

Robert Arthur Menard

Letters



to

Authorities

Learn the Truth

Violation Tickets, Appearance Notices, Drivers Licenses, Child Registration, Taxes, Business Licenses and Permits and government authority in general.

Includes documents you can serve on the government to secure your rights!

*Includes 600
Law Maxims*



The Elizabeth Anne Elaine Society

Justice is TRUTH in Action

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That out of the way, know this: FUNDAMENTALLY, YOUR FREEDOM WILL NOT BE FOUND AND HELD WITH ANGER, FEAR OR FRUSTRATION. NOR DO YOU NEED TO WADE THROUGH MOUNTAINS OF PAPER AND DECEPTIVE WORDS; LOVE, COMPASSION AND TRUTH ARE ALL YOU REALLY NEED.

Letters To Authorities



If you want to be free, there is but one way; it is to guarantee an equally full measure of liberty to all your neighbors. There is no other.

[Carl Schurz](#) (1829 - 1906)

Only the educated are free.

[Epictetus](#) (55 AD - 135 AD), Discourses

In the truest sense, freedom cannot be bestowed; it must be achieved.

[Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) (1882 - 1945), Speech, September 22, 1936

You can discover what your enemy fears most by observing the means he uses to frighten you.

[Eric Hoffer](#) (1902 - 1983)

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Finally, I acknowledge the criminal actions of the following people: Bruce Clokie, Chuck Hogdson and Celia Huber - I hope you all one day realize how much harm you three have caused. Thanks to your actions, many people will learn the Truth.

Dedication:

This work is dedicated to the following people and Entity:

To my father: You were right Dad; I should have learned to type! Thank You for teaching me the most important things in the world. From you I learned honour, and I know how rich that makes me. If I could be half the father you were (and are), I would be twice as good as most. Thank You.

To all Veterans: You stood and sacrificed and did so out of love of freedom. You helped secure for us a society where one can stand and loudly criticize the government. I want you to know, before you go to that last posting, that the flame you carried is still lit and well guarded. Thank You.

To all the good Public Servants: From Peace Officers to Social Workers, for those who are driven to serve and to help in their communities, are then forced to provide that help within a restrictive and deceptive bureaucracy and yet still manage to exercise authority with restraint and compassion, Thank You.

To Elizabeth Anne Elaine: There is a big hole in my heart where your love is supposed to be and I miss you. I wish I knew how to be a part of your life without creating stress in those who love you. Unfortunately, our entire system seems to be conflict orientated and that means I would have to bring conflict. See the problem? I hope one day you read these words, and with them find your freedom from those who essentially stole you and crushed your mother. Provided of course, they do not first fundamentally change our society in a positive way, which is my hope and intent.

To God: You Rock Big Guy!

Society is NOT a Prison and I am not your Slave

On Dec 5th, 2000 The Ministry of Children and Family Services 'legally removed' a child that didn't 'legally exist'. They did so without investigation. Because they acted without information, they claimed the infant had only one caregiver. They were wrong. The parents said they would prove in court the infant had two caregivers and they were a family in act and intent. In order to deny the parents recourse to the Law, the ministry worker said that if they tried to speak the truth in court, **she would see to it that the infant spent the first five years of her life going from foster home to foster home to foster home.** This was an act of extortion. This is a society where the government workers feel they have the right to tear apart a family without investigation and then deny the parents recourse to the law. This is the worst form of tyranny and it is one I will not consent to.

We are told that we live in a free society. There is no greater test of freedom than being able to leave. In order to understand this idea better, we need to know some words and their definitions. First off, a society is a group of people joined together by mutual consent to deliberate, determine and act for a common goal. Notice how there is no mention of geographical area? Being in a certain geographical area might give you the right to join a society, however it cannot create an obligation to join. See that mutual consent part? Pay attention to it, it will become very important.

Now what is a statute? Is a statute law? The answer is yes and no. It is not the law, but it is a rule which has the force of law, within a society. Statutes are the laws of a society. Outside of society, they have no effect at all.

Society Is Not a Prison

I look at society as a house party, not a prison. At this party, there is food and music. We have a system set up which is supposed to determine what music is played and what food is served. This system is supposed to be democratic in nature, where the majority decides. Now if you don't like the food, music, rules of the house, or the system designed to determine those things, you are perfectly free to leave. Maybe in the house (in society) you can't smoke or own a gun. Does this mean you can't do those things once you leave? Of course not! If you are no longer in the house, its rules no longer apply to you. These statutes which governments call laws, are all the laws of the society, or the house. Leave society, and these rules are no longer your laws. Those remaining behind will still have to obey them, you will not. Of course, you won't be able to eat the food or listen to the music (collect benefits), either.

The simple fact is if this is a free society, we have the right to leave. If we do not have that right, it is neither free, nor by definition, a society.

If our society was a house party, this is what we would see. At the food table, they are serving scraps and crumbs, while we hear them in the back kitchen whooping it up with their supplier friends (bankers). The music is either a Military March or a Polka. The waiters (government workers) are acting more and more like prison guards. There are mirrors everywhere, not enough seats and more than enough smoke. The door leading out of this party has been well hidden and hasn't been opened for a long time. They might have even welded it shut. If we are to have a free society, then every once in a while, someone must leave. This will ensure that people know they are free to do so; someone must guard that door and ensure it opens easily. This will also allow those remaining in the house, to see what its like outside, without venturing forth themselves. If they decide its better outside, then they too are free to leave.

I intend to leave society. I am not moving physically, either. As a human being born in this country, I have the Common Law right to travel anywhere within it. I also have

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the right to join or not join societies as I see fit. I cannot be forced to consent. If I refuse to consent, none of the statutes everyone else calls laws will have the force of law with me.

I am leaving this party, not because I reject society, but because I wish to embrace it. I want a good one. One that is as free as can be. I reject the way in which this society deliberates, determines and acts for the common goal. I am not even sure we all have a common goal anymore. Those we elect to provide us with food and music are not doing their jobs. The servants are getting uppity and actually think they are in charge. They stole my family and did so unlawfully. The RCMP refuses to investigate them and the elected representatives are not doing their jobs. I am sick of the rules of this house, the meager portions and the blaring music. I will open this long closed door, stand on the other side and wave at you. I will do things lawfully that you cannot do, for you are still in the house.

When I am outside your society and therefore free of its rules, this does not mean there is no law. I do not claim the right to harm another human being, damage property, engage in fraud or extortion or break contracts. I will follow the Law. I just won't give statutes created by governments the force of law. I will achieve this by constructively denying consent to be governed.

When I see that members of society once again have recourse to the Law and those we elect to 'serve the food' are serving more than they eat, when these statutes are less deceptive and I know that the door outside is wide open at all times instead of being so well hidden, when the servants are acting more like servants, when the portions are bigger and there is less reveling in the kitchen, when the RCMP are abiding by the law and willing to investigate government ministries, then I will consider rejoining.

When you see me traveling down the road in my automobile, exercising my Common Law right to travel, and I do not have a license, know I am not breaking the law. Please don't moan about how we all have to follow the same rules. You are in a

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society, and I am not. You have consented and I have not. You have benefits that I do not. You are free to give up those benefits for more freedom, just as I will have done. Also, please do not think I am rejecting those staying behind in this society. Like a scout doing recon, I am giving up the security you enjoy, to ensure that you don't lose your freedom. At the risk to myself, I am going outside to see what the weather is like. I am doing it for you. I will come back with a report. My actions will clear much of the smoke, and I might break a mirror or two on the way out.

Do not be angry with me for becoming aware of government deception, or for acting against it. Do not even be angry with those who have hidden this door to freedom from you for so long. Or with those who tore apart a family and denied citizens recourse to the law. Or with the RCMP for refusing to investigate a government ministry just because it is a government ministry. Neither be angry with your elected representatives for refusing to address crimes within that same ministry. Not even with them for using so much deception in their legislation. Or with the media for constantly referring to new statutes as laws, instead of telling you they are nothing more than the rules of society and that you are free to leave that society if you don't like the new statute. That anger will blind you to the truth.

The freedom you will achieve by me opening this door and leaving society will cost you nothing and it will empower you over those who claim they are your government. If we are to have a free society, this door must be open at all times. There is not one person among you who can lawfully force me to consent to being governed, nor is there one among you who can lawfully apply society's statutes to me when I am outside of society.

**Question
Authority**

Says WHO??

**Where you find the laws most
numerous, there you will find also the
greatest injustice.**

Arcesilaus

**If the single man plant himself
indomitably on his instincts, and there
abide, the huge world will come round to
him.**

Emerson (1803-1882)

**There is no cruder tyranny than that
which is perpetuated under the shield of
Law and in the name of justice.**

Montesquieu (1689-1755)

To All

August 22, 2003

To:

- The Crown,
- All elected officials in Canada,
- All their agents, employees and representatives,
- All Peace Officers in Canada,
- All Judges, Magistrates, Prosecutors, Justices and Court Officers in Canada,
- All members of the Bar in Canada,
- All members of the Press in Canada,
- All members of the Banking community in Canada,
- All members of the Public in Canada,

TWIMC,

Hello, I am Robert Arthur Menard and about 1000 days ago, a government agent named Celia Huber, an agent with The Ministry of Children, Family and Community Development threatened a two day old infant with permanent and irreparable harm. Her unlawful actions stopped me from speaking the truth in court and resulted in the child being endangered and her mother becoming another broken addict on the streets. It didn't have to be. A little awareness and compassion from one government worker and the entire heartbreaking story could have been avoided. Instead, because of the deception in their mandates and the capricious attitude and unaccountability which they seem to enjoy, a family was destroyed. My family was destroyed. I am NOT happy about that.

My response was to study and investigate and I uncovered what is clearly deception in the mandate of the workers. I do not see how we can possibly build anything worth defending when those whom we empower are themselves deceived. You cannot do evil in the hopes that good might come of it, nor can you use threats to an infant and deception to build a free and just society. I simply won't have it, and you can't make me accept it.

Letters To Authorities

In my studies, I have come to the inescapable conclusion, that the blame for this sad state of affairs can be placed squarely upon the shoulders of all of us, be we the elected, agents or voters. Our society can be compared to a ship, upon which we find Officers, Crew members and passengers. It seems that the passengers have forgotten the obligations they have to the ship and their fellow passengers and now rely on the Officers and Crew to do everything for them. When did this society turn into a cruise ship were the passengers have no duties and endless services? Have we all forgotten our obligations to our fellow man and those who sacrificed to secure for us our freedom? Shall their ultimate sacrifices be all for naught? Do we not have a destination? (Nation's Destiny)

There are so many holes in this ship; it is hard to decide where one should start when listing them. I have had Peace Officers threaten to assault ***and then*** arrest me. I have had government agents tell me 'you can't afford justice'. I have heard agents tell me I was 'obliged' to 'register', 'file', 'submit' and 'apply'. I have seen those same agents turn white and leave when I started to ask questions concerning the meaning of some of those words; I have seen fathers cry because of feelings of powerlessness within the justice system.

I have seen a good woman prostitute herself for food for her children, because she was **denied essential services**. I saw that same woman in tears, with her children, in church the next day. I have seen business owners scared they might lose their businesses because of demands made by government workers, demands which disappeared once the right questions were asked. I have seen entrepreneurs give up because every time they lift up their heads, some government worker comes and smacks it back down. I have seen good Peace Officers denigrated and reviled because of the unlawful and unaddressed actions of their fellow officers, actions which

To All

tarnished all who wear a badge and led to disrespect for authority. I have heard of this disrespect manifesting itself in violence against our Peace Officers. I have seen those who were elected to do a job turn a deaf ear and a blind eye. I have seen the growing sense of hopelessness and a diminishing level of trust in our representatives and their agents. I have seen hungry children whose parents were trying to escape from despair by climbing down a bottle. I have seen how the growing poverty and government power creates a sense of worry, frustration and anger. I have seen how these feelings affect our children and our interaction with our fellow man. I have heard many decent hard working blue collar types talk of violent revolution. I have seen Veterans who fought, killed and watched comrades die literally cry about our society and what has become of it. I have seen where we are headed. This ship of ours is heading for the rocks.

I feel that as a member of this society, I too have a duty. For any society to work, grow and develop there must be a constant interaction between those who protect and those who critique. When either side has too much power, the result is either stagnation or instability. Both sides must do their part to the best of their ability, not just as protectors or critics, but as human beings. We must continually envision and then strive for higher standards. Towards that end, I think it is important that we establish certain rules of engagement. The simple fact is I am not going to allow threats from the worst amongst you to stop me from interacting with the best amongst you. I am not going to abandon my love for peace and desire for a better society merely because some of you have a love for power and force. I will embrace the rule of law and will invite any or all of you to discuss with me the source, nature and limits of your authority. Failure to accept that invite, means (according to the rule of law) that you give up the right to claim there is a conflict. If you fail to accept the

Letters To Authorities

offer, and then later try to claim there is a conflict, I will know that you have abandoned the rule of law and are inviting me to do the same. In my duties as a social critic and defender of the weak, I strive to treat all my fellow human beings with respect and compassion. I do not question the integrity, intelligence, intent or honour of those I face. I question the meanings of the words they use to claim authority and I question that authority if they can't tell me the meanings.

As members of society, we all apparently agree to trade certain rights and freedoms for societal benefits. If however we do not know what rights and freedoms we have given up, how do we know what we receive are in fact 'benefits'? Where is the advantage or profit? Would you buy a car and without knowing what you paid for it and then claim 'I got a great deal!'"? I think not. People are waking up. There is no way to lawfully put them back to sleep.

Unless you can explain to me how we can possibly put money into circulation *with interest* and not impoverish someone, then I must claim that you have abdicated your greatest duty to this society. We need the tool to interact with each other. This tool is 'money' and its supply is now decided by unelected faceless powers that have more than enough already. The way we create our money supply, with interest attached yet not created, creates a debt that is then laid upon the shoulders of those least able to carry it. Every loan applied for, creates another victim of poverty. There is a link between those we see on the streets begging for food, and those we see driving new SUV's. That link is the interest demanded by the bankers. Interest NEVER created or put into circulation. Where is the money to pay that interest going to come from? Look at the poor, hungry, overworked, desperate and destitute. That is where the interest is coming from. That interest is coming from the bellies and futures of our children.

To All

You are allowing it. This situation **must** change. This situation **will** change or our society is dead. I am going to try to change it, not with anger, fear or shame, but with my love for Elizabeth Anne Elaine and my compassion for my fellow man. You may be able to stop me from sharing my love; you can never however stop me from loving. This love is going to manifest itself in a way that is going to be very difficult for you to deal with.

I will be engaging in a lawful course of action which is sure to get the attention of my fellow citizens and will hopefully result in this society radically changing the way it creates money and empowers representatives and their agents.

Consider it a spanking. Accept it as your just punishment or it becomes a beating.

Sincerely,

Robert Arthur Menard

Director,

The Elizabeth Anne Elaine Society

Each time a person stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring, these ripples build a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance.

—Robert F. Kennedy

Letters To Authorities

Dear Government Agents,

Well, I have never liked writing these letters. We have had a long relationship and when they end it is always a painful experience. There are so many tears and memories; some good some bad. Yet, for my own welfare and wellbeing, I really must do this. We are through. Our relationship is over. I am moving on to newer greener pastures. Sorry.

I have to do this, dear government agent, because you have become too untrustworthy, jealous and controlling. I can't seem to trust you anymore and have found you in bed one too many times with the neighbours. You make promises you never keep and expect me to constantly bail you out. Oh sure, you change your face every few years, but your heart is the same except it is getting darker and more conniving. There was a time I felt I could trust you and maybe we could have built something beautiful together, but now that is not the case. There have been too many lies, too many stories, too many denials. I simply can't trust you anymore and when trust is gone, there can be no relationship. I didn't have to be this way.

I should have seen it coming, when you started demanding more closet space and then started expecting me to increase your allowance. I did so, because I knew you had needs. Then you asked for access to my bank accounts. I, like a fool, trusted you and you like a coke addict, cleaned me out. Still, you asked for another chance and I gave it to you. How stupid could I be?

You wanted the right to decide the rules in the kitchen; I felt that was fair, after all that room was specifically for you in the first place. Why didn't I see that the first rule you would make is that I had to do the dishes? Why did I give you the power to contract away the rest of the house? Any idea how much trouble you have caused me? The full cost of your actions I still don't know, but I know it won't be cheap. Some how you have turned from being a trusted servant into a demanding bitch who thinks they can control me with threats and lies. I am not doing your dishes anymore. Sorry sweetheart, but all that is over. You are on your own. Get out. And don't take anything with you.

Please do not go around telling people we are still an item; it's spooky and makes you come off sounding desparate.

Dear Agent

Please do not try to use my credit cards or access my accounts. That would be fraud. Please do not call me or write me or contact me; I don't need to be stalked by someone who can't take no for an answer. We are simply through. I have a new love in my life, one I can trust and I don't want you going around talking bad about them either.

Have a good life, without interfering with mine.

Sincerely,

Robert Menard

**Human laws are born,
live and die.**

Maxim Effect

**It is a perpetual law
that no human
or positive law
can be perpetual.**

Letters To Authorities

The following correspondence was sent to The Minister of Finance in BC and various persons in ICBC. The deception they use to get you to register your automobile and get a license is the biggest scam on the planet. Did you know you have a Common Law right to travel and that you do not need a license or permit to travel? It seems that the truth has been so well hidden that even the Minister didn't know about it. Read and learn.



**Whats wrong with
Drivers Licenses?**

License This

Thursday, December 13, 2001

TWIMC:

Hello,

My name is Robert Arthur and I have been reading your Motor Vehicle Act. I have a few questions. Since it is by asking that we learn, I hope you don't mind what should be very simple questions for you. You see, I would hate to unknowingly break the law and I also have no desire to unknowingly put myself in a contract where none is needed.

The first question has to do with the definition of 'motor vehicle'. "motor vehicle" means a vehicle, not run on rails, that is designed to be self propelled or propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires;

Is it a full and complete definition? If you wish to say it is then I must ask is the definition of accident a full and complete definition? "accident" includes an intentional collision;

(It is obvious that the definition of accident is neither full nor complete, therefore the definition of motor vehicle is not either. If one is and one isn't how do you tell?)

'An apple means a red round fruit.' Does that mean that all red round fruits are apples? What about pomegranates, then? You see, I realize that the definition of motor vehicle is doing one of two things. It is either fully describing or merely partially describing. If it is the latter then there must be other attributes to a 'motor vehicle'.

This brings me to my next question.

