, it is not the flesh and blood man who works for the public corporations such as General Motors, but the strawman. In other words, your corporation (or corporation sole) works for their corporation. Your strawman is a "transmitting utility" to conduct goods and services into commercial pipeline from the public side to the private side and vice versa. The term "transmit" means: "To send or transfer from one person or place to another." The term "utility" in patent law means: "Industrial Value; the capability of being so applied in practical affairs as to prove advantageous in the ordinary pursuits of life or add to the enjoyment of mankind." So a transmitting utility is the property which is used to send or transfer industrial value from one person to another or one place to another. Under the "person to person", the transmitting utility sends goods and services from the industrial corporations to the flesh and blood man. Under the "one place to another", the strawman or transmitting utility sends goods and services from the public side to the private side of the national economy.

When one is hired to go to work for any person in the UNITED STATES, it is the strawman who gets hired. The living flesh and blood person is the
"corporate official" representing the strawman who signs the papers and contracts for the strawman. The name of the person who is hired by the public corporations is most likely the flesh and blood's Christian appellation spelled in all capital letters and having a middle initial that is the first letter of the living flesh and blood's middle name. The Social Security Number is the public account number assigned to the strawman when the living flesh and blood man registered the strawman for a commercial account with the Department of Health and Human Services. The services are what the strawman does for the public sector and not what the public sector does for the strawman. What the public sector does for the Strawman is merely public benefits provided for the service of the strawman. When we operate from the Republic side of the government, we will not be using any of these public benefits available to the strawman.

Considering the above assumptions, we will now go into an explanation of the Chart. In this Chart we assume that your strawman is working for some corporation such as GENERAL MOTORS. It does not make any difference what the name of the corporation is. Even so called private corporations are chartered by Stale governments which are all "federal" in nature since the States have pledged the full faith and credit of the States to support the "federal" government in its bankruptcy. Therefore a Stale charter to do business is a security held by the "federal" government, this can be an appraised security just like the Birth Certificate which can be bought and sold in the securities markets. The buyer of the "federal" security holds legal title to the corporation making even private corporations the property of the UNITED STATES and its creditors.

**HOW DOES ONE GET PAID WITH PRIVATE MONEY?**

When the strawman works for GENERAL MOTORS, the strawman expects to be paid for the energy the flesh and blood man expends. The payment cannot be in public funds though without incurring a public liability. The strawman must ultimately be a transmitting utility to convey private funds to the flesh and blood man. GENERAL MOTORS is going to pay the strawman in public funds. This is all that GENERAL MOTORS has. This payment will most likely be by way of a direct deposit electronic funds transfer today into the strawman's bank account. These funds transfer will be arranged by agreement between GENERAL MOTORS and the strawman by contract at the time of the establishment of the "employment". An agreement to deposit these funds directly into the strawman's bank account will be signed by the strawman.
Once the paycheck funds are directly deposited by GENERAL MOTORS into the strawman's bank account (at point B on the Chart), the strawman's BANK will notify the strawman of the deposit with a bank statement of some kind. This bank statement is an "offer" from the bank that public funds have been deposited into the strawman's account for use. The "offer" constitutes a commercial solicitation into a contract for which the funds deposited in the BANK are the consideration for "value". There are only five possible responses to the "offer". These five responses are designated as: 1) a traverse, 2) a demurrer, 3) a mute response (silence or no response at all), 4) a protest, and 5) acceptance. For obvious reasons to a learned student of the law and commerce, the only logical response to the BANK'S solicitation would be number five.

**ACCEPTANCE.**

At position C on the Chart, the strawman would do ACCEPTANCE and RETURN for value of the solicitation or offer set forth in the BANK STATEMENT. This acceptance for value would include the acceptance for value of the public funds contained in that account. We now have 1) offer, 2) acceptance of the offer, and 3) value or consideration. This is all the elements necessary to make a firm contract between the parties. The acceptor of the contract is the holder in due course or legal title holder of the property. The acceptor would notify the BANK that the strawman requests that the "order of the court" be released to the strawman. This "order of the court" is in reality the documents of title or the true legal titles to the property the BANK has offered in its solicitation which are the public funds. If true legal titles to the public funds in the bank account were turned over to the strawman, then there would be no "public use" of the funds left to the strawman. This would then mean that there would be no taxation upon those funds and no possibility of levy upon those funds by the public side. That is exactly what we want. This in effect washes the "public use" from the funds and turns the funds into private property rights belonging to the strawman. But remember, this can only be done when the strawman is the private property right of the flesh and blood man by way of the UCC-1 filing at the Secretary of State's office.

The problem is that the BANK does not have the capacity to turn over good legal title to the public funds. The BANK is operating within the bankruptcy on the public side and does not own anything by legal title. Therefore, the good legal title to the property will not be fumed over to the strawman upon the strawman’s request that the "order of the court” be released to the strawman. This is a problem for the BANK and not for you. The BANK'S solicitation by a firm offer was the BANK'S doing. It must be presumed that the BANK did it willingly and knowingly. Therefore, the strawman's acceptance and return for
value constitutes the completion of the contract—offer, acceptance, and consideration. Since the strawman is the accepting party and not the offering party, the strawman is the holder in due course of the contract. The strawman has legal title to the contract. The BANK, the offerer, is the tail to the contract and must produce the property called out for delivery in the contract. The property is the title to the energy represented by the "money" shown in the account of the strawman with the BANK.

