

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR
DISCHARGING PUBLIC DEBT WITH PRIVATE CHECKS**

PURPOSE: As a Creditor of UNITED STATES and all other sub-corporations private and public, you are owed equity and interest for the gold and all property that you "loaned" them starting March 9, 1933 to date. There is NO MONEY. In order to start getting your equity back, you must NOTICE your DEBTORS of what you expect them to do and the consequences if they do not comply. This file contains all the documents you will need to PERFECT YOUR CLAIM and TAKE BACK YOUR EQUITY;

1. PREPARING YOUR PRIVATE CHECK
2. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT
3. LETTER TO John Snow
4. FINAL STATEMENT
5. CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE FOR VALUE
6. NOTICE OF DEFAULT
7. NOTICE OF DISHONOR - From The Notary Public
8. NOTICE OF PROTEST AND OPPORTUNITY TO CURE - From Notary
9. CERTIFICATE OF DISHONOR - From Notary
10. NOTICE OF SUBSTITUTION OF TRUSTEE

1. PREPARING YOUR PRIVATE CHECK

Some of you doing this process have already issued private checks on a closed account and may or may not know that you have used "private funds" to discharge the debt. Any and every time you have received an offer and you have "accepted" it by writing ACCEPTED FOR VALUE on the offer with your name, date and EIN (Employer Identification Number) you have used private funds. It does not matter what you have used, they ALL WORK, whether it is a Bill of Exchange, a Trade Acceptance, a Promissory Note, a Documentary Draft, a Sight Draft, or a check on a "closed account," hereinafter "private check." You could put your signature on a piece of toilet paper and your debtors would still have to accept YOUR method of payment pursuant to HJR 192, March 9, 1933.

Closed account. An account to which no further additions can be made on either side, but which remains still open for adjustment and set-off, which distinguishes it from an account stated" *Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition*

Setoff. The equitable right to cancel or offset mutual debts or cross demands, commonly used by a bank in reducing a customer's checking or other deposit account in satisfaction of a debt the customer owes the bank.

You are the bank in the above 2 terms and the "customer" is the debtor that you sent your check to. The reason the debtor is the customer is that they have ordered a block of credit from you and you have accepted their offer, so now they can use your credit (your exemption) and you can "offset mutual debts" with a set off and receive the product or service they offered you. Remember, they owe you interest on your credit they are using to buy ALL of the goods and services to manufacture or

create the product you are buying. YOU HAVE ALREADY PAID FOR THE PRODUCT BEFORE YOU EVEN BUY IT!!!

The following is the procedure for setting up a "closed account" and preparing the private check;

a. Open a checking account at a local bank. If you already have one that you don't use anymore, you can use this account.

b. Order a box of checks from the one you opened. Or order more checks from the one you already have.

c. When you get the checks, write a check for \$10 to a third party and when the check clears close the account.

d. If you have already filed a UCC-1 then file a UCC-3 addendum to include the routing and account numbers of the closed account. Also include the check numbers 1-10,000.

2. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

Statement of Account. A report issued monthly or periodically by a bank or creditor (you) to a customer setting forth the amounts billed, credits given and balance due.

If you have already sent your private check to your customer to discharge a debt, you need to finish the accounting procedure with a Statement of Account.

If you are sending the check for the first time, you should send the statement of account WITH your check so the clock starts from the time you send it. The debtor has 14 days to respond to your statement or the statement stands as truth.

3. LETTER TO John Snow

You must communicate your acceptance to the trustee of the US Bankruptcy, who currently is John Snow in order to keep track of the accounting. Do not send this package to "Secretary of the Treasury" as this is a fiction - not a private entity. Remember, you are operating in the private and you cannot see or deal with a fictitious entity or office.

a. When you get an offer (a bill, a statement, IRS bill, etc.) from your Debtor, take your stamp and stamp the bill ACCEPTED FOR VALUE and sign your name, date, and EIN number. Then make a copy of the bill that you have converted to a BILL OF EXCHANGE.

b. Write your check out like you normally would except in the memo section print the registered mailing number, and "EFT ONLY" (Electronic Funds Transfer).

c. Fill out the STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT (SoA) and along with the CHECK and the original bill that is now a BILL OF EXCHANGE.

d. Make a letter of acceptance and send the package registered mail to John Snow, d.b.a. Secretary of Treasury.

e. Fill out a UCC-3 and list the private check, the Bill from the Debtor and SoA, and the letter to John Snow.