Registration and license

3 (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the owner of a motor vehicle or trailer must, before it is used or operated on a highway,

- (a) register the motor vehicle or trailer with the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia,
- (b) obtain a license for its operation under this section, and
- (c) obtain for it a certificate of insurance under the Insurance (Motor Vehicle) Act.

Letters To Authorities

(2) Despite subsection (1), a trailer towed by a tractor licensed under section 8 need not be licensed.

(3) The owner must apply for

(a) registration and license in the form required by the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia, and

(b) a motor vehicle liability policy in accordance with the Insurance (Motor Vehicle) Act and regulations under that Act.

These words are in your act. Is this perhaps the missing part of your definition, or maybe a part of the missing pieces? This section is doing one of two things; creating an obligation for you or for me. If I have a 'thing', which appears to match your definition of 'motor vehicle', and that definition is full and complete, then the obligation is mine. If however it is not a full and complete definition, then this sentence creates an obligation for you to prove that an act of registration took place before you can claim my 'thing' is a 'motor vehicle'. See the difference?

Now, since I know that an act of registration involves also an act of submission and an act of application and I know an application is a request, do you claim that I am obligated to request or apply? I believe that in law, nobody is ever obligated to request, plead or beg. We certainly are not obligated to submit. Submission is always a choice.

I hope we are finding our common ground here. I have but a few more questions at this time.

Is there any part of your act, which clearly, specifically and unequivocally removes my Common Law Right to 'Travel' on a public highway with my own private conveyance of the day? I could not find it. If any part of your act does so, please point it out.

If you are incapable of pointing that out, will you please acknowledge that such a right does in fact still exist, regardless of how many people are presently exercising it? If not, then why not? Now, there are armed people out on the highways, who if I try to exercise my right to travel, will because of the confusion in your act, feel they have the right to stop, detain and harass me. Apparently, they failed to question like I do and act on assumptions.

License This

I do not. They believe that the word ‘must’ creates an obligation on my part and they fail to realize that ‘must’ means ‘may’. If these people are out there acting as your Agents, do you not have an obligation to inform them as to the limits of their powers? If your Agents stop me from exercising my rights, are you not then to blame, especially if you failed to inform them about the limits of their powers? I feel you are.

If everyone else on the highway chooses to enter into a contract with you and be deemed a ‘driver’ instead of exercising his or her common law right to travel, does that mean I am obligated to enter into a contract with you? In law contracts must be voluntary. This is as it should be. Let us say that I am lawfully exercising my right to travel and I am stopped by one of your agents. Can your Agent claim that I am ‘driving’ an ‘unregistered motor vehicle’ even if the act of registration is required before you can even call my ‘thing’ a ‘motor vehicle’?

So to sum up, here are my very simple questions in point form. Please save me the time and trouble of doing a Determination by Proxy and answer these questions truthfully and completely and in good faith. Please do not answer any question unless the previous one was answered first. Circle your answer please.

- 1- Is the definition of motor vehicle in your act a full and complete definition? Yes or No
- 2- Do the words “The owner must apply for” create an obligation on my part? Yes or No
- 3- Do the words “The owner must apply for” create an obligation on your part to prove such an act took place before you can claim my ‘thing’ is a motor vehicle? Yes or No
- 4- Is there a section of the Motor Vehicle Act which clearly, specifically and unequivocally removes my right to travel on a public highway in my own private conveyance? Yes or No
- 5- Do you acknowledge that such a right, though not widely exercised still exist? Yes or No?
- 6- Are you as the Principle obligated to inform your Agents as to their powers and the limits on their powers? Yes or No.
- 7- Is an act of ‘Application’ required for me to register a ‘motor vehicle’? Yes or No

Letters To Authorities

8- Are you liable for the actions of your Agents in the performance of their duties? Yes or No

9- Is a Drivers License a Contract? Yes or No

10- Am I obligated to enter into a contract in order to exercise my rights? Yes or No

11- When I exercise my right and an armed agent of yours stops me, do you realize that you are liable? Yes or No

12- Do you realize that being stopped by an armed man for no other reason than exercising a right is a violation of my human rights? Yes or No

13- If one of your Agents does stop me, I will claim that you as principal were negligent in your duties to inform him as to his powers. I will then sue you for negligence and for infringing on my Rights. Do you accept my right to sue you for the actions of your agents? Yes or No

14- Do you agree to immediately pay me One Million Canadian Dollars (\$1,000,000) if due to your negligence one of your Agents stops me? Yes or No

15- Am I requesting through an act of application to have my thing considered a motor vehicle? Yes or No

Thank you for your time. Please answer all of these questions. Failure to answer within 10 days will result in another letter. It will be a Determination by Proxy. That is where your silence is all I need to create an agreement.

Thanks and have a great day!

Sincerely looking forward to exercising my right to travel without interference from the less informed,
Robert Arthur Menard

Well he responded, and tried to get away from the truth.

License This

The following was sent to the Minister in charge of ICBC. They answered the letter above (though not to my satisfaction) the following is my response.

Tuesday, February 12, 2002

TWIMC

Dear Mr. Collins

I received your letter dated Feb 8th 2002 concerning my letter of Dec 13th. I am glad you appreciate my questioning the finer aspects of the law. It is my sincerest hope that a great many others will soon take an equal interest. I trust correspondence with me adequately prepares you for all the others who also will soon be asking question.

In your letter, you stated in paragraph #2,

“You seem to be asking whether you have an innate right to operate a ‘private conveyance’ on the road without a license, registration or insurance. In short, if your private conveyance is a vehicle- as defined by the Motor Vehicle Act- the answer is no.”

Sir, may I suggest remedial reading comprehension classes? I do not seem to be asking any such thing; I am claiming such a right still exists. Now, I did ask you a series of questions, questions that, with much political aplomb, you have failed to answer. Is there a special school where politicians learn to dance around questions without ever actually answering them? I asked you 15 questions, all numbered for your easy reference. You have yet to answer those questions. I will be asking them again at the end of this correspondence.

Also, in paragraph two, you are introducing as an authority ‘The Motor Vehicle Act’. This Act’s definitions are of no concern to me, until I have submitted and applied. For proof, look at the definition, once again, of the word ‘accident’ in the aforementioned Act. Is that the legal definition? How can one party before the court merely impose a nonsensical definition of a word, without agreement from the other party? The fact is, by ‘submitting’ our ‘application’, we are agreeing to that definition, and all others. No application means there is no agreement, which means your definitions and their source is irrelevant. It is my opinion that the

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Act in question does not give you jurisdiction; it merely describes how you can get it. Jurisdiction literally means ‘Oath Spoken’. When we submit applications, we are giving our signature, which is evidence of ‘Oath Spoken’. Without that oath and signature, you have no jurisdiction. In paragraph 3, you state;

‘I certainly agree with you that no one is ever obliged to beg, and that no one is obligated to enter into a contract.

However, one of the basic underpinnings of any society is a set of agreed-upon rules.’ Here we are establishing our

common ground. Hi! Your first sentence will be addressed later, the second sentence I shall address now. How right you are!

Those agreed upon rules are the foundation of our society.

Please pay special attention to the *agreed-upon* part. They are only rules, with our agreement. By our agreement, I do not mean the majority either.

Let us imagine there is a neighborhood with 20 houses in it. A security company comes by and tells the homeowners that if they all subscribe, they can get a great security system and a 50% discount. They all decide to go for it, except one. Can the rest of the owners force the one refusing owner to sign a contract and subscribe? I am quite certain the answer is no. It does not matter if everyone else agrees; I am still free to not agree, and with that lack of agreement, by your words, they are no longer my rules.

There are some rules, which require no agreement. These however, deal with actions which leave in their wake; harm to another human being, damage to their property, fraud and breaking of a contract.

Sir, I agree these rules are important, but of even more importance is that those who make these rules live by them. As Sophocles said, **“Nobody has a more sacred obligation to obey the law than those who make the law.”** Nowhere in these rules could I find words giving government Agents the right to use extortion to create contracts, the right to commit fraud upon a court, or any of the other host of unlawful and vile acts committed by the Ministry of Children and Family Development, as

License This

claimed in my previous correspondence with them. It is unfortunate that you have to deal with my honest and probing questions but what I learn comes from leaving no stone unturned. If Agents for the province did commit unlawful acts, then they broke the rules first. I have no intention of breaking those rules; I am merely trying to understand them and question their application to myself. From what I have learned, and what you have said, agreement is key. If your agents are not keeping their agreements, why then should we keep ours? Why should we enter into agreements with those known and proven to break theirs? Perhaps the next time you are extending my warm regards to the Minister in charge of the Ministry of Children and Family Developments, you could have a little chat with him about the importance of these *agreed-upon* rules and just what those rules entail.

In paragraph 4, you state,

In British Columbia, over many decades, we have democratically agreed that, in the interest of public safety, drivers must be tested, licensed and insured in order to operate vehicles on public roadways. (According to the Concise Oxford Dictionary, ‘must’ means “to be obliged to”. It is not, as you suggest, a synonym for “may”)

Again, here is the word ‘agreement’. Without agreement, what have you got? I have recently read about a Supreme Court of Canada ruling stating that ‘The right of government to govern comes from the consent of the governed’. Note how they do not say from the consent of a *majority* of the governed. Also, this first sentence addresses the issue of drivers, not travelers. These are people engaged in commerce on the roadways, not those exercising their Common Law Right to Travel. Since we have already agreed that my private conveyance is not a vehicle, the above statement has no effect or relevance.

In the future, let’s refer to my property instead as ‘private conveyance’. Also, I am not operating it, nor driving it, I am

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traveling in it. I do not claim the right to 'drive', either as defined by the MVA or Black's Law Dictionary. I do not seek to engage in commerce on the highways. Nor will I agree to another definition. I do however claim the Common Law Right to Travel. Do you wish to claim such a right never existed? I have asked in a phone conversation with a lawyer employed by ICBC, whether there was anyone in his legal department who was willing to flat out state that the Common Law Right to Travel no longer exists. His answer was a short laugh and an emphatic NO.

In your second sentence, you are trying to introduce another authority. Look up the definition of accident, first in your dictionary, then in the MVA. Big difference, isn't there? Sir, the MVA is a legal document and as such must be analyzed with a more comprehensive tool than The Oxford Concise Dictionary. May I suggest Black's Law Dictionary? When you compare definitions using the two, you find considerable differences. They are almost as great as the difference between the definitions of 'accident' in the MVA and in your dictionary. The difference is best illustrated by comparing the definitions of the word 'person'.

Let us examine 'must' and whether the Province of British Columbia uses it in the directive rather than the imperative sense. When an infant is born, the parents are handed registration documents. Right on the cover, it says, 'All parents **MUST** register their newborn'. Now, the act of registration involves submitting an application. Application means, according to Black's, to beg. **If 'must' is being used here in the imperative sense and creating an obligation, then that means we are obligated to apply, and thus to beg.** Remember paragraph #3, first sentence? You said, "*I certainly agree with you that no one is ever obliged to beg,*". How can you reconcile your two contradictory statements? (Must creates an obligation, we are not obliged to beg?)

I have read the definition of 'must' in Black's Law dictionary, and it definitely says that 'must' is synonymous with 'may'. This is not the only example of where the word 'must' is used in conjunction with 'application' and 'submission' and is therefore being used in a directive sense. In the MVA for example,

License This

we read, “The owner must apply for...” By your words then, we can also read that, as “The owner is obliged to beg for...”. Is that your position? Are you ready to support it? The fact is you are wrong. Must is legally synonymous with may. Check Black’s if you don’t believe me.

Paragraph 5 reads:

In addition, only legitimate vehicles, and those vehicles that meet safety and equipment standards, are registered and licensed in our province. When you say, ‘our province’, are you referring to the legal entity, or a geographical area? Does either of those acts of licensing and registration involve submitting applications?

In paragraph 6 you write:

To sum up, you are not obligated to enter into any contract under the Motor vehicle act. If however, you choose to operate a vehicle on a public roadway, you must have a driver’s license. As well, the vehicle being operated must be licensed and insured, and no vehicle can be licensed unless it is first registered in the province.

Thank you for acknowledging that a driver’s license is a contract and one I am not obligated to enter into. Now, since we are not talking about ‘operating a vehicle’, but about exercising my Common Law Right to Travel, what does any of the above have to do with me? Why are we talking about vehicles when you have already admitted that my private conveyance is not a vehicle, as defined by the Motor Vehicle Act? My private conveyance is not a vehicle and therefore requires no licensing or registration.

Let us ask you a very easy question. **Which section of which Act clearly, specifically and unequivocally removed my Common Law Right to Travel?** Can you point out that section? If not, will you claim that such a right never existed? I can easily prove it did, your act does not seem to eliminate it to the standard required, and therefore, the right still exists. Since such a right still exists, why should I seek license from you to exercise it?

In your final paragraph, you state:

I hope this clarifies the situation for you. Thank you for taking the time to write. I will extend your warmest regards to the Minister of Children and Family Development.

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Sir, your hope is unfounded. It has not clarified the situation. You have answered some of the questions, but not all of them. I ask them again, numbered for your easy reference. Now, please answer these very straightforward questions in an equally straightforward manner. A great many people will be reading these, and they all want to know the answer to them. I have highlighted in **bold** what I believe the answers are. Please consider this a Determination by Proxy. Failure to respond means you accept that highlighted in **bold**, as your legal response. Pay particular attention to question #4.

- 1- Is the definition of motor vehicle in your act a full and complete definition? Yes or **No**
- 2- Do the words “The owner must apply for” create an obligation on my part? Yes or **No**
- 3- Do the words “The owner must apply for” create an obligation on your part to prove such an act took place before you can claim my ‘thing’ is a motor vehicle? **Yes** or No
- 4- Is there a section of the Motor Vehicle Act which clearly, specifically and unequivocally removes my Common Law Right to Travel on a public highway in my own private conveyance? Yes or **No**
- 5- Do you acknowledge that such a right, though not widely exercised still exist? **Yes** or No?
- 6- Are you as the Principle obligated to inform your Agents as to their powers and the limits on their powers? **Yes** or No.
- 7- Is an act of ‘Application’ required for me to register a ‘motor vehicle’? **Yes** or No
- 8- Are you liable for the actions of your Agents in the performance of their duties? **Yes** or No
- 9- Is a Drivers License a Contract? **Yes** or No
- 10- Am I obligated to enter into a contract in order to exercise my rights? Yes or **No**
- 11- When I exercise my right and an armed agent of yours stops me, do you realize that you are liable? **Yes** or No
- 12- Do you realize that being stopped by an armed man for no other reason than exercising a right is a violation of my human rights? **Yes** or No

License This

13- If one of your Agents does stop me, I will claim that you as principal were negligent in your duties to inform him as to his powers. I will then sue you for negligence and for infringing on my Rights. Do you accept my right to sue you for the actions of your agents? **Yes** or No

14- Do you agree to immediately pay me One Million Canadian Dollars (\$1,000,000) if due to your negligence one of your Agents stops me while I am lawfully exercising a right? **Yes** or No

15- Am I requesting through an act of application to have my thing considered a motor vehicle? **Yes** or No

Please continue to give my warmest regards to the other Minister. Mention about how the agreed-upon rules are so important. I think he needs to be reminded. Tell him that when his Agents break those rules we all lose respect for the government and its rules. Tell him also that unless there is punishment for breaking the rules, they are useless. Remind him that he has acknowledged that his agents broke those rules, and have yet to face any punishment. Tell him this brings the entire government into disrepute. Tell him that if it doesn't benefit us, we can and will stop agreeing and consenting to being governed. Ask how much power you would have if all those who failed to vote in the last election, presented and served instead a Constructive Notice of Denial of Consent to the next incoming government? What power will you have to tax and impose statutes on the population, then? According to the Supreme Court, the answer is none. You will be able to tax only those who consent. Without our consent, you are not our government, and if you are not our government, you cannot collect taxes, nor do any of those things governments regularly do.

I want a good society too, Mr. Collins. Unfortunately, I am not willing to sacrifice my first born to the incompetent bureaucracy to achieve it. I am not willing to let those who kidnapped under the color of Law, committed extortion, fraud and fraud upon a court, harmed an innocent infant and cost me my family do so without me seeking redress. I am not willing to support in any way an organization, which either breaks the law or refuses to punish their employees who do. Before you ask me to follow your rules, please ensure those employed in your organization are following them also. Make sure that those who do not, are punished.

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When I see that the rules are equitable and they benefit me, then and only then will I 'agree'. Government agents who break the law do not benefit me, and their actions have cost you my agreement and me my family. I assure you sir; I am getting the short end. This situation however, can change. What happens when thousands serve you with a **Constructive Notice of Denial of Consent?**

I recently polled 200 people. Seventy Five percent said if they could get the government completely out of their lives, they would do so, even if it costs them all their benefits and services they would otherwise be entitled to. Imagine their surprise when I informed them about the Supreme Court decision and the power of a Constructive Notice of Denial of Consent.

I look forward to hearing your honest responses to my very simple questions. I trust you are honourable enough to do so, given a second chance.

Sincerely,

Robert Arthur Menard

Result: Mr.Collins never got back to me nor answered any of those questions. Why don't you write a letter yourself and ask him these very important questions? I am sure he would be appreciative of a chance to answer them for you.

I submit that an individual who breaks a law that conscience tells him is unjust, and who willingly accepts the penalty of imprisonment in order to arouse the conscience of the community over its injustice, is in reality expressing the highest respect for the law.

[Martin Luther King Jr.](#) (1929 - 1968)

Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.

[Bible](#), John 8:32

All truths are easy to understand once they are discovered;
the point is to discover them.

[Galileo Galilei](#) (1564 - 1642)

Truth is the mother of justice.

Maxim Effect

**He who questions well,
learns well.**

Letters To Authorities

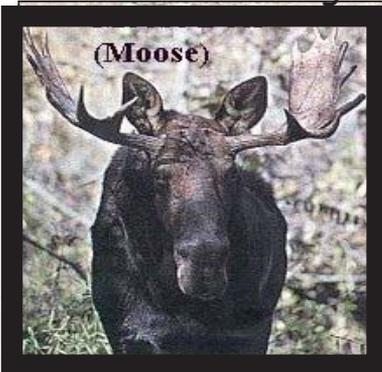
Free Transit

We live in a society where certain people claim the right to collect taxes and then charge you when you use what they create with your money.

The following letters were sent to TransLink Authorities after one of their agents threatened to **assault and then arrest me**. This caused me to start studying and deconstructing their regulations and statutes and I am now convinced, they do not have the right to kick anyone off that Sky Train for failure to produce a proof of fare. There's a very good reason for it; its free. They merely use deception to hide that fact.