The BANK has seventy-two hours to produce the property and titles requested in the acceptance. This seventy-two hours comes from the Federal Reserve Board Regulation Z (12 CFR Part 226) involving retail sales by way of the Federal Truth-in-Lending Act (15 U.S.C.A. §1601 et. seq.). When the transaction (contract) is not settled within the seventy-two hours, a condition of dishonor occurs. When dishonor occurs, the strawman can do what is known as Banker's Acceptance or BA to the dishonored agreement. The Uniform Commercial Code and Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, defines the term "banker" to be: "In a general sense, person that engages in business of banking. In narrower meaning, a private person who keeps a bank; one who is engaged in the business of banking without being incorporated. One who carries on the business of banking by receiving money on deposit with or without interest, by buying and selling bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds or stocks, or other securities, and by loaning money without being incorporated." The term "banker's acceptance" means: "A draft accepted by a bank usually for the purpose of financing a sale of goods to or by a bank's customer. A bill of exchange draft payable at maturity that is drawn by a creditor against his or her debtor. Banker's acceptances are short-term credit instruments most commonly used by persons or firms engaged in international trade. They are comparable to short-term government securities (for example Treasury Bills) and may be sold on the open market at a discount." The term "customer" used in the above definition means: "In banking, any person having an account with a bank or for whom a bank has agreed to collect items and includes a-bask carrying an account with another bank."

In the above definitions of "banker", "banker's acceptance", and "customer", the strawman becomes the person acting in the capacity as a banker. That is because the strawman is attempting to collect a security underlying the contract to which the strawman is the head or holder in due course. A banker has the capacity and authority to create a Bill of Exchange drawn upon the debtor. The strawman creates the Bill of Exchange drawn upon the BANK as the debtor or one in dishonor to the strawman. The Bill of Exchange is payable to the strawman to compensate the strawman for the dishonored value of the
agreement. So the strawman has issued a Bill of Exchange to finance the BANK'S debt on the property belonging to the strawman that the BANK possesses and will not give back. Therefore, the BANK has bought it and the Bill of Exchange is the financing instrument by which the BANK is buying it. The contract is the underlying security or financing statement of the BANK in the possession of the strawman.

Once the strawman writes the Bill of Exchange by way of the banker's acceptance against the BANK, there are two tasks remaining for the strawman to accomplish. One is to seek a proper third party to accomplish the collection of the funds, and secondly, to discharge the public liability for the funds created by way of the Bill of Exchange. The strawman needs a collecting bank to deal with the Bill of Exchange. This is accomplished by the use of the Secretary of the Treasury in his private side capacity. At point D on Chart 10A, the strawman has made a depositum of the Bill of Exchange with the Secretary of the Treasury into a private account. The Bill of Exchange is an asset 10 the strawman. It is like having a check made payable to the strawman that can be deposited, collected, and spent. The Secretary of the Treasury becomes a correspondent bank to the banking of the strawman.

A "correspondent bank" is: "A securities firm, bank or other financial organization which regularly performs services for another in a place or market to which the other does not have direct access. Securities firms may have correspondents in foreign countries or on exchanges of which they are not members. Bank which serves as an agent for another bank in performing services; e.g. carrying deposit balance or issuing letters of credit for bank in another city."

Thus the Secretary of the Treasury is a correspondent bank to perform services and keep an account balance for the strawman as the transmitting utility. The Secretary of the Treasury has relationships with the BANK in that they are both members of the Federal Reserve System and the strawman is not. The Secretary of the Treasury has fiduciary relationships and control over the BANK and the strawman does not. The depositum made by the strawman to the Secretary of the Treasury is made to an account to be established under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury in his private side capacity. This account is numbered with the same number obtained from the Registered Mailing Label on the first letter of depositum made with the Secretary of the Treasury. This number identifies the bank account number maintained with the Secretary of the Treasury. The "Private UCC Contract Trust Account" is your "Employer Identification Number" (your SS# w/o dashes) recognized by the UNITED
STATES TREASURY as the so-called Social Security Number (SSN) of the strawman.

However, the SSN number was created and granted to the strawman for public side benefits or private side registration of commercial accounts. The public or private use is up to the strawman depending upon how the strawman ownership is registered and used. The "Memory of Account" is the mirror image of the "Private UCC Contract Trust Account" that appears on the public side of the account with the Secretary of the Treasury. When the depositum is made at point "D" on the Chart, a mirror of the funds also appears at the Memory of Account. In other words, if the Bill of Exchange was made out for a value of ten thousand dollars, then a depositum of the Bill of Exchange would create a ten thousand dollar amount in the Private UCC Contract Trust Account and a ten thousand dollar amount in the Memory of Account.