You will be preparing 3 packages as follows:

1. John Snow Package 2. Debtor Package

a. Original letter to Mr. Snow a. Original Private Check and SoA

b. Copy of Private Check and SoA b. Copy of Bill from Debtor

c. Copy of Bill from Debtor c. Copy of letter to Mr. Snow

d. Copy of UCC-3 d. Copy of UCC-3

3. UCC-3 Package 4. For your files

a. Original UCC-3 a. Original Bill from Debtor

b. Copy of letter to Mr. Snow b. Copy of Private Check and SoA

c. Copy of Private Check and SoA c. Copy of letter to Mr. Snow

d. Copy of Bill from Debtor d. Copy of UCC-3

The reason why you are sending John Snow a package by registered mail is to "register" the transaction or your exemption. This Registered number is issued by the Treasury as this is considered part of the postage system which is "currency" such as stamps which is also issued by the Treasury. This same registered number will be put on your check and your UCC-3 and is now registered in the National Registry. Send the package by certified mail to the Debtor as your check will now be considered "certified funds."

4. FINAL STATEMENT

After 14 days from sending out the Statement of Account and they either have not responded or they have sent a statement that does not acknowledge your statement, you will need to send them the follow up notice that will acknowledge their consent to your statement balance

5. CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE

Even though most of the Closed Account Checks will be accepted, some will be dishonored. For those that are dishonored you will need to send a Conditional Acceptance to the Debtor because they are stepping outside of the United States Bankruptcy which is a criminal offense. If the Debtor s attempt to call you, always, always, always get their first and last name then tell them that you only do business in writing, not verbally over the phone. You want to know who you are doing busin ess with because you may be taking their collateral.

6. NOTICE OF DEFAULT

After the 10 days send them a Notice of Default. This means total failure. This notice completes your court procedure as a sovereign in your nation that is foreign to the public ve nue. Now you will need to pursue this matter in the "public venue" in their legal proceedings, however it will not go into the courts you are familiar with. You must take this matter up with the SECRETARY OF STATE of the state you are in.

Secretary of State. In American law. Title of the chief of the executive bureau of the United States called the "Department of State." He is a member of the cabinet, and is charged with the general administration of the international and diplomatic affairs of the government. In many of the state governments there is an executive officer bearing the same title and exercising important functions. In English law. The secretaries of state are cabinet ministers attending the sovereign for the receipt and dispatch of letters, grants, petitions, and many of the most important affairs of the kingdom, both foreign and domestic. *Black's 4th edition*

You are a foreign nation in their eyes, so you must go through the proper channels so that you can utilize the functions and duties of the Secretary of State - "general administration of the international affairs" and "attending the sovereign." There are many "designees" of the Secretary of the state in the area you live, normally called Notary Publics. Find a private Notary Public that you can work with; OR create one by getting a friend to become a Notary who understands this procedure.

7. NOTICE OF DISHONOR - Notary Public

Now we will go through the process called a Notarial Protest, a very powerful process that will create a witness against the debtor through a Public Official. Following is the definition of a Notary Public according to Black's Law Dictionary, 6th edition. It is important to know why you need to use a Notary Public.

Notary Public: A public officer whose function it is to administer oaths; to attest and certify, by her or his hand and official seal, certain classes of documents, in order to give them credit and authenticity in foreign jurisdictions; to take acknowledgements of deeds and other conveyances, and certify the same; and to perform certain official acts, chiefly in commercial matters such as the protesting of notes and bills, the noting of foreign drafts, and marine protests in cases of loss or damage. One who is authorized by the State or Federal Government to administer oaths, and to attest to the authenticity of signatures.
Black's 6th edition

NOTARY PUBLIC. A legal practitioner, usually a solicitor, who attests or certifies deeds and other documents and notes or protests dishonoured bills of exchange.

Dictionary of Business, Oxford University Press, © Market House Books Ltd 1996

Pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) Title 41-332;