"When a well packaged web of lies is gradually sold to the masses over generations, the truth will seem utterly preposterous, and its speaker, a raving lunatic."

Anonymoose



Free Transit

Monday, August 16, 2003

To: Councilor Fred Bass (Vancouver), Mayor Malcolm Brodie (Richmond), Mayor Larry Campbell (Vancouver), Councilor David Cadman (Vancouver), Mayor Marlene Grinnell (Langley City), Councilor Marvin Hunt (Surrey), Mayor Don MacLean (Pitt Meadows), Mayor Doug McCallum (Surrey), CHAIR Mayor Barbara Sharp (City of North Vancouver), Mayor Joe Trasolini (Port Moody), Mayor Wayne Wright (New Westminster), Mayor Scott Young (Port Coquitlam),

CC: Special Constable Saunders Badge #9231, publicly posted for all TransLink Agents and employees, members of the public, others to whom it may concern,

I am called Robert Arthur Menard, and I am the Director of The Elizabeth Anne Elaine Society. Our organization is dedicated to helping create a more free and just society by educating the public as to their Common Law Rights, holding government agents accountable, and ensuring that authority is gained lawfully and exercised with restraint, understanding, accountability and compassion. We do this by offering reasonably priced seminars, printed materials and advocacy and agent services.

Much of my work involves interacting with government agents and Peace Officers, many of whom impressed me with their professionalism and commitment to providing quality service. I believe I have a reputation of always trying to act honorably, truthfully and with compassion. I may ask very tough questions, but I deal in and with the truth and act with respect towards those with whom I come in contact. I believe very strongly in the rule of law and I am more than willing to stand without end for a just cause. Some believe this makes me eccentric.

I call it diligent.

Letters To Authorities

On Saturday, Aug 16th, I observed an occurrence which caused me, as a human being and a citizen, to feel great concern. On or about Sunday, Aug 16th at 11:30 PM I happened to be walking by the Sky Train station located at Surrey Central. I observed a group of people wearing uniforms apparently abscond with another human beings property. Two of the people were wearing light blue jackets and two wearing dark jackets.

I asked the victim, a young man with crutches, dark hair and wearing a dark jacket, if those who had taken his property (beer) had given him a receipt and if they had said they were acting as Peace Officers. I did so in a moderate voice loud enough for those who were walking away with the property in question to hear. I felt that was only fair. The victim replied in the negative. I instructed him as to his right to do so then.

One of the people wearing a uniform, a man approximately 35-40 years of age, standing approximately 6' tall and weighing approximately 180lbs and with short cropped hair, turned around and came up to me. He claimed that I was interfering with an investigation. Prior to him engaging me in intercourse, he was 10-15 yards away and heading away from me and the victim. His investigation was clearly over by this point. (Apparently he believes he can engage in an act of theft and call it '*investigation*' and thus justify it. What other unlawful acts can he justify merely by calling it an '*investigation*'?) At this point I was engaged in lawful and peaceful discourse with the victim. The Officer instructed me to leave the area. I was at the time doing nothing more than speaking in a peaceful manner to my fellow citizen, (one on crutches and therefore not very mobile) instructing him as to his lawful rights. We were in an area very accessible to the public and some might argue actually part of the side walk. I questioned his right to deny me access to what appeared to be a publicly accessible place.

Free Transit

I asked if he had observed me breach the peace. He refused to answer the question. I asked again if he had observed me breach the peace. Again he ignored my question. I spoke to the victim and asked if he if he had breached the peace or observed me do so. He said no. At this point the officer who later identified himself as 'Saunders' left with the victim's beer.

I asked the victim if he would like me to help him draft a letter concerning the Officers behavior. He said yes and I then approached Officer Saunders and the three other TransLink agents and respectfully said to Officer Saunders "You left before I could get your badge number. I need it to draft a letter for that guy whose beer that is. May I have your badge number please and then I can leave". Instead of merely providing me with that information, he said "You want my badge number? I'll give you my badge number."

With his right hand he forcibly grabbed me by my upper right arm and slammed me into the wall saying "I told you to leave now I'm giving you a ticket. My badge number will be on the ticket." I would like to point out that he had instructed me to leave the premises, but he had only done so once, not three times as required by law. It is my feeling that contravening his directive for a lawful reason is in itself not unlawful. Helping my fellow man secure their full rights is in my opinion, just and lawful cause. When he did assault me, I informed both him and the other TransLink Agents witnessing that he was assaulting me by saying "You are assaulting me!. Do you people see this?" One of the agents, the male wearing light blue said "Yes we see it" while the female agent wearing a light blue coat was laughing. The Officer assaulting me said "So what, that's what you get for not minding your own business." (He acknowledged that his actions were an unlawful assault. Not a single one denied that I was being assaulted)

I informed him that his act of 'giving' implied an acceptance upon my part, and that I was not accepting any gifts. He then in a very aggressive and angry manner

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demanding I produce identification, to which I asked him to provide proof that I was obliged to have any. He told me that if I did not produce identification he would arrest me. Not having any identification, I asked him how I could do the impossible. He correctly inferred that I did not have any government issued identification and then asked me to tell him my name. I asked him if he wanted it for the purposes of giving me a ticket. He stated that it was so he could 'serve' the ticket. I informed him that the word 'served' also had to it an acceptance component. He again asked me to tell him my 'name'. I asked if he was acting legally and thus looking for my 'legal name'. He said yes. I asked him to provide proof that I had one and that I was obliged to inform him of that fact. At this point, Officer Saunders got very aggressive and caused me to fear for my safety. He put his face within inches of mine and in a menacing voice told me that if I did not tell him my 'name' he would arrest me for interfering with an investigation. I asked him why he did not feel the need to 'investigate' me prior to me asking for his badge number and whether he had instructed me to leave three times. He told me 'I can investigate anyone any time I want.' If 'investigate' means detain and demand papers, then there is a big problem. The power to 'investigate' can easily be misused to intimidate. At no point in time, did I give him my 'name'. I did however tell him, "People sometimes call me Robert Arthur Menard, but I am not giving you my name."

I asked if I was "being detained for purposes of investigation", he replied "Yes". If it was proper for him to investigate me and run my name through his radio, why did he not do it previously when he had the chance? I asked if I was under arrest. He said 'No'. I said, "Then I am free to leave", and I started to carry on about my business and tried to leave the property. At that point he then grabbed my upper right arm and pinching the skin, slammed my back against the wall. His actions left bruises on my arm and signs that it had been pinched. This was clearly assault.

Free Transit

He then said **“If you try to leave again I will slam you face first into the ground and then arrest you.”** He did **not** say *“I will arrest you and if you resist I will use force which may mean you get slammed into the ground.”* He stated he **would assault and then arrest me.** The Other TransLink employees and agents witnessing this apparently thought this funny and were laughing. Does it bother you that you have hired agents who find the thought of a human beings face smashed into the ground funny? Being a professional comedian and having personally witnessed such things in the past, I can assure you that it is anything but funny. The sound it makes can turn your stomach. (Assuming of course you have any compassion in your hearts.)

As a representative, do you believe that those acting as your agents should subject citizens to being: detained, threatened with serious violent assault, assaulted, denigrated and insulted, told that the justice system is only for those with money, denied access to a vital service apparently forever and otherwise being treated with gross dishonor merely for seeking an identifying number of the agent? I need an answer to this question.

I then informed him that I would seek recourse in either a court of law or through the Police Complaints Commission. To this he laughed and said “like you can afford it” thus implying that justice and the complaints system is available only to those with enough money to access it and that I lacked the means to do so. He has obviously never heard of the court of public opinion or the court of conscience.

At more than one time, he engaged in denigration and mockery including questioning my intelligence. He stated “the more you speak the stupider you sound.”

He also instructed me saying **“Never come back on SkyTrain Property again. If you do you’ll taste the pavement and be arrested”.**

Once he had finished writing up HIS ticket (It can't be mine as there was NO joinder, nor did I ever give him my 'name'. How could that ticket have possibly been mine when

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I did not give him my name?) He did touch me with the ticket and tried to claim that such an action created upon me an obligation to accept. I have studied the law a little and what I have found is that in the absence of a refusal, touching someone with the ticket raises the appearance of consent. Since I had very clearly, specifically and unequivocally informed him that he did not have my name, nor was I consenting to receiving anything, there can be no claim to consent.

I finally left after he had touched my jacket with the ticket and it fell to the ground. I walked away and told him to pick up his litter. He picked it up. If it was my ticket, why did he not ticket me for littering?

As you can see, this occurrence was and is still very distressing. Being threatened to have my face slammed into the ground tends to get this old soldier's hackles up. I have a series of very serious questions for those who sit on the TransLink Board. I understand that your Agents have a difficult job and that they are trying to clean up that area. You must understand however that when one such as S/C Saunders acts as he did, the honour, integrity and intent of ALL your agents are tarnished and called into question. It also calls into question your actions as his principals. Out of all the Peace Officer with whom I have had the pleasure of dealing with, he was easily the most worrisome. He should not be dealing with the public nor should he have any authority. He is in my opinion, a violent bully. He has also brought you me into your life. And I now have some questions. Please answer ALL of them within 3 days.

1. As a human being acting as a Principal, do you accept the actions of Special Constable Saunders and the other TransLink agents as your own?
2. Under what authority is he empowered to act?
3. Which section of which Act empowers your agent to assault, detain for the purposes of intimidation, threaten serious physical harm and act with gross misconduct?

Free Transit

4. Have you all fulfilled your duty to properly instruct your officers? If not, then why not?
5. Can you, through your poorly trained agent, deny me access forever to SkyTrain?
6. Has TransLink ever received any money from The Province of British Columbia for its operation or construction?
7. Was your agent when he unlawfully assaulted me acting as a Peace Officer? Did he not claim to be a 'Peace Officer'?
8. If so, is he obliged to inform me if I breach of the peace and ask him to identify the supposed breach?
9. Will you order your agent Saunders to undergo an immediate and full psychological evaluation?
10. If not, do you accept **FULL COMMERCIAL LIABILITY** for his future actions?
11. Can your agents acting as Peace Officers in this Common Law Jurisdiction detain someone for "the purposes of investigation"?
12. Is your agent not only a Peace Officer, but also a Judge capable of granting injunctions and issuing commands?
13. Does your agent have the right to use force to arrest, even when no force is required?
14. Have you instructed your agents to 'slam faces onto the ground and then arrest?
15. Do I as a human being in this Common Law Jurisdiction have the right to use force against someone who is assaulting me unlawfully?
16. Why does your agent feel such a need to be violent and harmful?
17. Does he not realize that all he has to do is say the words "You are under arrest" and I will co-operate fully?
18. Do all your officers feel that they can slam someone's face into the ground every time they arrest? (This

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- one apparently felt that slamming someone's face into the ground was something which could be done either prior to, during or after an arrest, without any requirement to look at the need for the violence.)
19. Is grabbing my arm when I have not been placed under arrest assault? (I feel it is and believe the courts and the community would agree.)
 20. Is it lawful to threaten me by saying "I will throw you face first onto the ground if you ask one more question."?
 21. Does the law not assume that those who ask questions are doing so with the intent of keeping that law?
 22. Am I obliged to have ID? If not, can you, through your agents threaten to arrest me unless I produce ID?
 23. When making complaints about a specific agent, do you require that the agent in question be identified? Is it possible to report a complaint without first getting the agents name and/or badge number?
 24. If so, can you please tell me how?
 25. Since when is it lawful to threaten and assault someone merely for questioning authority?
 26. If your agent sees me in the future, and I am traveling on the bus or waiting at the station, can I look forward to him slamming my face into the ground **and then** arresting me?
 27. Are mockery, denigration and insulting citizens in good standing considered professional behavior?
 28. Are the actions I endured representative of the directives you have provided to your agents? If not, will you address this issue?
 29. Do you train them to be disrespectful and dishonorable?
 30. Is it right for him and those who were with him to call me stupid and laugh at me?

Free Transit

31. When he said those words was he acting as your agent?
32. Do you personally think I am 'stupid'? If not, why does your agent feel justified in telling me I am?
33. Do you expect me to intercourse with ANY of your employees or agents in ANY way prior to this very serious issue being settled?
34. Do you expect me to not make use of PUBLIC TRANSIT until your agent has been corrected and this issue resolved?
35. Do you understand and accept that as a human being with 4 years Infantry Training and honorable service in the Royal Canadian Regiment and over 10 years Martial Arts training that I demonstrated great restraint when your Officer assaulted me and that the next time any agent of yours assaults me again, I will use my training to defend myself?
36. Do you understand that such actions are entirely lawful?
37. Do you understand that Officer Saunders' very unprofessional and criminal acts have created a situation which endangers your other agents?
38. The Code of Professional Conduct Regulation, Section 5,(a) and (b), states

5 For the purposes of section 4 (1) (a), a police officer commits the disciplinary default of discreditable conduct if

(a) the police officer, while on duty, acts in a disorderly manner or in a manner that is

(i) prejudicial to the maintenance of discipline in the municipal police department with which the police officer is employed, or

(ii) *likely to discredit the reputation of the municipal police department with which the police officer is employed,*

(b) *the police officer's conduct, while on duty, is oppressive or abusive to any person,*

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39. Do you accept that his actions discredited the police department and that he was oppressive and abusive to me?

Section 7 of the same code states:

“7 For the purposes of section 4 (1) (c), a police officer commits the disciplinary default of deceit if

(a) the police officer makes or signs a false, misleading or inaccurate oral or written statement or entry in any official document or record, or

40. Did he commit deceit by attempting to write out a ticket and present it to me when I had not legally identified myself? (Did he submit the ticket he wrote to his superiors and is the area asking for a name filled out? If so, he committed deceit.)

Section 9 of that same code deals with Corrupt Practices. It States:

9 For the purposes of section 4 (1) (e), a police officer commits the disciplinary default of corrupt practice if

(a) the police officer fails to properly account for, or to make a prompt and true return of, any money or property received by the police officer in the course of duty,

41. Did Officer Saunders give a receipt for the property he took? (If not, he cannot claim to have been acting legally. Also that section states ‘money or property received’. Can he steal and claim he ‘received’?)

Section 10 of that Code deals with abuses of authority and states:

Abuse of authority

10 For the purposes of section 4 (1) (f), a police officer commits the disciplinary default of abuse of authority if the police officer

Free Transit

(a) **without good and sufficient cause arrests, detains or searches a person,**

(b) **uses unnecessary force on a person,**

(c) while on duty, is **discourteous** or uncivil or uses profane, **abusive or insulting language** to a person including, without **limitation, language that tends to demean or show disrespect** to a person on the basis of that person's race, colour, ancestry, place of origin, **political belief**, religion, marital status, family status, physical or mental disability, sex, sexual orientation, age or **economic and social status**, or

(d) **harasses, intimidates or retaliates against a person who makes a report about the conduct of an officer or submits a complaint under Part 9 of the Act.**

42. Did your Officer have good and sufficient cause to arrest or detain me?

43. Would asking for an identifying number be considered good and sufficient cause?

44. Was him grabbing my arm, pinching my skin, bruising my arm and slamming me against the wall necessary when all he had to do was tell me I am under arrest or merely ask me nicely and civilly?

45. Is threatening to 'Slam my face into the ground and then arrest me' a form of assault?

46. If someone threatened you like that, would you feel assaulted?

When I asked for his badge number, it was clearly for the purposes of making a report under section 9 of the Code.

47. **Did he harass, intimidate or retaliate against me?** (I feel he did, and furthermore, according to my witnesses, they felt that was exactly the case.)

Section 15 of that Code deals with parties to a disciplinary default and states:

Letters To Authorities

15 For the purposes of section 4 (1) (k), a police officer commits the disciplinary default of being a party to a disciplinary default if the police officer aids, abets, counsels or is an accessory after the fact to a disciplinary default under this Code.

The other Officer who was present acknowledged I was in fact being assaulted and did nothing about it but laugh.

48. Do you feel he was he a party to a disciplinary default?

49. If not, how can witnessing one of his coworkers assault and threatened someone unlawfully and doing nothing about it but laugh be considered proper, professional and in line with the code?

Section 19 of the Code deals with Disciplinary Corrective Measures and states in subsection (3) (b) :

(3) If the discipline authority considers that one or more disciplinary or corrective measures are necessary, the discipline authority must choose the least onerous disciplinary or corrective measures in relation to the police officer concerned unless one or both of the following would be undermined:

(a) organizational effectiveness of the municipal police department with which the police officer is employed;

(b) public confidence in the administration of police discipline.

50. Do you not believe that allowing Special Constable Saunders to remain as your agent will undermine public confidence? (I know as a member of the public because of his actions and the inaction of your other agents, I have NO CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF POLICE DISCIPLINE. It is my hopes that order to defend my self and ensure my safety from those agents of yours who break the Law.

Sincerely and without frivolity, vexation, malice aforethought or ill will,

Robert Arthur Menard

Director,

The Elizabeth Anne Elaine Society

Free Transit

custrel@translink.bc.ca

TWIMC:

Thursday, September 18, 2003

I am Robert Arthur Menard and on 2003/09/17 TransLink Security Officer 8245 initiated intercourse with me while I was sitting peacefully on public transit. (I would like this correspondence to reflect that overall, I found her to be respectful and courteous, although apparently lacking in knowledge.) I have questions as to her right to conduct what she called an 'investigation'. I was told by her that unless I provided her with my name, she would arrest me for interfering with a lawful investigation. **Was her 'investigation' in fact lawful? Am I obliged to cooperate with an *unlawful* investigation?**

I have done some research and have found that in order for an investigation to be deemed lawful it must meet certain standards. Among other things, it must be; **impartial, done without prejudice and cannot benefit the investigator**. During our intercourse, your agent demanded my name; I told her the first part 'Robert' and she then immediately wrote that information on a ticket. This tells me one of two things; either the investigation is over at that point and I am no longer obliged to provide information, or it is not over and it is prejudiced ab initio as to the outcome. (One potential outcome of her 'investigation' is her issuing a ticket. She decided to issue that ticket prior to completing her investigation. How can she claim she was impartial and not prejudiced? I feel her investigation was unlawful and a pretense.)

After she had in my opinion unlawfully issued a ticket, I asked her to read the regulations and show me where it stated that she had the right to remove me from the train or the property because I had not paid a fare. I asked her to show me where it stated that she had the right to initiate an investigation and whether she had initiated the investigation at the moment of her asking to see proof of fare or afterwards. She replied "I don't need to read the regulations." **How can your agents exercise their mandate when it is described within the regulations and they refuse to read the regulations?** If they do read the regulations, yet never investigate the true legal meanings of the words held within, how

Letters To Authorities

will they know what their lawful mandate actually is? Prior to conducting any investigations, shouldn't your agents investigate the true meanings of the words within their mandates? How can they compare my apparent actions to a body of words and deem my actions wrong if they do not know what the body of words states? (I would be happy to help them with that, if they asked me nicely.)

