#### United States Post Office vs. UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

A story. Some time ago while I was living in the desert, I was keeping a US Post Office box at the nearest satellite of the Post Office in a small town. One day I went to my box and found that it was locked out. I thought maybe that I had forgotten to pay the rent on the box so I went to the counter to find the problem.

The clerk for the satellite told me that I had failed to fill out the form which had been recently been required. I asked for the form, and it was basically asking for proof of residency. What was wanted was two forms identifying that I actually lived at some 'address' in that area. The only proofs that were acceptable were utility bills showing my name and address.

I told the clerk that what was being required was impossible for me as I lived out in the county where there were not any addresses to begin with, and that there were no utilities available to sign up for, and that I lived on land which was in a holding corporation so my name would not even show up on a tax form.

So, I went to the nearest actual Post Office to get things cleared up. The clerk there was just as uncooperative as the clerk at the satellite. In fact she got downright rude to me. So, I asked to speak to the Post Master. The clerk said that he was unavailable (was gone), so I got his phone number so that I could call him later. But in any event, the clerk refused to give me my mail, even though much of the correspondence had cancelled stamps on it, I am sure.

So, I called the Post Master and got into the same conversation with him that I had had with the other two clerks. It didn't take me long to figure out that the Post Master didn't have a clue about what a post office was and postal regulations.

So, finally I asked him whether he was the Post Master of the US Post Office or the US Postal Service. He said that he worked for the US Postal Service. I told him that he was in trouble then because the sign on the building he was working in clearly said on the outside of the building, United States Post Office. That really put him into a logic dilemma and he just went into a verbal spiral...sort of like a computer in a loop.

What I did to resolve the problem was that I filled out a change of address card. I changed my address from the post office box to 'general delivery' and gave it to the clerk. Then I demanded she hand over my general delivery post which she did with a nasty frown on her face.

This story demonstrates the problems that have happened with converting the US Post Office into a fiction, the US Postal Service. For some reason, the fictionalization of the 'seat of government' apparently hasn't been sufficient in creating the fictional UNITED STATES, but now the powers that be have even tried to fictionalize the Post Office.

It is fairly common knowledge that the Post Office was created prior to the government for the united States, and was recognized generally as the seat of government certainly by implication. Perhaps the creation of the US Postal Service was thought needed to complete the overthrow of the de jure system of government that was first contemplated.

Historically one could make certain inferences from Benjamin Franklin. Aside from flying kites in lightning storms, Ben seemed to have some rather intriguing political knowledge. Being the wise old sage that he was, he had been approached to be the president of the immerging government. Ben turned down the offer to be the president, but did request to be the Post Master for the country. So, Ben took on that position and the Post Office became a cabinet post in the newly formed government. Seems like Ben knew where the real power was. The Post Office controls all of the bills of the lading and hence has total regulatory power in commerce.

Another story. My brother worked for years as a mail handler in the building that had the words United States Post Office on the outside of the building. I had asked him early on who actually wrote his pay checks. He said his pay check came from the US Department of Agriculture. I found that a bit interesting, but not unusual. Then some years after that I again asked him where his pay check was coming from and he told me that it was coming from Chase-Manhattan Bank. At that point I asked him if thought that to be a bit odd, and he said he hadn't thought about it.

In essence in order for a country to exist and to be viable in international commerce, the ability to communicate is paramount. Even in today's world of electronic communication with internet and cell phone capability, people are still bound into reality when things reach an important level. We still demand documents with original wet ink signatures to guarantee validity. So, even with the advances in electronics, we are still holding onto the mail to give validity and reality to our commerce.

In 1874 things were taken a stop further to facilitate international commerce. The Universal Postal Union was created in Berne, Switzerland.

Now for all the conspiracy theorists who are so worried about the illuminati, and the secret societies, etc., as being the One World Government, we can now take another route for our theories, because it is obvious that the real power in One World Government is the UPU!

The official aims and purposes of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) are two: to form a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence; and to secure the organization and improvement of the postal services and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration.

The organization of the circulation of the international mail is based on the freedom of transit, ... as a result, therefore, only by enduring absolute freedom of transit can the effectual universality of the postal territory be attained.