The definition of "employer" in UNITED STATES CODE is given in Title 26 U.S.C.A. §3401(d)(l): "(d) Employer- For purposes of this chapter, the term "employer" means the person for whom an individual performs or performed any service, of whatever nature, as the employee of such person, except that-(1) if the person for whom the individual performs or performed the services does not have control of the payment of the wages for such services, the term "employer" (except for purposes of subsection (a)) means the person having control of the payment of such wages". When the strawman accepts for value the offer from the BANK of the public funds in the account of the strawman, then the strawman becomes the "person having control of the payment of such wages". This control of the funds makes the strawman the head and not the tail. It makes the strawman the "employer" and not the "employee". The public side now becomes the servants of the strawman "employer" since the strawman is in legal title control of the funds. The funds are now private.

The strawman has the capacity to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to release the private side funds from the Private UCC Contract Trust Account. This is shown at "E" on the Chart. The funds can be released by a money order that can be made by any non-negotiable draft accompanied with a corresponding UCC-3 partial release instrument registered with the Secretary of State in the State where the UCC-1 filing has been made.

Now the money loop is complete. Public funds were initially released to the corporations (at location "A" on the Chart) from the Federal Reserve System to finance public industrial and commercial creation of goods and services. These public funds found their way from the Federal Reserve to the corporations and into the strawman's bank account. From here the funds were privatized by non-
negotiable acceptance and chargeback and the non-negotiable Bill of Exchange which was the basis of a depositum with the Federal Reserve by way of the Secretary of the Treasury. The funds were then released out of the private side of the Federal Reserve. This is a mirror event. The funds first were released out of the public side to the corporations and then out of the private side to the strawman owned by the flesh and blood man.

The remaining task is to discharge the public funds with the private. HOW DOES ONE DISCHARGE THE PUBLIC SIDE OF THE OBLIGATION? The depositum of the Bill of Exchange requires a collection. The Bill of Exchange is written on the BANK. So the BANK is liable for the amount of value placed on the Bill of Exchange. The BANK has funds deposited in the strawman's account with the BANK at position "B" on the Chart. Since the strawman will not withdraw or use these public funds, they are available by the BANK and the public side.

From the point of view of GENERAL MOTORS, the strawman is an "employee". The wages that the strawman collects will be reported by GENERAL MOTORS to the Internal Revenue Service on a W-2 statement at the end of the year. The Internal Revenue Service will be expecting the strawman to report these wages in "public" moneys on a lax return. The strawman must file a tax return to report these moneys. But what kind of return?

Users and recipients of public debt credit moneys usually file a 3040 return with the Internal Revenue Service. The lax liability associated with the return of income is based upon the use value of the property the State had legal title to and that the strawman had use of. Now that the strawman is not making a public use of the public funds from GENERAL MOTORS, there is still a requirement to report the funds and where they are in the public sector to help discharge the public liability. The tax return form used for this purpose is the 1040ES. The 1040ES form goes to a different office than the 1040 form. There is no signature required under penalty of perjury on the 1040ES form. The 1040ES form reports the estimated public tax liability and pays the tax in quarterly installments.

Let us say that the strawman accepts for value the funds in the BANK at point "C" on the Chart in the amount of fifty-thousand dollars. That depositum of fifty-thousand dollars appears at point "D" on both the private and public side of the account. The strawman then reports a fifty-thousand dollar income to the Internal Revenue Service by way of a 1040ES return. The payment voucher is made out in the name of the strawman for fifty-thousand dollars. A draft is then
made out to the Internal Revenue Service (or since January 1, 1999 to the UNITED STATES TREASURY) allowing the IRS to acquire the fifty-thousand dollars of funds from the Memory of Account with the Secretary of the Treasury. But remember, these funds only exist if someone collects these funds from the person made liable on the Bill of Exchange—which is the BANK. The funds are available at point "F" on the Chart.

The duty of the Internal Revenue Service is to collect the public funds for the Secretary of the Treasury for whom the IRS works. The corporations have accounts with the IRS. The BANK has accounts with the IRS. When the strawman has tendered the draft to the IRS to collect the public funds created with the Bill of Exchange with the BANK as the payee, it is the duty of the IRS to make this collection. This collection attempt is shown at point "G" on the Chart. Once the IRS has collected the public side of this debt from the BANK at point "H" on the Chart, the private side funds become available for use in the private sector.

It is now apparent that the IRS has collected the public funds from the BANK (which basically represents the public funds deposited in the strawman’s account in the BANK by GENERAL MOTORS). It is also apparent that the IRS has also acquired the mirror of the private funds from the Memory of Account with the Secretary of the Treasury. This joining of the private and the public funds by the IRS is the "discharge" of a negative by a positive account pursuant to Public Policy expressed in HJR192. This cancels the public liability and extinguished the public debt associated with the money acquired by the corporation from the Federal Reserve System. This occurs at point "I" on the Chart. This cancellation of public debt by discharge through the account of the private strawman helps the public sector by lowering the overall public debt. It is basically "privatizing" of the public government economy. It also restores to the flesh and blood man the private rights of labor without a public liability for any "use".