I am also curious as to whether or not your Transit Conduct and Safety Regulations are under the Regulations Act and the Offence Act. Are they? Your agent didn't know and when I suggested she should be investigating that, she seemed a little offended. Please extend to her my apologies if I did offend; it was never my intent. Now where does that leave us? Consider the next part a Notice.

Whereas your agent Saunders did assault and threaten me and as his principal you have yet to make amends, and whereas I see no reason to pay any fare if I am a member of the public on public transit, and whereas having deconstructed the TCSR, Regulations Act and Offence Act and finding no obligation on my part to pay a fare, and whereas I have extended to you an offer to discuss my obligations to you under your regulations and you have not accepted that honourable offer, and whereas your agents seem to be conducting unlawful investigations as a matter of course and with their principals tacit consent, I must direct you to not seek any intercourse with me again through your poorly trained agents, unless it is to invite me to a meeting so we can discuss this developing issue. I am not appreciative of being threatened with arrest merely for being aware of my rights and acting lawfully upon them.

Next week, I will be stepping up *my* investigations of your agents' knowledge and actions and will be refusing to cooperate with unlawful investigations. I and my associates will be capturing this interaction on hidden (and not so hidden) video cameras. Agents who arrest me, if acting unlawfully or interfering with my rights in any way, will face serious legal consequences, as will their principal(s).

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I strongly urge you to contact me and set up a meeting. I think you will find that I have a very reasonable offer for you, one of potentially great benefit to your organization, your passengers, the community and your agents who help to maintain a world class transit service.

Thank you for your time in this matter,

Sincerely,

Robert Arthur Menard

Letters To Authorities

9/24/2003

To: Special Provincial Constable Randy Simpson, Trans Link Security,

CC: BCCLA, TWIMC,

I fear the authority to issue an Appearance Notice under the Transit Conduct and Safety Regulations may have been and is being exceeded. I do not blame anyone personally, as I realize that those who benefit from some societal mechanism rarely wish to understand that mechanism; especially if it appears to give them power or authority and understanding it would limit, diminish or restrict that authority. However, having met you, I feel confident in treating you as an honourable person who would want to understand the meanings of the words which apparently grant power, lest that power be superceded, tort committed and someone inadvertently harmed. I draw you attention to Section 39 of the Offence Act, governing the issuance of said notices:

Appearance notice

39 (1) An appearance notice may be issued by

(a) a person who has a power to arrest without warrant under an enactment, and

(b) an enforcement officer, for contravention of an enactment in respect of which the regulations allow an enforcement officer to issue an appearance notice.

(2) An appearance notice must be in a prescribed form.

(3) A person who fails to comply with the conditions set out in an appearance notice commits an offence

I have studied the British Columbia Transit Act and the Transit Conduct and Safety Regulations, and have been unable to find where TransLink Security have been granted under the enactment or regulations the power to arrest, or where in the regulations they are allowed to issue an appearance notice. I actually did a computer

Free Transit

search of each document and could not find the word ‘arrest’, ‘investigation’ or ‘detain’ in either, nor could I find ‘appearance notice’. Try it yourself. Perhaps you would care to show me where those powers are granted? I certainly would appreciate that. If unable to do so, then clearly you will agree your organization does not have the power to issue Appearance Notices under either the BCTA or TCSR. If that is the case, it logically follows that the one inadvertently issued to me is void.

Out of curiosity, I also did a search for ‘violation ticket’ under the same Act and regulation. Guess what? I couldn’t find it anywhere! Can anyone show me where the authority to issue those is under either of those two works? If not, please ask your principal to show it to you, so you can show it to me. I thank you in advance.

I have great respect for Peace Officers who act with understanding, and hope I have been of service helping you understand the limits of your organization’s authority. If I am mistaken in my understanding, please feel free to contact me and we can search together for the section granting the power to issue Appearance Notices and Violation Tickets under either the BCTA or TCSR.

Thank you for your time in this matter,

Sincerely,

Robert Arthur Menard

Letters To Authorities

Notice of Discharge of Appearance Notice and Request for Clarification

Tuesday, September 23, 2003

To: The TRANS LINK OFFICER WHO ISSUED APPEARANCE NOTICE #063473 AND AUTHUR OF Police FILE # 03-9881.

You have apparently made allegations of criminal conduct against me.

You have apparently made demands upon me.

I do not understand those apparent demands and therefore cannot lawfully fulfill them.

I seek clarification of your document so that I may act according to the law and maintain my entire body of God given Natural Rights.

Failure to accept this offer to clarify and to do so completely and in good faith will be deemed by all parties to mean you and your principal or other parties abandon all demands upon me.

Who are you? I do not know who you are. You purported to be a 'Peace Officer', wore no identification or number and then went out of your way to create conflict and act against the peace. Please provide identification and proof that you are in fact a 'Peace Officer' and an employee of TransLink.

Your document states **“YOU ARE REQUIRED TO ATTEND COURT ON 2003-10-30 AT 0500 O’CLOCK IN THE FORE NOON IN THE PROVINCIAL COURTROOM NUMBER _____ LOCATED AT 222 MAIN ST. VANCOUVER BC AND TO ATTEND THEREAFTER AS REQUIRED BY THE COURT, IN ORDER TO BE DEALT WITH ACCORDING TO LAW.”**

What does the word 'attend' mean and from where are you deriving the definition? I simply cannot correctly do what you wish of me unless I know what that is. Please explain. I reason that if I am attending, then I am an 'attendant'. I looked that word up in a law dictionary and it stated

“ATTENDANT. One who owes a duty or service to another, or in some sort depends upon him. Termes de la Ley, h. t. As to attendant terms, see Powell on Morts.

Free Transit

If I owe you or anyone else a specific duty or service, please tell me when and how such a thing was created and then provide proof of your claim. It seems to me that if I do 'attend', I am agreeing to the supposed debt or duty, merely by my presence. I notice however, that presence is not mentioned in this definition and I wonder if it is possible to be present, and yet not be in 'attendance'. What do you think and what evidence do you have suggesting that what you think is in fact the truth? Would showing up in some way create a debt where none had previously existed? Certainly seems that way to me.

The word 'required' is also causing me some concern. I am certain the word 'required' has two quite dissimilar legal meanings or senses. In one sense it is active and creates an obligation to act, in the other it is passive and merely defines conditions which need to be voluntarily fulfilled in order for a later action to be lawfully undertaken. I also believe that when one issues a document, such as you did, which contains ambiguous words, as this one certainly does, then the interpretation of the ambiguous words must be to the benefit of the receiver and not the issuer. If that is the case, then it is clearly in my benefit to interpret the word 'required' in the passive sense, do you not agree? Also, if the makers of that document had wanted to state that the receiver of them had an obligation to 'attend', why did they not use the word 'obligation' or 'obliged' and thus avoid any ambiguity? The only logical explanation is that it is in fact being used in its passive sense and creates absolutely no obligation upon my part to attend, but is describing conditions which need fulfilling in order for some later action to be lawful. I therefore looked for any mention of later acts.

This brings me to the last part of the above mention portion. After the comma, it states 'IN ORDER TO BE DEALT WITH ACCORDING TO LAW'. The comma and the words 'IN ORDER TO BE' clearly tie directly to the previous words and 'DEALT WITH' is an action. (And not a very pleasant sounding one at that) Since the word 'required' (with all of its inherent ambiguity) is passive, and if I do not accept the imposition of an unproven debt

Letters To Authorities

merely by 'attending', then whatever the court attempts to do to me after that cannot be according to law, and thus will be unlawful. I interpret it as meaning that if I do not 'attend', then the courts actions against me will not be lawful. I will grant that the second 'required' may be active and create an obligation, as it is the courts acting after an appearance. You however are not a judge and therefore cannot tell me I am obliged to do anything. It seems the courts receive the power to deal with me when I 'attend'. If that is not the case will you please provide proof or at least make a lawful claim under full commercial liability to the contrary?

It is not my intent to be difficult, but I exercise and protect my rights and it seems to me not being hoodwinked into accepting a debt or unwillingly granting authority is a fundamental one. This issue would likely be clarified if you and your principal(s) would re-issue the document, replacing the word 'required' with 'obliged' and doing so under full commercial liability. And then of course be ready to prove such a thing.

Finally, I have questions about the very last portion of the Notice. It asks for a 'SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT'. A signature is legal evidence of an oath and as such in order to have any validity, must be freely given. If extracted under some unlawful threat of violence or otherwise compelled, it simply is not a lawful signature. I remind you that you threatened to arrest me unless I signed your document. Since the statutes which deal with the alleged infraction you were investigating do not inflict a punishment greater than a fine, threatening incarceration or detainment in the course of that investigation cannot be lawful. The investigation cannot be a greater imposition than the punishment for a conviction. Also, the term 'DEFENDANT' implies one engaged in a conflict. If we are in conflict does not honour and the rule of law both demand we sit down and discuss and negotiate before going to court in an adversarial fashion? I certainly feel that is the case and would like to re-issue my previous offer to discuss this matter prior to using up valuable court resources. Also, if in the exercise of my rights and my lawful quest for a more compassionate society I have harmed anyone, I would like the opportunity to apologize and make amends immediately. Who exactly did I harm?

Free Transit

One of my other concerns is the fact that you failed in your duty as a TransLink employee to help me comply with the applicable section of the statute, by failing to offer a Fare Deferral Receipt. Had you offered one of those from the beginning, there would be no conflict. Since that was a lawful option, why did you not exercise it? Do you as a 'Peace Officer' benefit from the unnecessary and avoidable conflict you created?

Please consider your original Notice to be hereby lawfully discharged and re-issue it forthwith without any ambiguity if you intend to present it in a court of law. If you fail to do so please do not attempt to claim any obligation upon my part towards you or your principal. Also be aware that you failing to present this discharge to court if this matter is heard without my presence would likely be a fraud upon the court, as you would be withholding information vital to the proper administration of justice.

Finally, please ask your principal which section of the regulations empowers you to endanger human life by removing someone from the SkyTrain and stranding them miles from theirhome because they have failed to produce proof of payment.

As this appears to be a criminal matter, and what I am asking is very reasonable and is in fact information you should already have unless you are grossly negligent, you have three days to respond to this Notice or it will be deemed to be dishonored. In Pure Trust and without malice aforethought, ill will, vexation or frivolity,

Robert-Arthur: Menard
Director,
The Elizabeth Anne Elaine Society
Justice is Truth in Action

Letters To Authorities

Trans Link Security also claims the right to issue Violation Tickets. Unfortunately, there is nothing in the regulations entitling them to do such a thing. They try to claim there are two ways to deal with the tickets; pay or dispute. If you pay, you are pleading guilty. If you dispute, you are responsible for the dispute happening. You have other options which they do not want you to know about. Read the following Conditionl Acceptance.

Conditional Acceptance of Offer

Re: Violation Ticket AG57934096

September 22, 2003

To the Trans Link Security Officer # 8245 who issued the above mentioned ticket.

I conditionally accept your offer to agree that I am MENARD, ROBERT ARTHUR and that I owe \$46 upon proof of claim of all of the following:

1. Upon proof of claim that I am a 'person' and not a human being.
2. Upon proof of claim that you know what a 'person' actually is, legally speaking.
3. Upon proof of claim that you know what THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA actually is, legally speaking.
4. Upon proof of claim that I showed you some sort of identification establishing an equity relationship with THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
5. Upon proof of claim that I am in possession of a 'DRIVERS LICENCE' with the number you put on the ticket.
6. Upon proof of claim that you putting the DL number on that ticket and trying to associate me with that number is not unlawful and a potential act of fraud.

Free Transit

7. Upon proof of claim that a human being can exist within THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
8. Upon proof of claim that I am MENARD, ROBERT ARTHUR and not Robert-Arthur: Menard.
9. Upon proof of claim that the ticket was the result of a lawful investigation unmarred by prejudice.
10. Upon proof of claim that you offered and I refused a Fare Deferral Receipt.
11. Upon proof of claim that I am a member of the society whose statutes and subsisting regulations you were enforcing.
12. Upon proof of claim that the only two ways to lawfully discharge this ticket is by doing one of the two things on the back of the ticket.
13. Upon proof of claim of your Peace Officer status.
14. Upon proof of claim of your identity.
15. Upon proof of claim that you can act with dishonour and ticket me as well.

Please respond within three days to the address below to avoid dishonoring your own ticket.

Sincerely and without malice aforethought, ill will, vexation or frivolity,

Robert Arthur Menard

[Please feel free to set up an appointment with me via email if you would like to settle this issue in a more amicable fashion.]

By accepting their offer but with my own conditions attached, they lose the right to claim that I have dishonoured the ticket, nor do they get me in a position where I am apparently ‘wishing to dispute’. They want court, they have to be the ones wishing for dispute; I am offering to discuss and if they refuse that offer, they have dishonoured their own bill and it is rendered powerless.

Letters To Authorities

Notice of Bill

To: Ken Allen,
Operations Manager,
TransLink Transit Security

I am in receipt of the correspondences you sent me dated September 18th and 25th, in which you acknowledge my email and state in the last one: “In future please be advised we will not be responding to your E-mails.” I would like to thank you for those two letters. They have given me much amusement and have caused a lot of laughter in all who have read them. They will make a wonderful addition to my book “Letters to Authorities”.

Although you certainly have no clear obligation to reply to my emails, you certainly nevertheless have an unarguable duty to read them. I grant however that you are free to choose dishonour in lieu of discussion. I believe that in the past the courts have accepted email as an acceptable means of evidence gathering and as an acceptable means of communication between parties. Since you have already acknowledged receipt of previous emails, one can logically reason that you will receive any following. I am willing to slightly modify my means of communicating with you provided you are willing to accept all associated costs. If not, I will continue communicating with you thus until you either extend an offer to discuss formally or accept mine. Of course, your other option would be to formally abandon the field of challenge. If that’s what you are doing, let me know; I will agree never to initiate communication with you again, and you agree to instruct all your agents never to try to communicate with me again. Seems like a fair deal to me. That offer does not affect my right to bring civil action in any way.

Your letter also refers to a Violation Ticket and states that how to deal with it is completely explained on the back. I believe this is likely where we would have a problem agreeing. I do not see anything on the back of the ticket stating that the ways mentioned are the **only** ways to respond. As a matter of fact, the three ways that are mentioned, if followed, would likely result in

Free Transit

dishonour. If I pay, I am deemed to be pleading guilty. If I ignore I am deemed to be guilty as well. If I choose the third option, I can go to court and *dispute* it, but then I am the party apparently wishing dispute. Having grown up in a household with six sisters, I know a little bit about disputes and I know the one wishing for the fight usually is judged the harshest. Seems to me, your organization is wishing dispute and trying to trick me into being the one presented in court as desiring the conflict. Would you care to send me a document stating clearly, specifically and unequivocally that you wish dispute? If not, please do not attempt to get me to say that I do.

If the Violation Ticket is to have any commercial energy, it must be a bill and would come under the Bills of Exchange Act. As such there are defiantly more ways to deal with it then what is mentioned on the ticket. Imagine someone invites you to step outside to fight, and then tells you that you can either kick the curb or bang your head on the wall; would you do it? Allowing your adversary to dictate your actions in any conflict is likely going to benefit your antagonist more than yourself. It's kind of funny that the Violation Tickets never mention the fourth option for dealing with them, an option both lawful and honourable. An option I have chosen to exercise; that of Conditionally Accepting upon Proof of Claim. I'll pay your ticket without dispute; just prove it was lawfully issued. If you are incapable or unwilling to do that, then one might be inclined to believe it was unlawfully issued and thus is a fraudulent bill. I believe the law frowns upon those.

Speaking of bills, TransLink owes me for the unlawful actions of Constable Saunders (or Sanders.) I believe that when one factors in the time I have spent on this, and the punitive or exemplary damages needed to create a positive change, \$4600 is not too much to demand. You really should train your agents better. Based upon what I have seen them doing and what Saunders did to me, I believe you haven't trained them at all. Their lack of training and failure to understand the words composing their mandates is endangering human life and you sir, as the Director of Operations of Security, are liable, are you not? Now is collecting this bill going to require court action? Is that what your organization

Letters To Authorities

considers honourable?

In the manner of your own violation tickets, 'If this bill is not honoured within 30 days this bill will be treated as dishonoured, you will be deemed to have accepted the bill as valid and you will be deemed to have agreed to pay to me the full amount upon demand.' I figure if it is fair for you to act this way, it must be fair for me to act the same. Please do not bother responding to this email if we are in agreement that you owe me \$4600 and will pay me upon demand. Failure to respond will mean that the debt is deemed accepted.

Please feel free to contact me and we will arrange a mutually acceptable payment schedule.

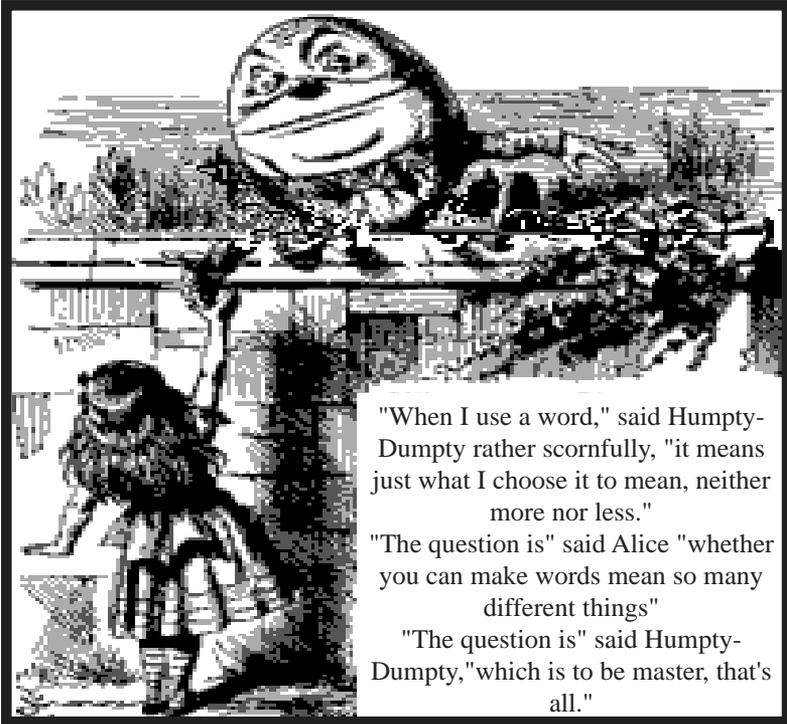
Sincerely,

Robert Arthur Menard

Director,

The Elizabeth Anne Elaine Society

Free Transit



"When I use a word," said Humpty-Dumpty rather scornfully, "it means just what I choose it to mean, neither more nor less."