Starting in 1878, the union created a category for territories which were recognized as non independent but which were given all the rights of union membership afforded to clearly independent countries. So the members of the union have been operating as sovereign, independent countries, and their currency is based on the gold French Franc. Gold is the acceptable form of money in international jurisdictions, or paper backed by gold. When we purchase postal money orders, the money order is backed by gold, not the fiat money called Federal Reserve Notes.

Some people I know only do business in Postal Money Orders. If you are operating on the private side of commerce, it only makes sense to use a form of currency which is backed by gold. It seems to me that you can still 'buy and sell' using Postal Money Orders. That would keep your dealing totally on the private side. What if all people stopped using FRNs and switched to using Postal Money Orders? The implications are very interesting.

Can you imagine a will reading: to my children who have been so rebellious over the years I leave to each one \$1 million in FRNs, but to my favorite child who always obeyed me and took care of me in my old age I leave \$1 million in Postal Money Orders. Hmmmmmm.

Or maybe you went to an auction and you bid twenty-one US \$1 postage stamps. Hmmmm

For those who are having trouble working through the problems of the fictional government and the use of the fictional money, maybe they ought to be looking at the use of the real money known as Postal Money Orders or stamps.

### THE GOVERNMENT KNOWS THIS

If you take a look at the USC at the infamous Title 26, it spells it right out.

# § 6201. Assessment authority

## (a) Authority of Secretary

The Secretary is authorized and required to make the inquiries, determinations, and assessments of all taxes (including interest, additional amounts, additions to the tax, and assessable penalties) imposed by this title, or accruing under any former internal revenue law, which have not been duly paid by stamp at the time and in the manner provided by law. Such authority shall extend to and include the following:

Oops! What's this? You can pay your taxes with stamps? Oh dear, now what?

Now for those whose brain is still in the whirlpool created by pulling the handle on the porcelain bowl, they might think this to be pretty dumb. They might think that they would need to go to the post office and buy \$100 in stamps to pay a \$100 tax bill. That kind of thinking will end you up just exactly where the whirlpool in the porcelain bowl will end up.

What is a fiction? It is something that is presumed to be true, even though it is known to be completely false. How do you get rid of a fiction? Introduce a fact or reality, and the fiction has to dissolve.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS

There have been reports of success at the settling of accounts using AFV methods, and there have been reports of trouble in getting things settled. Perhaps a look at the use of postage stamps to help get things settled might be of value.

As has been demonstrated in the past, when a bill is sent it is an incomplete presentment as defined in UCC 3-115. In essence what is being asked for is your permission, either express or implied, to use your credit to issue new currency. It is obvious that the incomplete presentment is not 'charged' (with any kind of commercial energy), so what is wanted is for you to 'charge' the instrument, or to allow them by default to 'charge' the instrument.

What we are doing by accepting the instrument and returning it is to go ahead and say, 'sure, go ahead and use my credit to off-set this debt, and by the way here is my exemption ID# to use as the pass through for the taxes on the transaction'. What is being done here is an adjustment of the account by 'effecting payment' of the presentment and the taxes, all done in fictional currency. We are operating in the commercial code world of fiction.

Many have run into problems with this fiction world, primarily when the 'others' whose intend is to deceive using the fiction, whose real design is to trick people into giving up substance to a fictional situation. So, it is the enforcement of the public policy and the enforcement of the acceptance which has left many people hanging without a resolution.

In times past we have suggested alternative resolutions to some of these situations. One method had to do with the liquidation of the account by using the rules of bankruptcy. If one dishonors our acceptances and returns, then their dishonor creates the funds in the involuntary bankruptcy. So, we have in the past used the international US Department of Treasury to liquidate the account and charge it back to some designated recipient such as the Republic. That works pretty good, but is a slow process taking in many instances several months. So, since we live in the generation that demands instant gratification (take a pill to make it go away now) maybe we can look at something that might work a bit faster.

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### THE USE OF POSTAGE STAMPS ON DOCUMENTS

First let's address what kind of denomination of stamp, and the origin of the stamp. The UPU actually issues stamps. But stamps from the US, UK, China, and a few others seem to work okay.

So, let's consider the denomination or value of the stamp. Previously, our stamp of preference was the \$1 Red Fox stamp. There were certain nuances using this stamp that made it preferable, but I won't get into that since the Red Fox stamp is not being issued at this point.