"The question is" said Alice "whether you can make words mean so many different things"

"The question is" said Humpty-Dumpty,"which is to be master, that's all."

Letters To Authorities

To
Journalists

If we value the pursuit of knowledge, we must be free to follow wherever that search may lead us. The free mind is not a barking dog, to be tethered on a ten-foot chain.

Adlai E. Stevenson Jr. (1900 - 1965),
speech at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, October 8, 1952

Those who can make you believe
absurdities can make you commit
atrocities.

Voltaire

To Journalists

The Big Questions

Tuesday, September 30, 2003

Hi! I am Robert Arthur Menard, Director of The Elizabeth Anne Elaine Society. Our organization is dedicated to helping create a freer and more just society by working to ensure authority is gained lawfully and exercised with restraint, accountability, understanding and above all else, compassion. I am responding to your public invitation to raise big questions and will likely raise some which are too big. My intent is to ask the biggest questions I can think of, not just of you but of our entire society. If you have the gumption to actually ask these questions of the authorities and print their responses, well, I would likely have to change my somewhat jaded view of mainstream media. I take my hat off to you if you do.

In order to ensure clarity, I will build my questions upon a foundation of understanding.

- 1. Understanding:** A society is defined as ‘a number of people, joined by mutual consent to deliberate, determine and act for a common goal’. As members of a society, we agree to give up certain rights and freedoms in exchange for societal benefits. A ‘benefit’ is a profit or advantage gained through a lawful transaction.

Question: If we do not know exactly what rights and freedoms we are giving up, how can we possibly know that what we are receiving are in fact ‘benefits’? (Would you buy a car, not knowing what you paid for it and then say “I got a great deal!”?)

- 2. Understanding:** Black’s Law Dictionary states ‘*A Human being is not a ‘person’ because he is a human being, but because rights and duties have been ascribed to him. Specifically, the ‘person’ is the legal subject or substance of which rights and duties are attributes.*’ When we register our offspring, we are ascribing and creating a legal entity or ‘person’. We are associating that ‘person’ with our offspring and then abandoning ownership of it. The

Letters To Authorities

government ends up owning it as chattel property, and when they remove a 'child' under the CFSA, they are in fact removing that which is defined as a 'child' in the Act. They are removing the chattel property which exists in an association with the offspring. Because the association is maintained by the parents, actions upon the person affect the human being. It is akin to borrowing a jacket for your child from your neighbour, who then takes back the jacket with your child still in it. There is also belief that these persons' future commercial output is being used as collateral by the government and that for each child registered they raise upwards of \$500,000 in loans from International Bankers.

Question(s):

- a) Does the government claim that we are obliged to register our offspring with them? (Many parents are mistaken in believing that they are obliged and even the governments own documents inviting the parents to register are very deceptive. Parents who do not register have received threatening documents hinting at prosecution)
- b) If we are not obliged and do not register, does the MCFCD claim to have the right to 'legally remove a child' under The CFSA?
- c) Do they understand that we have the lawful right to deregister our offspring?
- d) If we do and there is an account with money in it assigned to our offspring, who does the government claim that money belong would to?
- e) If what they are offering is such a great deal, why do they use so much deception to sell it?

3. Understanding: A 'statute is defined as 'a legislated rule of society which has the force of law'. Being a member of a society requires consent. Furthermore, the only form of government recognized as lawful in Canada is a representative type, which also requires mutual consent. The Supreme Court has ruled 'The powers of government

To Journalists

to govern are derived from the consent of the governed'. A maxim in law states 'The power derived cannot be greater than the source it is derived from.' Another is 'What cannot be done in person, cannot be done by proxy.'

Question: Does the government recognize that we have the right to deny consent to be represented and thus governed? Do they claim that statutes have the force of law over those who deny consent to be governed? Do they claim that they can lawfully collect taxes from me if they are not my lawful government?

- 4. Understanding:** TransLink Security presently is in the habit of removing people from the SkyTrain they find who do not have a fare. Section 4(2) of their regulations does not empower them to do so. Section 6 empowers them to remove riders who disobey rules posted for the *safety, good order and convenience* of other passengers. Someone not paying a fare does not affect any of those in any way, and thus TransLink simply does not have the legislated right to remove fare less riders. Removing someone from the Train could conceivably endanger their life. Furthermore, TransLink Security has promissory notes called Fare Deferral Receipts which they can issue for \$2 instead of the \$46 for a Violation Ticket, thus allowing the rider to conform to the regulations, no life to be endangered and the strain upon the judiciary to be alleviated. Their own regulations state "Upon *request passengers must* produce proof of fare." A passenger legally speaking is one who has paid a fare, as opposed to either a guest, or the owner. 'Must' is legally synonymous with 'may'.

Question: a) What section of what Act or regulation gives TransLink Security the right to remove a fare less rider from SkyTrain?

b) How do they know that the human being they are dealing with is in fact a member of the society whose

Letters To Authorities

statutes they are enforcing?

c) Do they feel justified in endangering a human life over a \$2 issue?

d) Does the word 'request' in their regulations not imply that we have the right to refuse?

e) Am I a passenger if I have not paid a fare?

f) If SkyTrain is 'Public Transit' and I am a member of the public, then do I have the right to claim ownership of it, and thus avoid having to pay a fare?

g) What section clearly, specifically and unequivocally removes ones right to claim as a member of the public, ownership of Public Transit?

h) What section of the regulations empowers them to detain someone for the purposes of investigation?

i) Why are they creating conflict by issuing \$46 Violation Tickets to people who often simply couldn't afford the \$2 when they have a \$2 no conflict option?

- 5. Understanding:** Violation Tickets express only three ways of dealing with them. The first is payment and results in a conviction. The second is silence and will be deemed as a guilty plea, thus another conviction. The third option is to 'wish dispute'. Going to court 'wishing dispute' is a dishonorable act, as honourable people never wish for dispute. If the Violation Ticket is a legitimate instrument it must come under The Bills of Exchange Act, and thus there is a fourth option for dealing with them which is lawful and honourable. That option is to conditionally accept the offer upon proof of claim.

Question: Why do those Tickets not mention the fourth option for dealing with them and instead only direct defendants to the three worst options available? Is it in the public interest to cause the public to act dishonorably?

To Journalists

- 6. Understanding:** A 'province' is a territorial area taken and held with military might. There once was a 'province' and its name was British Columbia and it was referred to as 'The province of British Columbia'. Then in 1933, the Sovereign abandoned her ownership claim by might of the geographical area, and the thing which was a 'province' then ceased to be. The lie-makers of the day then created a legal entity or 'person', and they called it 'THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA'. The legal entity is a fiction or construct of the mind.

Question: How can a human being exist in a fiction, except through its 'person'?

Well, I hope those are enough for now! Likely you were hoping for questions which although would allow us to feel like we have a measure of control, would actually grant little if any. Mine however are a tad larger. I would love for you to take these questions to TPTB.

Sincerely,

Robert Arthur Menard

Letters To Authorities

Saturday, October 04, 2003

Dear Heather Watson,

Hi! I am Robert Arthur Menard, Director of The Elizabeth Anne Elaine Society. We are dedicated to helping build a freer and more just society by ensuring authority is gained without deception and is exercised with restraint, understanding, accountability and above all compassion. As an organization involved in questioning government authority, we often find ourselves avoiding conflict with government agencies and agents. We try to make a lot of friends in the government. I think they must love me. You will see why.

I recently read your article concerning TransLink and Paul Teichrob of the Liquor Control Board. Over the last 2 months I have had extensive dealings with TransLink and have dealt in the past with the LCB. As you seem desirous of creating a positive social change, I will reveal to you little known information, which if disseminated, would likely have a remarkable and immediate effect. Let's start with TransLink.

I have asked numerous security officers, agents and management personnel this following question: 'What section of the Transit Conduct Safety Regulations empowers you to remove someone from the SkyTrain because they do not have proof of fare'? Heather, not a one could answer! Section 6(1) (2) speaks of removing someone who fails to obey 'signs or rules posted for the safety, good order and convenience' of fellow passengers.

Someone not paying a fare does not in any way affect 'safety, good order or convenience'. Why I ask myself, would their regulations not state clearly, specifically and unequivocally that fare-less riders can and will be removed? Their posted signs also state "Upon request, passengers must produce proof of fare." Let us look at those words. 'Request' means 'ask' and therefore implies the right to refuse. A 'passenger' legally speaking, is 'one who has paid a fare' and is distinguished from a 'guest' or an 'owner' of the conveyance. 'Must' believe it or not, is synonymous with 'may'. Simply put, those words do not give them the right to demand anything. Section 4 states:

To Journalists

Fare paid zones

- 4 (1) A person entering a fare paid zone must**
- (a) pay the fare required by the tariff and obtain proof of payment, or**
 - (b) possess proof of payment.**
- (2) A person must, while in a fare paid zone, retain the proof of payment and produce it for inspection at the request of a transit employee.**

Again we see the word 'request' and now also 'person'. Although many people believe 'person' and 'human being' are synonymous, they are quite different. A 'person' is the legal subject or substance of which rights and duties are attributes. A human being has the capacity for rights and duties, yet not necessarily the rights and duties themselves. Ever wondered if you could exist without your legal person? Ever wanted to leave it at home?

I believe I know why they do not state clearly, specifically and unequivocally that fare-less riders can and will be removed. It's called liability. If they kick someone off and anything happens, they are responsible. Can you imagine the shit storm that would erupt if they kicked some girl off the train, stranding her miles from home and anything bad happened to her? If they say they wouldn't kick a 19 year old woman off, are they going to apply the law differently to a slightly older male? How can they do that lawfully? Although they will not print those words and accept the liability, they are willing to deceive their own employees and cause them to accept it by default. Shouldn't their Union be on that? Hmmm?

Letters To Authorities

I worked for a few weeks with an Artist Studio when the government kept trying to shut them down. When I first started, the LCB had shut them down 3 or 4 times. After deconstructing the appropriate Act, I realized that LCB had no authority over unlicensed establishments. They didn't like the fact that we were throwing dances without permits or selling alcohol without a license. Unfortunately for them, they could not provide any proof that we had an obligation to apply for those things. During the course of my efforts, I wrote a few letters attempting to be funny. Here's one of my favorites.

Dear City of Vancouver Councilors, Mayor Campbell,

By-Law Officers and Vancouver Police Officers,

We are a concerned group of citizens who would like to bring to your attention a growing problem in our society. In our opinion, this growing dirge on our community must be eliminated immediately. I refer of course to the 'art form' called dance.

Every weekend, young people of all races gather peacefully and fearlessly and dance to what they call 'music'. This unbridled and ungoverned expression of joy, vitality and life is bothersome to those of us who are aware that life is nothing but pain, despair and hardship. How can they possibly think that they have a right to move THEIR bodies to music without first begging for and receiving government permission? They gather and congregate without permission, almost like they think they have a God given right to, or

Permit my butt

something. We all know crime does not pay, neither does dance. Therefore, dance is a crime.

In our opinion, dance is a gateway activity which inevitably leads to rug cutting, shuffles, hops, prances, jigs, reels, hoedowns, coddly-waddles and knicker-wackings. These activities are not the harmless fun for which they appear. They are rythmic bodily undulations in which the dancers 'shake that thang' and

'wiggle booty' which leads to an erosion of our social moral fiber, disrespect for authority figures and an increase in moral turpitude and hooliganisms of all sorts. Clearly anyone who would want to dance all night is a reprobate and quite likely an incorrigible one at that. We need more prisons.

The music that these kids play is also deeply offensive and disturbing as they can't seem to just play a record forward, but insist on moving the record back and forth and interfering with the normal and socially acceptable operation of the equipment. This is just plain wrong. What are they doing, looking for Satanic messages?

We, The Committee to End All Dance Now demand that the City of Vancouver and The Province of British Columbia immediately institute a 'Four Pillar' approach of: more prisons, lead boots, heavily starched pants and public polka music. We must instill in our young citizens a fear of the Police and respect for proper governmental authority. Who do these people think they are, dancing

Letters To Authorities

and cavorting with such abandon and joy? Obviously they do not have jobs or responsibilities.

Please address this issue immediately, as the weekend is approaching and we know that there will be young adults dancing and having fun and we all know this is simply not the City for such things. We have all worked very hard for the title 'No Fun City' and we do not want that title lost to Flin Flon, Red Deer or Toytayuktuk. Unless the Police and other authorities act immediately and end this evil, dances will continue and people will have more and more fun and eventually lose their fear, which is so necessary to properly govern.

Sincerely,

The Committee to End All Dance Now
Jack Hoffalot
Edith Limpabit

Jack and Edith,

I could not agree with you more strongly. Shouldn't we also be concerned about singing? While you have a number of valid concerns about dancing, surely you are aware of the latest research which conclusively demonstrates a causal relationship between singing and dancing.

Tim Louis
Vancouver City Councillor
604-873-7248

**He who does not repel a wrong
when he can, induces it.**

Maxim Effect

**No one is considered as
committing damages, unless he is
doing what he has no right to do.**

Letters To Authorities

**SMOKE IF
YA WISH**

Smoke if ya wish

The following was correspondence conducted over the 'Net. I was surfing one day and came across a request for information. Anyone who wishes to have complete freedom to do whatever they want with marijuana, including grow and sell it, is invited to use the information within to seize their rights.

Ok, so in Toronto, and pretty much every major city in Ontario's chiefs of police have told their officers not to charge people with small possession chargers, they will just confiscate their weed and possibly charge them later.

My question is this: Seeing as there is no law against possession in Ontario, making simple possession completely legal, doesn't the police taking the weed violate section 8 of the Charter of Canadian Rights and Freedoms? (Section 8: Everyone has the right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure)

REPLY #1:

i think so...but i don't have a gun and a license to push people around

i'm not a lawyer but IMO if the cops in toronto seize pot, you can launch a civil action to get them to return your pot (you don't need a lawyer to do this and its relatively inexpensive to file the papers)...if you have the money, you can hire a \$500/hour lawyer and threaten to sue the cops unless they return your pot wrapped in a polite letter of apology with a promise not to infringe upon your rights again under pain of death by lawyer bite in the ass

Letters To Authorities

The word ‘confiscate’ literally means ‘to take ones property without legal right’.

The problem is that there is apparently nothing that says YOU have the legal right to possess.... so.... Fix that.

How? With a ‘Constructive Notice of Claim of Legal Right to Possess Marijuana’. Make one up yourself or have a paralegal draft one. Essentially you just solidify with documentation what you already know your rights are. In that document you give government agents 7-21 days to dispute, deny, or disprove. If they fail to do that, you have established the legal right to possess. You have to publically serve such a document. Registered mail on the Attorney, General, Police Chief, Mayor, in the paper, court house notice board, legislatur <sp?> door, all are acceptable ways of posting and serving Notice upon your government agents.

If they mess with you then, you have a very clear case of gross negligence and theft upon their part.

To really threaten them with Lawyer bites, or even just to chew a chucnk or two off yourself, lay a proper foundation first.

Checkout www.angelfire.com/folk/freecanada and follow the links to documents. See some examples of Notices and what not...

Peace, eh?

“I love to chew a little gubermint butt”

Rob

Smoke if ya wish
Constructive Notice of Claim of Right
to Possess Marijuana

Whereas I am a Human Being with certain inalienable rights, and,
Whereas I understand that the right to possess marijuana is finally being recognized by the governments of this Nation, and,
Whereas I understand that it appears that the government's in question have not properly instructed their agents as to my right to without limit, possess and use marijuana, and,
Whereas I desire to exercise my rights fully and completely in a lawful and peaceful manner, without confrontational interaction with Peace Officers or other government agents, and,
Whereas I desire to establish a legal foundation to exercise my right to possess, use, carry and otherwise enjoy marijuana, and,
Whereas I understand that with this Notice I do hereby establish that legal right, and,
Whereas I understand that by serving this instrument upon The Attorney General I am serving it upon all Peace Officers under his authority, and,
Whereas I understand that by serving it upon any Peace Officer I am also serving it upon the Attorney General, and,
Whereas I understand ignorance of the law is no excuse for breaking the law, and,
Whereas the word 'confiscate' legally means 'to remove without legal right', and,
Whereas I understand that Peace Officers who 'confiscate' my marijuana are trained to use deadly force and are in fact stealing and acting under the colour of law, and,
Whereas I understand such actions are unlawful and against both the Common Law and Commercial Law, and,
Whereas I understand that those Officers who steal my property can be sued for gross negligence, theft, and other indictable offences, and,
Whereas I have no desire to enter into any legal conflict with good Peace Officers and do desire peace

BE IT KNOWN TO ANY AND ALL, THAT I, _____ A FREE HUMAN BEING, ON THIS DAY _____ DO HEREBY ESTABLISH BY LAWFULL CLAIM OF RIGHT THE LEGAL RIGHT TO POSSESS, USE, HOLD, CARRY AND OTHERWISE ENJOY MARIJUANA AND ALL ITS DERIVATIVES WITHOUT LIMIT.

Letters To Authorities

All concerned parties have seven (7) days to respond to this Notice in like manner or to the Notary Public whose signature and address appears on the face of this document. Failure to do so within seven (7) days means you forever forfeit the right to claim conflict in this issue with me.

Signed: _____ Date:

Witness: _____ Date:

REPLY:

Wow, I believe that that was the best response that I could have possibly gotten, thanks guys, looks like I have a trip to the post office to make. Wow. Thanks again. If I ever run into you, I owe you a joint

Hey,

To really protect yourself when you deal with the cops, you need one more document. Its called a 'Conditional Acceptance of Offer and Re-Draft'.

When the cops come to take your pot, they are in fact making an offer. The offer in this case seems to be 'to agree that they have the right to confiscate your herb'.

Smoke if ya wish

If you refuse their offer (any offer) you are in dishonour and in court you lose. If you remain silent, you are in dishonour and again you lose. Accept their offer you lose your herb. There is one more option, this is the one they do not want you to know about because it allows you to avoid dishonour and keep your property.

Check back later today and I will have one drafted and posted. Bear in mind, to really have any authority, it is important that you author these words yourself. Follow the format (use whereas, and commas, most of your document should be one long sentence. A chain with one giant link is harder to break than one with many smaller ones)

When you interact with the cops, hand them the Conditional Acceptance of Offer and Re-Draft. If at that point, they take your pot anyway, they are in dishonour.

I am now in the process of helping a certain Peace Officer who threatened to ‘slam me face first into the ground and then arrest me’ find the motivation to change his profession. He is under investigation for uttering and assault. Then there will be the Civil action I am launching against him. When done properly, cops can be taken down rather easily. You can never attack them; you can attack their bond and without that, they can’t even get a job at WalMart as a greeter!

Tips on dealing with cops.

1- Be respectful. They have guns, will use them and plus they are human beings. You want them to act that way, treat them that way. Additionally, treating them with respect will mean that if arrested, they might be easier on you and in court your respect will be a VERY LARGE TRUMP CARD. Do not allow them to cause you to abandon that trump card with their anger or threats. Avoid dishonour and realize that honour is very closely linked to ‘The Clean Hands Doctrine’. They want to get you throwing mud, so your hands are no longer clean. DO NOT PLAY THAT GAME. Keep your hands clean.

Letters To Authorities

2-NEVER make them feel cornered. Always give them an out. The Conditional Acceptance of Offer and Re-Draft does that.

3- They are the protectors of our society and without them, our society would simply not be here. We are the critics of this society and without us, there would be no growth. If either side has too much power, either stagnation or instability will result. As critics, our biggest goal is to get the protectors ON OUR SIDE. That is never accomplished with anger, insults or hatred. Make sure they know that your primary motivation is LOVE for your society, not hatred at government. Show COMPASSION for your fellow man, even the protectors and finally, act in and with the TRUTH. Those three together compose honour and with honour, you are the more powerful.

Check back later for the Conditional Acceptance of Offer.

Peace, eh?

Rob Menard

Director

The Elizabeth Anne Elaine Society

ENJOY!

Freedom... far easier to achieve than you have been led to believe.

Smoke if ya wish

Conditional Acceptance of Offer and Re-Draft

Served on Constable _____ on the _____ day of _____, 200__.

I conditionally accept your offer to agree that you have the right to confiscate my property upon proof of claim of all of the following:

1. That I have not legally secured the right to possess, use and have marijuana with a properly served Notice of Claim.
2. That the word ‘confiscate’ does not mean ‘to remove without legal right’.
3. That I am a member of the society whose statues you are attempting to enforce.
4. That attempting to enforce the directives you have received from your principal do not interfere with any of my Common Law, Constitutional or Commercial Law rights.
5. That you are not responsible for your actions as a human being and as a Peace Officer.
6. That you do not have a duty to make yourself aware of properly served Notices.
7. That ignorance of the Law is an excuse for breaking the Law.
8. That you are not ignorant of the Law or of the fact that I have served proper legal notices upon your principal(s).
9. That the right to have, use, possess and otherwise enjoy marijuana is or has been clearly, specifically and unequivocally removed from me through lawfully enacted legislation.
10. That as a Peace Officer in a Common Law Jurisdiction you do not have a duty to understand and follow the Law.

Please accept this honourable conditional acceptance of your offer. If you have any questions or doubts, you are hereby lawfully re-drafted and directed to seek clear, complete and concise direction from your principal(s). Failure to do is indication that you accept FULL COMMERCIAL LIABILITY for all actions you undertake while acting as a Constable. Failure to accept this conditional acceptance and re-draft also indicates that you act in dishonour and you accept the consequences of that dishonour. Please govern yourself accordingly.

Sincerely and without malice aforethought,

Print Name: _____

Sign: _____

Date: _____

Witness: _____

The Elizabeth Anne Elaine Society

Justice is TRUTH in Action

Letters To Authorities

Wow - that's amazing...

I have both docs and will use them (if needed)...

Thank you very much

It's all good...

cd

mr, is their a way of ordering one of your books offline? i dont like to buy stuff off the internet. I checked out the 'contact' section of your web page, but the links werent working. Thanks again for all the info!

One dumb question though, for the 'Conditional Acceptance of Offer and Re-Draft' I just fill out the lines and give it to the officer, what if he doesnt bring it to court? I'm photo-copying the other one before i mail it. Would a blank copy of this one be sufficient?

“mr, is their a way of ordering one of your books offline?”
Yes I will email you a snail mail addie, or email you a PDF file. You send a money order. I'll trust ya...

“i dont like to buy stuff off the internet.” Me neither. Don't even know if I buy the Internet, yet!

“I checked out the 'contact' section of your web page, but the links werent working.” Yea, I know. I am teaching myself flash and lost the link when I turned the images into sprites. I'm working on it.

“Thanks again for all the info!” You are very welcome. Feel free to help spread it.

Smoke if ya wish

‘One dumb question though,’ (no such thing. He who questions well, learns well.) “for the ‘Conditional Acceptance of Offer and Re-Draft’ I just fill out the lines and give it to the officer, what if he doesnt bring it to court?” — Why would’t he bring it to court? It’s his out! Basically, he responds to direction, (he has been drafted) and you are giving him lawful direction to go speak to his principal because there seems to be a potential for conflict and YOU WANT TO AVOID THAT CONFLICT (clean hands). (Re-Draft) He has an obligation to accept the re-draft and if he refuses, he is accepting full commercial liability for his actions. He is no longer operating upon lawfully mandated authority at all. He is all on his own. You merely using and understanding these words will usually act as warning to most cops. His boss will not blame him for accepting the direction and seeking clarification. To use that instrument, you would fill it out at the time of interaction and if possible speak the words on it. Have witnesses, camera, or just be nice to the cop. (What I do not do when dealing with cops: I do not question intelligence, integrity, honour or intent. What I do do: I question the meaning of the words that human being is using to claim authority. I act with respect and try to get them smiling or laughing. I try to foresee what some of their directions may be (Take hands out of pocket, rooll down window, and fullfill those before the direction is made.)

“I’m photo-copying the other one before i mail it. Would a blank copy of this one be sufficient?”

The primary one, the Notice of Understanding and Intent, to really have power, this is what you do.

1- First make sure you do in fact understand it. Realize also ‘understand’ legally means ‘stand under’. (Words in English are usually what they seem. In Legalese, they are like cards face down on the table, you do not know what they are until you turn them over.)

2- Go to a Notary Public with a witness and have it Notarized and send it off to the AG, Police Chief, Mayor, Premier and for fun, post it at the Court House Notice Board. (The Notary is VERY important here. They are an officer of the Court and their

Letters To Authorities

testimony is usually worth THREE times anyone else's.) Plus, if it goes to court, you never have to take the stand, you can merely ask the Notary to do it for you. That means the other side can't question YOU.

You would keep the original and send them a Certified True Copy, Notarized by your favorite Notary. (best place to find a decent Notary, one capable of dealing with Notices of Dishonour, is a credit union, insurance company or what not. Many have no idea what a Notice of Dishonour is. Financial institutions use them all the time.)

What you want to accomplish here is to essentially lay a foundation that allows the cop, (remember him, the guy with the gun?) to not have to follow the directions given him by his superiors. (Most I have met, appreciated it. I few didn't understand at first and felt me questioning their authority meant I questioned their worth.) You are also letting his bosses know that you know how to redirect his agents energies.

With it you also claim the higher moral ground. You have publicly stated your desire for peace and lack of confrontation. You are washing your hands.

The other side will have to do so as well, or be seen as desiring violence, which since they are acting as your agent, is morally and thus lawfully reprehensible.

Now, wanna really do some good? Get 20 people and serve those documents together (form an association. You can form one with nothing more than a statement of will and a handshake) Serve the documents by posting those Notices in the Legal Section of the paper. Cost you a hundred dollars or so. Paper has to print them, too.

Government LOVES me.....

Might as well have fun, eh?
We are all Judges in
The Court of Public Opinion.

Smoke if ya wish

THEN *GOD* SAID,
“I GIVE YOU EVERY
SEED-BEARING PLANT
ON THE FACE OF THE
WHOLE EARTH, AND
EVERY TREE THAT
HAS FRUIT IN IT.”

GENESIS 1:29-30

**He who is silent appears to
consent.**

Maxim Effect

**Plain truths need not be
proved.**

Letters To Authorities

Maxim (*Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856*): An established principle or proposition. A principle of law universally admitted, as being just and consonant with reason.

2. Maxims in law are somewhat like axioms in geometry. *1 Bl. Com. 68*. They are principles and authorities, and part of the general customs or common law of the land; and are of the same strength as acts of parliament, when the judges have determined what is a maxim; which belongs to the judges and not the jury. *Terms do Ley; Doct. & Stud. Dial. 1, c. 8*. Maxims of the law are holden for law, and all other cases that may be applied to them shall be taken for granted. *1 Inst. 11. 67; 4 Rep. See 1 Com. c. 68; Plowd. 27, b.*

3. The application of the maxim to the case before the court, is generally the only difficulty. The true method of making the application is to ascertain how the maxim arose, and to consider whether the case to which it is applied is of the same character, or whether it is an exception to an apparently general rule.

4. The alterations of any of the maxims of the common law are dangerous. *2 Inst. 210*.

Maxim (William C. Anderson's *A Dictionary of Law, (1893)*, page 666): So called...because it's value is the highest and its authority the most reliable, and because it is accepted by all persons at the very highest.

2. The principles and axioms of law, which are general propositions flowing from abstracted reason, and not accommodated to times or men, are wisely deposited in the breasts of the judges to be applied to such facts as come properly before them.

3. When a principle has been so long practiced and so universally acknowledged as to become a maxim, it is obligatory as part of the law.

Maxim Effect

Maxim of Law (*Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd Edition, (1933), page 1171*): An established principle of proposition. A principle of law universally admitted as being a correct statement of the law, or as agreeable to reason. Coke defines a maxim to be "a conclusion of reason" *Coke on Littleton, 11a*. He says in another place, "A maxim is a proposition to be of all men confessed and granted without proof, argument, or discourse." *Coke on Littleton. 67a*.

Maxim (*Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition*): Maxims are but attempted general statements of rules of law and are law only to the extent of application in adjudicated cases."

These maxims are taken directly from law dictionaries and court cases. The following books were referenced for this article:

1. [Bouvier's Law Dictionary](#), by John Bouvier, (1856)
2. [Legal Maxims](#), by Broom and Bouvier, (1856)
3. [A Dictionary of Law](#), by William C. Anderson, (1893)
4. [Black's Law Dictionary](#), by Henry Campell Black, (3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Editions, 1933-1990)
5. [Maxims of Law](#), by Charles A. Weisman, (1990)

Letters To Authorities

Accidents and Injury

- An act of God does wrong to no one.
- The act of God does no injury; that is, no one is responsible for inevitable accidents.
- No one is held to answer for the effects of a superior force, or of an accident, unless his own fault has contributed.
- **The execution of law does no injury.**
- An action is not given to one who is not injured.
- An action is not given to him who has received no damages.
- He who suffers a damage by his own fault, has no right to complain.
- Mistakes, neglect, or misconducts are not to be regarded as accidents.
- Whoever pays by mistake what he does not owe, may recover it back; but he who pays, knowing he owes nothing; is presumed to give.
- **What one has paid knowing it not to be due, with the intention of recovering it back, he cannot recover back.** [If the IRS accuses you of owing them money, if you want to go to court to dispute it, you must pay them in full what they demand and then sue them to get it back. Which places the burden of proof upon the accused rather than the accuser]
- No man ought to be burdened in consequence of another's act.
- There may be damage or injury inflicted without any act of injustice.
- Not every loss produces and injury.
- A personal injury does not receive satisfaction from a future course of proceeding.
- Wrong is wiped out by reconciliation.
- An injury is extinguished by the forgiveness or reconciliation of the party injured.

Maxim Effect

Benefits and Privileges

- Favors from government often carry with them an enhanced measure of regulation.
- **Any one may renounce a law introduced for his own benefit.**
- No one is obliged to accept a benefit against his consent.
- He who receives the benefit should also bear the disadvantage.
- **He who derives a benefit from a thing, ought to feel the disadvantages attending it.**
- He who enjoys the benefit, ought also to bear the burden.
- He who enjoys the advantage of a right takes the accompanying disadvantage.
- **A privilege is, as it were, a private law.**
- A privilege is a personal benefit and dies with the person.
- One who avails himself of the benefits conferred by statute cannot deny its validity.
- **What I approve I do not reject. I cannot approve and reject at the same time. I cannot take the benefit of an instrument, and at the same time repudiate it.**
- He who does any benefit to another for me is considered as doing it to me.

Commerce

- *Caveat emptor* (let the buyer beware).
- Let the purchaser beware.
- Let the seller beware.
- The payment of the price stands in the place of a sale.
- **The payment of the price of a thing is held as a purchase.**
- Goods are worth as much as they can be sold for.
- Mere recommendation of an article does not bind the vendor of it.
- It is settled that there is to be considered the home of e

Letters To Authorities

each one of us where he may have his habitation and account-books, and where he has made an establishment of his business.

- No rule of law protects a buyer who willfully closes his ears to information, or refuses to make inquiry when circumstances of grave suspicion imperatively demand it.
- Let every one employ himself in what he knows.
- He at whose risk a thing is done, should receive the profits arising from it.
- Usury is odious in law. [Exodus 22:25, Leviticus 25:36-37, Nehemiah 5:7,10, Proverbs 28:8, Ezekiel 18:8,13,17; 22:12]

Common Sense

- **When you doubt, do not act.**
- It is a fault to meddle with what does not belong to or does not concern you.
- Many men know many things, no one knows everything.
- **One is not present unless he understands.**
- It avails little to know what ought to be done, if you do not know how it is to be done.
- **He who questions well, learns well.**
- What ever is done in excess is prohibited by law.
- No one is bound to give information about things he is ignorant of, but every one is bound to know that which he gives information about.
- No man is bound to have foreknowledge of a Divine or a future event.
- No one is bound to arm his adversary.

Consent and Contracts

- Consent makes the law. A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent.
- Consent makes the law: the terms of a contract, lawful in its purpose, constitute the law as between the parties.
- To him consenting no injury is done.
- **He who consents cannot receive an injury.**
- Consent removes or obviates a mistake.

Maxim Effect

- He who mistakes is not considered as consenting.
- **Every consent involves a submission; but a mere submission does not necessarily involve consent.**
- A contract founded on a base and unlawful consideration, or against good morals, is null.
- One who wills a thing to be or to be done cannot complain of that thing as an injury.
- The agreement of the parties makes the law of the contract.
- **The contract makes the law.**
- Agreements give the law to the contract.
- The agreement of the parties overcomes or prevails against the law.
- Advice, unless fraudulent, does not create an obligation.
- No action arises out of an immoral consideration.
- No action arises on an immoral contract.
- In the agreements of the contracting parties, the rule is to regard the intention rather than the words.
- The right of survivorship does not exist among merchants for the benefit of commerce.
- When two persons are liable on a joint obligation, if one makes default the other must bear the whole.
- **You ought to know with whom you deal.**
- He who contracts, knows, or ought to know, the quality of the person with whom he contracts, otherwise he is not excusable.
- He who approves cannot reject.
- If anything is due to a corporation, it is not due to the individual members of it, nor do the members individually owe what the corporation owes.
- **Agreement takes the place of the law: the express understanding of parties supercedes such understanding as the law would imply.**
- Manner and agreement overrule the law.
- The essence of a contract being assent, there is no contract where assent is wanting.

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Court and Pleas

- There can be no plea of that thing of which the dissolution is sought.
- A false plea is the basest of all things.
- There can be no plea against an action which entirely destroys the plea.
- **He who does not deny, admits.** [A well-known rule of pleading]
- No one is believed in court but upon his oath.
- An infamous person is repelled or prevented from taking an oath.
- In law none is credited unless he is sworn. All the facts must, when established by witnesses, be under oath or affirmation.
- An act of the court shall oppress no one.
- The practice of a court is the law of the court.
- There ought to be an end of law suits.
- It concerns the commonwealth that there be an end of law suits.
- It is for the public good that there be an end of litigation.
- A personal action dies with the person. This must be understood of an action for a tort only.
- Equity acts upon the person.
- **No one can sue in the name of another.**

Court Appearance

[This is why we should avoid voluntarily appearing in court]

- **A general appearance cures antecedent irregularity of process, a defective service, etc.**
- Certain legal consequences are attached to the voluntary act of a person.
- The presence of the body cures the error in the name; the truth of the name cures an error in the description
- An error in the name is immaterial if the body is certain.
- An error in the name is nothing when there is certainty as to the person.
- The truth of the demonstration removes the error of the name.

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Crime and Punishment

- A madman is punished by his madness alone.
- The instigator of a crime is worse than he who perpetrates it.
- **They who consent to an act, and they who do it, shall be visited with equal punishment.**
- Acting and consenting parties are liable to the same punishment.
- No one is punished for his thoughts.
- **No one is punished for merely thinking of a crime.**
- He who has committed iniquity, shall not have equity.
- He who is once bad, is presumed to be always so in the same degree.
- He who is once criminal is presumed to be always criminal in the same kind or way.
- Whatever is once bad, is presumed to be so always in the same degree.
- **He who does not forbid a crime while he may, sanctions it.**
- He who does not blame, approves.
- He is clear of blame who knows, but cannot prevent.
- **No one is to be punished for the crime or wrong of another.**
- **No guilt attaches to him who is compelled to obey.**
- Gross negligence is held equivalent to intentional wrong.
- Misconduct binds its own authors. It is a never-failing axiom that everyone is accountable only for his own offence or wrong.
- In offenses, the will and not the consequences are to be looked to.
- It is to the intention that all law applies.
- The intention of the party is the soul of the instrument.
- Every act is to be estimated by the intention of the doer.
- **An act does not make a man a criminal, unless his intention be criminal.**

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- An act does not make a person guilty, unless the intention be also guilty. This maxim applies only to criminal cases; in civil matters it is otherwise.
- In offenses, the intention is regarded, not the event.
- The intention amounts to nothing unless some effect follows.
- Take away the will, and every action will be indifferent.
- Your motive gives a name to your act.
- An outlaw is, as it were, put out of the protection of the law.
- Vainly does he who offends against the law, seek the help of the law.
- Drunkenness inflames and produces every crime.
- Drunkenness both aggravates and reveals every crime.
- He who sins when drunk shall be punished when sober.
- Punishment is due if the words of an oath be false.
- **A prison is established not for the sake of punishment, but of detention and guarding.**
- **Those sinning secretly are punished more severely than those sinning openly.**
- Punishment ought not to precede a crime.
- **If one falsely accuses another of a crime, the punishment due to that crime should be inflicted upon the perjured informer.** [Deuteronomy 19:18]

Customs and Usages

- **Long time and long use, beyond the memory of man, suffices for right.**
- Custom is the best expounder of the law.
- Custom is another law.
- A prescriptive and legitimate custom overcomes the law.
- **Custom leads the willing, law compels or draws the unwilling.**
- Usage is the best interpreter of things.
- Custom is the best interpreter of laws.
- What is done contrary to the custom of our ancestors,

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neither pleases nor appears right.