I would probably prefer a US \$1 stamp. Some might say, isn't a 2 cent stamp sufficient, and I would say yes. But there are certain things which we have learned from some 'insiders' about how these things are viewed at Treasury about the order in which they deal with the acceptances which come in. It seems that the higher the denomination of the stamp, the quicker they are to deal with it. And the 2 cent stamped documents go to the bottom of the pile. It was even suggested that \$1 per \$100K of discharge would be preferable.

Now I have seen bank checks from the 1920s which had a 2 cent stamp attached, but in light of the 'suggestions' which have been made, if you can afford a \$1 stamp, I think things might roll along a little quicker for you. I have also when corresponding with inmates in prison in a situation where the difference between 2 cent stamp and normal first class rates made a 40 cent difference, I always had them send me correspondence using the 2 cent stamp and had no trouble as long as they sent me mail to my post office box inside the Post Office and sent it without the ZIP code on the mailing location.

Let's use a typical IRS presentment for an example. Let's use the situation when a bill comes with a statement and a coupon.

We would handle the statement in the normal AFV manner we have described. Then comes the addition of a postage stamp in the lower right hand corner of the statement. We would autograph through the stamp and if wanted, one could add a right thumb print touching at least the autograph.

Then onto the backside we might attach another stamp in the lower right hand corner as outlined above. And I would suggest drawing lines through all of the blank areas of the sheet just so that no one adds anything in that blank area. This would complete that portion of the process.

The coupon could be turned into a money order as has been previously indicated. And again, a stamp could be attached to the lower right hand corner of the coupon as before. Whether or not a stamp on the back of the coupon/money order is needed I am not sure, but if in doubt it would not hurt.

Where should these documents be sent? Technically, the documents ought to be sent back to where ever they came from, but knowing the tendency of things to get 'lost' at the IRS, you might want to consider sending them elsewhere. Some prefer sending them directly to the US Treasury CID office in Covington, Kentucky. That seems the best place at present, although it seems that they are probably receiving many presentments for set off and may be log-jammed with so much work to be done. But if our information is correct, such things are prioritized by the value of the stamp denomination, then maybe your \$1 stamp will put your documents to the top of the heap ... we'll just have to see.

ENFORCEMENT THROUGH UPU

One of the reasons for the procedure we have described with the use of stamps is so that we can use the Post Office for enforcement of the process.

So, it certainly makes sense to keep good copies of what you are doing. It would be best to have certified color copies of these documents so that if you have to make a complaint to the UPU, you can have good evidence surrounding the problem.

Here is an example of such a complaint:

MAIL FRAUD COMPLAINT

From:
То:
Universal Postal Union
International Bureau
Case Postale
3000 Berne 15
Switzerland
Registered Mail #RAUS
John E. Potter, Postmaster Genera
475 L'Enfant Plaza SW
Washington DC, 20260-0010

Delivery Confirmation #
From:
Your name
Your address
Date:
Dear Universal Postal Union,
After crediting, settling and closing alleged accounts with the Internal Revenue Service, I have received collection letters from them. See Exhibit A which is a copy of all of the documents used to credit, settle and close the account.
On or about, I sent by United States Postal Service certified mail number (see Exhibit A) a letter to the Internal Revenue Service that "Accepted For Value" the amount of their presentment pursuant to the Uniform Commercial Code.
On or about, I sent by United States Postal Service certified mail number (see Exhibit B) the Internal Revenue Service Form 4490 Proof of Claim giving the Internal Revenue Service days to respond.
To date, the Internal Revenue Service has failed and/or refused to respond or has simply ignored my request.
The Internal Revenue Service is involved in mail fraud in that they are using the United States Postal Service to collect a fraudulent 'loan' in violation of the Treaty at Bern.
The Internal Revenue Service is a threat to my safety, security, freedom and well-being. I am approaching the Universal Postal Union since the Internal Revenue Service is using the United States Mail for fraudulent purposes for what appears to be personal profit and gain. I am asking you to open an investigation on this agency.
Thank you in advance for your help in this matter.
Sincerely,
Your name
Cc:

Internal Revenue Service

Address

Certified Mail #