- Where two rights concur, the more ancient shall be preferred.

Expressions and Words

- **The meaning of words is the spirit of the law.**

[Romans 8:2]

- The propriety of words is the safety of property.
- **It is immaterial whether a man gives his assent by words or by acts and deeds.**
- It matters not whether a revocation be by words or by acts.
- What is expressed renders what is implied silent.
- An unequivocal statement prevails over an implication.
- In ambiguous expressions, the intention of the person using them is chiefly to be regarded.
- The expression of those things which are tacitly implied operates nothing.
- The expression of one thing is the exclusion of another.
- A general expression is to be construed generally.
- A general expression implies nothing certain.
- General words are understood in a general sense.
- **When the words and the mind agree, there is no place for interpretation.**
- Every interpretation either declares, extends or restrains.
- **The best interpretation is made from things preceding and following; i.e., the context.**
- Words are to be interpreted according to the subject-matter.
- He who considers merely the letter of an instrument goes but skin deep into its meaning.
- Frequently where the propriety of words is attended to, the meaning of truth is lost.
- Words are to be taken most strongly against him who uses them.
- Multiplicity and indistinctness produce confusion; and

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questions, the more simple they are, the more lucid.

- When two things repugnant to each other are found in a will, the last is to be confirmed.
- Bad or false grammar does not vitiate a deed or grant.
- Many things can be implied from a few expressions.
- Language is the exponent of the intention.
- **Words are indicators of the mind or thought.**
- Speech is the index of the mind. [James 1:26]
 - Laws are imposed, not upon words, but upon things.

Fictions

- A fiction is a rule of law that assumes something which is or may be false as true.
- **Where truth is, fiction of law does not exist.**
- There is no fiction without law.
- Fictions arise from the law, and not law from fictions
- Fiction is against the truth, but it is to have truth.
- In a fiction of law, equity always subsists.
- **A fiction of law injures no one.**
- Fiction of law is wrongful if it works loss or injury to any one.

Fraud and Deceit

- **It is safer to be deceived than to deceive.**
- **A deceiver deals in generals.**
- Fraud lies hid in general expressions.
- A concealed fault is equal to a deceit.
- Out of fraud no action arises.
- A forestaller is an oppressor of the poor, and a public enemy to the whole community and the country.
- It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.
- Gross negligence is equivalent to fraud.
- Once a fraud, always a fraud.
- **What otherwise is good and just, if it be sought by force and fraud, becomes bad and unjust.**
- He is not deceived who knows himself to be deceived.
- Let him who wishes to be deceived, be deceived.

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- He who does not prevent what he can, seems to commit the thing.
- He who does not prevent what he can prevent, is viewed as assenting.
- He who does not forbid what he can forbid, seems to assent.
- He who does not forbid, when he might forbid, commands.
- **He who does not repel a wrong when he can, induces it.**
- Often it is the new road, not the old one, which deceives the traveler.
- Deceit is an artifice, since it pretends one thing and does another.

God and Religion

- **If ever the law of God and man are at variance, the former are to be obeyed in derogation of the later.**
[Acts 5:29]
- That which is against Divine Law is repugnant to society and is void.
- He who becomes a soldier of Christ has ceased to be a soldier of the world. [2 Timothy 2:3-4]
- Where the Divinity is insulted the case is unpardonable.
- Human things never prosper when divine things are neglected.
- No man is presumed to be forgetful of his eternal welfare, and particularly at the point of death.
- The church does not die.
- That is the highest law which favors religion.
- The law is from everlasting.
- He who acts badly, hates the light.
- He who does not willingly speak the truth, is a betrayer of the truth.
- **He who does not speak the truth, is a traitor to the truth.**
- The truth that is not sufficiently defended is frequently overpowered; and he who does not disapprove, approves.

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- Suppression of the truth is equivalent to the expression of what is false.
 - Truth, by whomever pronounced, is from God.
 - Truth fears nothing but concealment.
 - We can do nothing against truth. [2 Corinthians 13:8]
 - Truth is the mother of justice.
 - To swear is to call God to witness, and is an act of religion.
 - Earlier in time, is stronger in right. First in time, first in right.
 - He who is before in time, is preferred in right.
 - **What is first is truest; and what comes first in time, is best in law.**
 - No man is ignorant of his eternal welfare.
 - All men know God. [Hebrews 8:11]
 - **The cause of the Church is a public cause.**
 - **The Law of God and the law of the land are all one, and both favor and preserve the common good of the land.**
 - No man warring for God should be troubled by secular business.
 - What is given to the church is given to God.
- Governments and Jurisdiction**
- **That which seems necessary for the king and the state ought not to be said to tend to the prejudice of liberty of the [Christ's] ekklesia.**
 - **The power which is derived [from God] cannot be greater than that from which it is derived [God].** [Romans 13:1]
 - **The order of things is confounded if every one preserves not his jurisdiction [in and of Christ].**
 - Jurisdiction is a power introduced for the public good, on account of the necessity of dispensing justice.
 - Every jurisdiction has its own bounds.
 - The government cannot confer a favor which occasions injury and loss to others.

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- A minor ought not to be guardian of a minor, for he is unfit to govern others who does not know how to govern himself.
- The government is to be subject to the law, for the law makes government.
- The law is not to be violated by those in government.

Heirs

- **God, and not man, make the heir.** [Romans 8:16]
- God alone makes the heir, not man.
- Co-heirs are deemed as one body or person, by reason of the unity of right which they possess. [Romans 8:17, Ephesians 5:31-32]
- **No one can be both owner and heir at the same time.**
- An heir is either by right of property, or right of representation.
- An heir is the same person with his ancestor. [Because the ancestor, during his life, bears in his body (of law) all his heirs].
- 'Heir' is a collective name or noun [so it is not private, and has no private rights].
- Several co-heirs are as one body, by reason of the unity of right which they possess. [Romans 8:17, Ephesians 5:31-32]
- The law favors a man's inheritance.
- Heir is a term of law, son one of nature.
- An heir is another self, and a son is a part of the father.
- The heir succeeds to the restitution not the penalty.

Judges and Judgment

- Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
- One who commands lawfully must be obeyed.
- **Whoever does anything by the command of a judge is not reckoned to have done it with an evil intent, because it is necessary to obey.** [Isaiah 33:22, "For the LORD is our judge..."]
- Where a person does an act by command of one exercising judicial authority, the law will not suppose that

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he acted from any wrongful or improper motive, because it was his bounden duty to obey.

- A judgment is always taken as truth.
- If you judge, understand.
- It is the duty of a good judge to remove the cause of litigation. [Acts 18:12-16]
- The end of litigation is justice.
- To a judge who exceeds his office or jurisdiction no obedience is due.
- One who exercises jurisdiction out of his territory is not obeyed with impunity.
- A twisting of language is unworthy of a judge.
- A good judge decides according to justice and right, and prefers equity to strict law.
- Of the credit and duty of a judge, no question can arise; but it is otherwise respecting his knowledge, whether he be mistaken as to the law or fact.
- It is punishment enough for a judge that he is responsible to God. [Psalms 2:10-12, Romans 13]
- That is the best system of law which confides as little as possible to the discretion of the judge.
- That law is the best which leaves the least discretion to the judge; and this is an advantage which results from certainty.
- He is the best judge who relies as little as possible on his own discretion.
- Whenever there is a doubt between liberty and slavery, the decision must be in favor of liberty.
- He who decides anything, a party being unheard, though he should decide right, does wrong.
- He who spares the guilty, punishes the innocent. [Mark 15:6-15, Luke 23:17-25, John 18:38-40]
- The judge is condemned when a guilty person escapes punishment.
- What appears not does not exist, and nothing appears judicially before judgment.

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- It is improper to pass an opinion on any part of a sentence, without examining the whole.
- Hasty justice is the step-mother of misfortune.
- Faith is the sister of justice.
- Justice knows not father not mother; justice looks at truth alone.
- **A judge is not to act upon his personal judgment or from a dictate of private will, but to pronounce according to law and justice.**
- No one should be judge in his own cause.
- No one can be at once judge and party.
- **A judge is to expound, not to make, the law.**
- It is the duty of a judge to declare the law, not to enact the law or make it.
- Definite, legal conclusions cannot be arrived at upon hypothetical averments.
- A judge is the law speaking. [the mouth of the law]
- A judge should have two salts: the salt of wisdom, lest he be insipid; and the salt of conscience, lest he be devilish.
- **He who flees judgment confesses his guilt.**
- No man should be condemned unheard.
- The judge is counsel for the prisoner.
- Everyone is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is established beyond a reasonable doubt.
- Justice is neither to be denied nor delayed.
- It is the property of a Judge to administer justice, not to give it.
- Justice is an excellent virtue, and pleasing to the Most High.

If you have been reading these Maxims non-stop, put this book down and go have a tea or something.
Take a Break.

Letters To Authorities

Law

- A maxim is so called because its dignity is chiefest, and its authority most certain, and because universally approved of all.
- **All law has either been derived from the consent of the people, established by necessity, confirmed by custom, or of Divine Providence.**
- Nothing is so becoming to authority [God] as to live according to the law [of God].
- **He acts prudently who obeys the commands of the Law.** [Ecclesiastes 12:13]
- Law is the safest helmet; under the shield of the law no one is deceived. [Ephesians 6:13-17, 1 Thessalonians 5:8]
- An argument drawn from authority [scripture] is the strongest in law.
- An argument drawn from a similar case, or analogy, avails in law.
- That which was originally void, does not by lapse of time become valid.
- The law does not seek to compel a man to do that which he cannot possibly perform.
- The law requires nothing impossible.
- **The law compels no one to do anything which is useless or impossible.**
- No one is bound to do what is impossible
- Impossibility excuses the law.
- No prescription runs against a person unable to act.
- The law shall not, through the medium of its executive capacity, work a wrong.
- The law does wrong to no one.
- An act of the law wrongs no man.
- The law never works an injury, or does him a wrong.
- The construction of law works not an injury.
- An argument drawn from what is inconvenient is good in law, because the law will not permit any inconvenience.
- Nothing inconvenient is lawful.

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- Nothing against reason is lawful.
- **The law which governs corporations is the same as that which governs individuals [godless entities].**
- Nothing against reason is lawful.
- The laws sometimes sleep, but never die.
- A contemporaneous exposition is the best and most powerful in the law.
- The law never suffers anything contrary to truth.
- Law is the dictate of reason.
- The law does not notice or care for trifling matters.
- **It is a miserable slavery where the law is vague or uncertain.**
- It is a wretched state of things when the law is vague and mutable.
- Examples illustrate and do not restrict the law.
- The disposition of law is firmer and more powerful than the will of man.
- Law is established for the benefit of man. [Mark 2:27]
- To be able to know is the same as to know. This maxim is applied to the duty of every one to know the law.
- We may do what is allowed by law.
- Ignorance of fact may excuse, but not ignorance of law.
- Ignorance of facts excuses, ignorance of law does not excuse.
- In a doubtful case, that is the construction of the law which the words indicate.
- In doubt, the gentler course is to be followed.
- In doubt, the safer course is to be adopted.
- In a deed which may be considered good or bad, the law looks more to the good than to the bad.
- In things favored what does good is more regarded than what does harm.
- In all affairs, and principally in those which concern the administration of justice, the rules of equity ought to be followed.
- In ambiguous things, such a construction is to be made, that what is inconvenient and absurd is to be avoided.

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- Law is the science of what is good and evil.
- **The law punishes falsehood.**
- Reason and authority are the two brightest lights in the world.
- The reason of the law is the soul of the law.
- The reason ceasing, the law itself ceases.
- When the reason, which is the soul of a law, ceases to exist, the law itself should lose its operative effect.
- In default of the law, the maxim rules.
- **Human laws are born, live and die.**
- **It is a perpetual law that no human or positive law can be perpetual.**
- If you depart from the law you will wander without a guide and everything will be in a state of uncertainty to every one. [Joshua 1:8]
- Where there is no law there is no transgression, as it regards the world. [Romans 4:15]
- Everything is permitted, which is not forbidden by law.
- All rules of law are liable to exceptions. [Matthew 12:1-5]
- What is inconvenient or contrary to reason, is not allowed in law.
- The laws serve the vigilant, not those who sleep upon their rights.
- Relief is not given to such as sleep on their rights.
- Nothing unjust is presumed in law.
- Acts required by law to be done, admit of no qualification.
- To know the laws, is not to observe their mere words, but their force and power. [John 6:68]
- We are all bound to our lawgiver, regardless of our personal interpretation of reality. [Isaiah 33:22, James 4:12]
- Legality is not reality
- The law sustains the watchful.
- Those awake, not those asleep, the laws assist. [1 Timothy 1:9]

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- Legal remedies are for the active and vigilant.
- What is good and equal, is the law of laws.
- Whose right it is to institute, his right it is to abrogate.
- **Laws are abrogated or repealed by the same authority by which they are made.**
- The civil law is what a people establishes for itself. [It is not established by God]
- Many things have been introduced into the common law, with a view to the public good, which are inconsistent with sound reason. [The law of merchants was merged with the common law]
- The people is the greatest master of error.
- **A man may obey the law and yet be neither honest nor a good neighbor.**
- To investigate [inquire into] is the way to know what things are truly lawful. [2 Timothy 2:15]
- Those who do not preserve the law of the land, they justly incur the awesome and indelible brand of infamy.
- An exception to the rule should not destroy the rule.
- Laws should bind their own maker.
- **Necessity overrules the law.**
- Necessity makes that lawful which otherwise is not lawful.
- Things which are tolerated on account of necessity ought not to be drawn into precedents.
- **It has been said, with much truth, “Where the law ends, tyranny begins.”**

Miscellaneous

- He who has the risk has the dominion or advantage.
- There is no disputing against a man denying principles.
- The immediate, and not the remote cause, is to be considered.
- A consequence ought not to be drawn from another consequence.
- He who takes away the means, destroys the end.
- He who destroys the means, destroys the end.

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- He who seeks a reason for everything, subverts reason.
- Every exception not watched tends to assume the place of the principle.
- Where there is a right, there is a remedy.
- For every legal right the law provides a remedy.
- He who uses the right of another [belonging to Christ] ought to use the same right [of Christ]. [In other words, don't use something new, or something outside of Christ].
- Liberty is an inestimable good.
 - All shall have liberty to renounce those things which have been established in their favor.
- Power is not conferred, but for the public good.
- Power ought to follow, not to precede justice.
- To know properly is to know the reason and cause of a thing.
- **The useful by the useless is not destroyed.**
- Where there is no act, there can be no force.
- One may not do an act to himself.
- A thing done cannot be undone.
- No man is bound for the advice he gives.
- He who commands a thing to be done is held to have done it himself.
- **When anything is commanded, everything by which it can be accomplished is also commanded.**
- The principal part of everything is the beginning.
- To refer errors to their origin is to refute them.
- The origin of a thing ought to be inquired into.
- **Human nature does not change with time or environment.**
- Anger is short insanity.
- It is lawful to repel force by force, provided it be done with the moderation of blameless defense, not for the purpose of taking revenge, but to ward off injury.
- **The status of a person is his legal position or condition.**
- A person is a man considered with reference to a certain status.

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- The partner of my partner is not my partner.
- Use is the master of things, experience is the mistress of things.
- **Protection draws to it subjection, subjection, protection.**
- Error artfully colored is in many things more probable than naked truth; and frequently error conquers truth and reasoning.

Officers

- **Ignorance of the Law does not excuse misconduct in anyone, least of all a sworn officer of the law.**
- Summonses or citations should not be granted before it is expressed under the circumstances whether the summons ought to be made.
- A delegated power cannot be again delegated. A deputy cannot appoint a deputy.
- An office ought to be injurious to no one.
- A neglected duty often works as much against the interests as a duty wrongfully performed.
- Failure to enforce the law does not change it.
- It is contrary to the Law of Nations to do violence to Ambassadors.
- **An Ambassador fills the place of the king by whom he is sent, and is to be honored as he is whose place he fills.**
- The greatest enemies to peace are force and wrong.
- Force and wrong are greatly contrary to peace.
- Force is inimical to the laws.

Possession

- No one gives who does not have.
- **No one can give what he does not own.**
- One cannot transfer to another a right which he has not.
- He gives nothing who has nothing.
- Two cannot possess one thing each in entirety.
- A gift is rendered complete by the possession of the receiver.

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- What is mine cannot be taken away without my consent.
- He that gives never ceases to possess until he that receives begins to possess.
- **A person in possession is not bound to prove that the possessions belong to him.**
- Things taken or captured by pirates and robbers do not change their ownership.
- Things which are taken from enemies immediately become the property of the captors.

Property and Land

- Land lying unoccupied is given to the first occupant.
- What belongs to no one, naturally belong to the first occupant.
- Possession is a good title, where no better title appears.
- **Long possession produces the right of possession, and takes away from the true owner his action.**
- When a man has the possession as well as the right of property, he is said to have *jus duplicatum* - a double right, forming a complete title.
- **Rights of dominion are transferred without title or delivery, by prescription, to wit, long and quiet possession.**
- Possessor has right against all men but him who has the very right.
- Enjoy your own property in such a manner as not to injure that of another person.
- He who owns the soil, owns up to the sky.
- **The owner of a piece of land owns everything above and below it to an indefinite extent.**
- Of whom is the land, of him is it also to the sky and to the deepest depths; he who owns the land owns all above and all below the surface.
- Every person has exclusive dominion over the soil which he absolutely owns; hence such an owner of land has the exclusive right of hunting and fishing on his land, and the waters covering it.

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- Every man's house is his castle.
- A citizen cannot be taken by force from his house to be conducted before a judge or to prison.
- The habitation of each one is an inviolable asylum for him.
- Whatever is affixed to the soil belongs to it.
- Rivers and ports are public, therefore the right of fishing there is common to all.

Right and Wrong

- A right cannot arise from a wrong.
- You are not to do evil that good may come of it.
- **It is not lawful to do evil that good may come of it.**
- That interpretation is to be received, which will not intend a wrong.
- It is better to suffer every wrong or ill, than to consent to it.

- **It is better to recede than to proceed wrongly.**
- To lie is to go against the mind.
- The multitude of those who err is no excuse for error.

[Exodus 23:2]

- No one is considered as committing damages, unless he is doing what he has no right to do.
- No one shall take advantage of his own wrong.
- No man ought to derive any benefit of his own wrong.
- No one ought to gain by another's loss.
- No one ought to enrich himself at the expense of others.
- No one can improve his condition by a crime.
- He who uses his legal rights, harms no one.
- **An error not resisted is approved.**
- He who is silent appears to consent.
- Things silent are sometimes considered as expressed.
- To conceal is one thing, to be silent another.
- **Concealment of the truth is (equivalent to) a statement of what is false.**
- Suppression of fact, which should be disclosed, is the same in effect as willful misrepresentation.

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- Evil is not presumed.
- It is safer to err on the side of mercy.

Servants and Slaves

- Whatever is acquired by the servant, is acquired for the master.
- **A slave is not a person.**
- **A slave, and everything a slave has, belongs to his master.**
- He who acts by or through another, acts for himself.
- He who does anything through another, is considered as doing it himself.
- The master is liable for injury done by his servant.
- **He is not presumed to consent who obeys the orders of his father or his master.**

Wisdom and Knowledge

- If you know not the names of things, the knowledge of things themselves perishes; and of you lose the names, the distinction of the things is certainly lost.
- Names are mutable, but things immutable.
- Names of things ought to be understood according to common usage, not according to the opinions of individuals.
- A name is not sufficient if a thing or subject for it does not exist by law or by fact.
- Not to believe rashly is the nerve of wisdom.
- Reason is a ray of the Divine Light. [Isaiah 1:18]
- Abundant caution does no harm.
- External acts indicate undisclosed thoughts.
- External actions show internal secrets.
- **Outward acts evince the inward purpose.**
- **You will perceive many things more easily by practice than by rules.**
- Remove the cause and the effect will cease.
- **Give the things which are yours whilst they are yours; after death they are not yours.**

Maxim Effect

Witnesses and Proof

- A witness is a person who is present at and observes a transaction. [The government only has over persons, not substance. Any video tape, audio tape, computer printout, etc. that are used as witnesses
- **The answer of one witness shall not be heard.**
[Deuteronomy 19:15]
- The testimony of one witness, unsupported, may not be enough to convict; for there may then be merely oath against oath.
- This is a maxim of the civil law, where everything must be proved by two witnesses. [Matthew 18:16, 2 Corinthians 13:1]
- In law, none is credited unless he is sworn. All facts must, when established by witnesses, be under oath or affirmation.
- **A confession made in court is of greater effect than any proof.**
- No man is bound to produce writings against himself.
- No one can be made to testify against himself or betray himself.
- No one is bound to accuse himself.
- No one ought to accuse himself, unless before God.
- One making a voluntary confession, is to be dealt with more mercifully.
- He ought not to be heard who advances a proposition contrary to the rules of law.
- False in one (particular), false in all.
- Deliberate falsehood in one matter will be imputed to related matters.
- **He who alleges contradictory things is not to be listened to.**
- Proofs are to be weighed not numbered; that is, the more worthy or credible are to be believed. [It doesn't matter how many men say something, because the Word of God is superior to all. It does not matter how many

Letters To Authorities

people believe a lie, it's still a lie. And in a democracy, a lie is the truth].

- **A presumption will stand good until the contrary is proved.**

- The presumption is always in favor of the one who denies.
- All things are presumed to be lawfully done and duly performed until the contrary is proved.
- When the plaintiff does not prove his case, the defendant is absolved.
- When opinions are equal, a defendant is acquitted.
- **An act done by me against my will is not my act.**
 - What does not appear and what is not is the same; it is not the defect of law, but the want of proof.
 - The faculty or right of offering proof is not to be narrowed.
 - The latter decisions are stronger in law.
 - No one is restrained from using several defenses.
 - No one is bound to inform about a thing he knows not, but he who gives information is bound to know what he says.
 - No one is bound to expose himself to misfortune and dangers.
 - Plain truths need not be proved.
 - What is clearly apparent need not be proved.
 - One eye witness is better than ten ear ones.
 - An eye witness outweighs others.
 - What appears to the court needs not the help of witnesses.
 - It is in the nature of things, that he who denies a fact is not bound to prove it.
 - The burden of proof lies upon him who affirms, not on him who denies.
 - The claimant is always bound to prove: the burden of proof lies on him.
- **Upon the one alleging, not upon him denying, rests the duty of proving.**

Maxim Effect

- Upon the plaintiff rests the proving – the burden of proof.
- The necessity of proving lies with him who makes the charge.
- When the law presumes the affirmative, the negative is to be proved.
- When the proofs of facts are present, what need is there of words.
- **It is vain to prove that which if proved would not aid the matter in question.**
- Facts are more powerful than words.

Letters To Authorities

Some Tricky Legal Words ... in no particular order.

Application: to beg, plead petition, implore, entreat, ask or request. It creates a number of assumptions in court. He who begs knows exactly what they are begging for; they know exactly what they are giving up for it; they acknowledge the authority to grant OR they are willing to create it through transference, and finally, they are doing it entirely voluntarily, for no body is obliged to beg.

Submission: to agree to bend to another's will or to leave to another's discretion. It is a fundamentally voluntary action.

Must: This is one of their trickiest. It has two senses and is sometimes legally synonymous with the word 'may'. In one sense it is an imperative and creates an obligation upon you to act. In the other it is merely directive and creates no obligation, but it defines conditions that have to be fulfilled before authority can be lawfully seized.

Required: Just like 'must' this word has two senses or meanings; active and passive. Active creates a need for action, passive does not but once again defines conditions to be fulfilled.

Consent: An agreement to something proposed, and differs from assent. Consent supposes, 1. a physical power to act; 2. a moral power of acting; 3. a serious, determined, and free use of these powers

2. Consent is either express or implied. Express, when it is given viva voce, or in writing; implied, when it is manifested by signs, actions, or facts, or by inaction or silence, which raise a presumption that the consent has been given

Constituent: He who gives authority to another to act for him. 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 893.

2. The constituent is bound with whatever his attorney does by virtue of his authority. The electors of a member of the legislature are his constituents, to whom he is responsible for his legislative acts.

Person: -A person is such, not because he is human, but because rights and duties are ascribed to him. The person is the legal subject or substance of which the rights and duties are attributes.

-But not every human being is a person, for a person is capable of rights and duties and there may well be human beings having no legal rights, as was the case with slaves in English Law.

Society: A number of people *joined through mutual consent* to determine, deliberate and act for a common goal.

Registration: Historically registration was the act of a ship's Captain **signing over his vessel and all chattel contents** to the harbour master for safe keeping. If you register something, you are signing over ownership to whoever is registering it.

Legal: "Legal" looks more to the letter, and "lawful" to the spirit, of the law. "Legal" is more appropriate for conformity to positive rules of law; "lawful" for accord with ethical principle. "Legal" imports rather that the forms of law are observed, that the proceeding is correct in method, that rules prescribed have been obeyed; "lawful" that the act is rightful in substance, that moral quality is secured. *Page 610.*

Includes: this is a restrictive term. 'Fruit includes apples' means only apples are considered fruit.

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In Closing:

This is what, after 4000 hours of study, I believe is the fundamental truths the governemnt doesn't want us to know.

1. We are not obliged to register our children. If we do, we are signing our child's person over to the government. (How do you like them apples? Do you like the idea of pledging your child to the same government that lies to you so adroitly?)
2. We have a Common Law right to travel on the highways without a license. We have to ensure we are in an unregistered automobile, though. Just like your offspring, you sign over ownership to the government when you register.
3. We are not obliged to get a business license. We have the right to engage in commerce without first seeking permission from the government.
4. THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA is not a geographical area called BRITISH COLUMBIA; it is a legal entity or person called THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
5. A human being and a person are not the same thing. A person is like the legal raincoat we wear upon which the government acts.
6. We can take that coat off anytime we want.
7. Statutes only have the force of law over those who have consented to be governed. Deny that consent, and not one single statute ill have the force of law over you. (Do you think the government wants you to know THAT?)
8. They are not your representative because they are your government; they are your government because you allowed them to be your representative.

9. A 'benefit' is a 'benefit' not because you merely receive it, but because you also then refer to it as one. Nothing is a 'benefit' unless you agree it is.
10. The government uses our ignorance against us when they serve Notices. They are really more like invitations, which if ignored or rejected will land you in court. Any Notice can be effectively dealt with through a Conditional Acceptance.
11. No court has jurisdiction over you in the absence of a conflict. By accepting conditionally all that comes our way, we can avoid conflict and thus court.
12. A Violation Ticket can also be Accepted Conditionally.
13. People who point to a body of words and claim the words give them authority lose all authority the moment they admit they do not know the sense of any word. They are legally speaking nonsense.
14. Anything you can lawfully accomplish with a Birth Certificate, you can also accomplish with the Record of Live Birth. It is the King of Documents and you can make one yourself. You can use it to travel and cross borders.
15. You have the right to claim to be a Child of God and thus exist in the number two position in the hierarchy defined in the first sentence in the Constitution. If you do, you legally exist above the government and above any court.
16. There are really only three fundamental ways to break the Law; harm someone, damage another's property or use fraud or mischief in your contracts. All things under statutes rest upon a foundation of consent or agreement and thus are violations of a societal contract.

Letters To Authorities

17. Our governments, along with bankers, have committed treason by abandoning the ability to print money. They sold us out to the bankers and we are all hooped because of it. They never create the interest they demand and eventually, they must own everything. Do the math.
18. You apparently have the right to ride SkyTrain for free. Its *public transit* and you are *a member of the public*. You own it, why should you have to pay? The fact is you do not have to pay. They use deception in those statutes also. You choose to be a 'passenger' instead of being what you are: one of the owners.
19. If you do not control your government, it will control you.

Documents

This is one of the more important documents at your disposal. In your quest to interact with government and avoid conflict, the best course of action is to tell them exactly what your understanding is and why, and then tell them what your intended course of action is. This way they lose the right to claim conflict. After all, if you invite them to discuss and they refuse, how can they later claim conflict?

Notice of Understanding and Intent

Whereas I understand that Canada is a nation founded upon the principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law, and,

Whereas I understand the only form of government recognized as lawful in Canada is a representative one, and,

Whereas I understand a representative relationship relies upon a foundation of mutual consent, and,

Whereas I understand the appearance of consent can be achieved through silence and inaction, and,

Whereas I understand no one can be my representative without my consent, and,

Whereas I understand it appears that the governments of this nation rely upon deception to gain the right to govern, and,

Whereas I understand that public servants must 'provide service to the public within the legislated framework within which public service is provided', and,

Whereas I understand that if they are unable to define the legislated framework they are also unable to claim to act with respect to it, and,

Whereas I understand a 'statute' is defined as 'a legislated rule of society which has the force of law', and,

Whereas I understand a 'society' is defined as 'a number of people joined by mutual consent to deliberate, determine, and act for a common goal', and,

Letters To Authorities

Whereas I understand statutes do not have the force of law over those who have not consented to be governed, and,

Whereas I understand that a principal has a duty to ensure that the people acting as their agents understand the source, nature and limits of their mandates, and,

Whereas I am desirous of living my life with love, compassion and truth, and,

Whereas the only people who can possibly expect me to follow them must have more love, compassion and truth than I do, and,

Whereas due to the deception found in so many statutes I can no longer believe that any government agent or principal acts with the truth, and,

Whereas the government wishes to sell that which was entrusted to

Whereas I could not find the word 'love' in any statute, bylaw or regulation, and,

Whereas I cannot in good conscience support an organization that uses deception to cause people to register their offspring, property and chattel, and,

Whereas I am desirous of not being governed by those not guided by love, compassion and truth, and,

Whereas I understand I give up certain benefits and legal rights by existing outside of society, and,

Whereas I understand I recapture Common Law rights by existing outside of society,

BE IT KNOWN TO ANY AND ALL, THAT ON THIS DAY

I, _____, A FREE HUMAN BE-ING, DO HEREBY STATE MY INTENT TO DENY CONSENT TO BE GOVERNED BY ANY AND ALL PARTIES.

ALL CONCERNED PARTIES HAVE TWENTY-ONE (21) DAYS TO DISPUTE, DISPROVE OR DENY ANY OF THE FACTS MENTION HEREIN. FAILURE TO DO SO INDICATES FULL AGREEMENT AND ACCEPTANCE.

No statues will apply to me, for they are the product of a governing body, one which I do not consent to.

I will not pay taxes, for the collection of taxes is a function of government and with my denial of consent I will free myself completely from all governing bodies, agencies and institutions.

A Notarized copy of a Constructive Notice of Denial of Consent will follow this document in twenty-one (21) days.

NAME: _____

SIGNED: _____

WITNESS: _____ DATE: _____

Conditional Acceptance of Offer and Re-Draft

Served on Constable _____ on the _____ day of _____, 200__.

I conditionally accept your offer to agree that you have the right to confiscate my property upon proof of claim of all of the following:

1. That I have not legally secured the right to possess, use and have marijuana with a properly served Notice of Claim.
2. That the word 'confiscate' does not mean 'to remove without legal right'.
3. That I am a member of the society whose statutes you are attempting to enforce.
4. That attempting to enforce the directives you have received from your principal do not interfere with any of my Common Law, Constitutional or Commercial Law rights.
5. That you are not responsible for your actions as a human being and as a Peace Officer.
6. That you do not have a duty to make yourself aware of properly served Notices.
7. That ignorance of the Law is an excuse for breaking the Law.
8. That you are not ignorant of the Law or of the fact that I have served proper legal notices upon your principal(s).
9. That the right to have, use, possess and otherwise enjoy marijuana is or has been clearly, specifically and unequivocally removed from me through lawfully enacted legislation.
10. That as a Peace Officer in a Common Law Jurisdiction you do not have a duty to understand and follow the Law.

Please accept this honourable conditional acceptance of your offer. If you have any questions or doubts, you are hereby lawfully re-drafted and directed to seek clear, complete and concise direction from your principal(s). Failure to do is indication that you accept **FULL COMMERCIAL LIABILITY** for all actions you undertake while acting as a Constable. Failure to accept this conditional acceptance and re-draft also indicates that you act indishonour and you accept the consequences of that dishonour. Please govern yourself accordingly. Sincerely and without malice aforethought,

Print Name: _____

Sign: _____

Date: _____

Witness: _____

Letters To Authorities

Constructive Notice of Claim of Right to Possess Marijuana

Whereas I am a Human Being with certain inalienable rights, and,
Whereas I understand that the right to possess marijuana is finally being recognized by the governments of this Nation, and,
Whereas I understand that it appears that the government's in question have not properly instructed their agents as to my right to without limit, possess and use marijuana, and,
Whereas I desire to exercise my rights fully and completely in a lawful and peaceful manner, without confrontational interaction with Peace Officers or other government agents, and,
Whereas I desire to establish a legal foundation to exercise my right to possess, use, carry and otherwise enjoy marijuana, and,
Whereas I understand that with this Notice I do hereby establish that legal right, and,
Whereas I understand that by serving this instrument upon The Attorney General I am serving it upon all Peace Officers under his authority, and,
Whereas I understand that by serving it upon any Peace Officer I am also serving it upon the Attorney General, and,
Whereas I understand ignorance of the law is no excuse for breaking the law, and,
Whereas the word 'confiscate' legally means 'to remove without legal right', and,
Whereas I understand that Peace Officers who 'confiscate' my marijuana are trained to use deadly force and are in fact stealing and acting under the colour of law, and,
Whereas I understand such actions are unlawful and against both the Common Law and Commercial Law, and,
Whereas I understand that those Officers who steal my property can be sued for gross negligence, theft, and other indictable offences, and,
Whereas I have no desire to enter into any legal conflict with good Peace Officers and do desire peace,

**BE IT KNOWN TO ANY AND ALL, THAT I, _____
A FREE HUMAN BEING, ON THIS DAY _____ DO
HEREBY ESTABLISH BY CLAIM OF RIGHT THE LEGAL RIGHT
TO POSSESS, USE, HOLD, CARRY AND OTHERWISE ENJOY
MARIJUANA AND ALL ITS DERIVATIVES WITHOUT LIMIT.**

All concerned parties have seven (7) days to respond to this Notice in like manner or to the Notary Public whose signature and address appears on the face of this document. Failure to do so within seven (7) days means you forever forfeit the right to claim conflict in this issue with me.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Witness: _____

Date: _____

Witness: _____

Date: _____

Constructive Notice of Child of God Status

Whereas Canada is a nation founded upon the belief in the principles of the supremacy of God and the rule of law, and,

Whereas the above sentewnce dfines a hierarchy, with God at the top, and,

Whereas the number two position in that heirarchy is not claimed by anyone, and,

Whereas the governments of this nation seem to rely on deception to gain the power to govern, and,

Whereas I am desirous of living my life as a 'Child of God, and,

Whereas the only powers able to claim any authority over a 'Child of God' is God, and,

Whereas neither the government, nor it's agents nor it's representatives or employees are God, or above God, and,

Whereas by legally claiming the number two position in the above mentioned heirarchy, I occupy a position above all governments and their agents and employees and representatives,

Be it known to any and all, that on this date, _____, I _____ a free human being, do hereby lawfully claim the status of a 'Child of God'.

Any human being who wishes to claim any authority over me must first prove they exist above God; they are God; they are between me and God; or they have a document upon the face of which can be found the verifiable signature of God.

Failure to first do one of the above mentioned things means all claims to authority is abandoned or is unlawful.

Attempting to exercise any authority over me without first fulfilling one of the four above mentioned requirements is an unlawful act of fraud and/or extortion.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Witness: _____

Date: _____

Witness: _____

Date: _____

Letters To Authorities



A Freddy-Freepickle c Production

We live in a society where we labour under and are governed by more laws, statutes, regulations and bylaws than Soviet Russia fell under. The people who enforce these regulations are very well recompensed for their efforts and the big problem is, they do not understand the source, nature and limits of their authority. Ask them what some of the words in their mandates mean and they do not know.

It is clear that many people who benefit from some societal mechanism rarely wish to understand that mechanism, especially if it appears to give them power or authority and understanding that mechanism would limit, restrict or diminish that apparent power. They don't want to know.

They may use a lot of deception to govern, but we can not place all the blame upon them; half clearly belongs to us, for we have been ignorant. Their deception does not work without our ignorance. It is far easier to deal with our own ignorance than it is to deal with their deception.

Ask any WWII vet; this is not what they fought for. We can make a difference. We can write them letters and ask them questions. We can let them know we understand the limits of their authority and then hold them to it.

The Elizabeth Anne Elaine Society