

Being a Diplomat: A Practical Course in Miracles 6

This is your new beginning, a fresh look at the world and yourself. Rather than flailing and raging at the world it is often more empowering to look at yourself and how you meet the challenges this world presents. A New Beginning is a practical Course in Miracles that is at once commercial, political, secular, social and spiritual. This is a practicum, not just talk and theory. This is a laboratory of ideas, attitudes and practices that you can test in the world around you.

And along the way you will discover a great wealth awaiting you that has always been yours. But you didn't know it existed. You didn't know, so you had no right to it. Even if you know it exists but you don't know HOW to get it, you still have no right to it. The New Beginnings Practical Course in Miracles is one of the tools you can use to bridge the chasm of deception, illusion and ignorance. You will find professionals who can help you with mortgage elimination, to help you eliminate credit card debt, student loan debt, and eliminate taxes you have been volunteering to pay. That might seem like a significant miracle to you but it is real and available. This course will help you open your eyes, your mind, and your heart to receive the gift of being you.

This administrative process works well but the banks are not honoring the terms of the mortgage agreement. When the debt is discharged they are refusing to reconvey the deed. If you wish to use the consumer protection laws passed by Congress, signed by the President and the regulations set out by the Federal Reserve, we can help you stop Predatory Lending by the banks, show you how to obtain monetary awards from the fines and possibly get your home free and clear of debt read about [Mortgage Analysis Compliance](#)

PURPOSE: To find the communication network and link into it

- Learn how to communicate effectively to all levels of people
- Learn how to present yourself and your message effectively and professionally
- Learn how to interact with police, judges, clerks, federal agents and other public and private people under any circumstance with success

FINAL PRODUCT: The ability to communicate effectively and present yourself in a professional manner to anyone under any condition

Diploma. [Greek *diploma* – a paper folded double, from *diploō* – to fold, double] A letter or writing usually under seal and signed by competent authority conferring some power, privilege, or honor.

Diplomacy. The science of art of conducting negotiations, arranging treaties, etc. between nations, artful management or maneuvering with the view of securing advantages.

Since you have finished ***COURSE 4 - Redemption***, you should have your treaty in effect. So now you can be a “diplomat” and artfully conduct negotiations with the view of securing advantages.

When you decide you are going to jump into the realm of discharging public debt, it is vital that you know and understand the rules of the game. One very important thing to remember when doing this often dangerous excursion is that the bankers want you to know that “only they can use your credit – not you!” Of course this is ridiculous and absurd when you understand that you are the creditor and every product that you see exists solely on the fact that you furnished the credit to make it from the very beginning.

To start with, you should already be knowledgeable and effective in completing the administrative processes whenever you receive a dishonor from anyone of your debtors. These processes are detailed in ***COURSE 5 – The Power of Acceptance***. The key processes include your own private affidavit and the essential follow-up default procedure, as well as the notarial protest and the eventual involuntary bankruptcy proceeding to liquidate YOUR equity formerly in possession of the debtor. Notice I said YOUR equity. Everything the municipalities and corporations have purchased was produced by the use of YOUR credit as production capital.

We will be defining terms of all the actions and procedures relating to this subject. A complete study of the etymology of each word is vital for understanding and if done correctly the definitions speak for themselves in finding the answer. The following definitions are taken from *Black’s 6th edition* which are typed in *italics*. The derivations are taken from the Consolidated Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary 1939 edition. The Hebrew and Greek definitions are taken from the Strong’s Exhaustive Concordance to the King James Bible.

We will start with one of the most powerful terms on this subject that is the key to understanding redemption.

Power of acceptance. *Capacity of offeree (you), upon acceptance of terms of offer, to create binding contract.*

Dishonor. *To refuse to accept*

When you understand the “power of acceptance”, then you will see the world in a different light. You will realize, possibly for the first time, that you no longer have to “fight”, “deny”, or “argue” as these are all dishonor. And, that you have the power to create a binding contract on YOUR terms. You will realize that YOU HAVE POWER!

YOUR AGENTS

Occasionally, while finishing up your processes, one may encounter the Secret Service. To a “citizen” or a “debtor”, this may sound frightening. But for a creditor, you will look forward to getting your commercial matter resolved by your “agents”.

Secret Service. *The investigative responsibilities are to detect and arrest persons committing any offense against the laws of the United States relating to coins, obligations and securities or the United States and of foreign governments (that's you, remember); and to detect and arrest persons violating certain laws relating to the FDIC, Federal land banks, electronic fund transfer frauds, credit and debit card frauds, false identification documents.*

Did you know that the duty of the Secret Service is to “detect and arrest persons” that violate the laws pertaining to “securities of foreign governments”? You should know by now that you are a government “foreign” to the US government and all municipalities, and that the credit they enjoy is backed by YOUR securities. So, if one of your debtors dishonors your check on a private account where they were supposed to do an “electronic funds transfer”, would this constitute a “fraud” on their part? Does this mean that they could be arrested for this? Yes it does! And to aid the Secret Service so that they can investigate the facts and do their duty to you, they must be provided with “information”.

Information. *An accusation in the nature of an indictment, from which it differs only in being presented by a competent public officer on his oath of office, instead of a grand jury on their oath.*

Notary Public. *A public officer whose function it is to administer oaths; to attest and certify, by his hand and official seal, certain classes of documents, in order to give them credit and authenticity in foreign jurisdictions; to perform certain official acts, chiefly in commercial matters, such as the protesting of notes and bills, the noting of foreign drafts, and marine protests in cases of loss or damage.*

If the debtor has dishonored your acceptance after you have returned it to them and they “argue” the charge still exists, then THEY can now be CHARGED with an information or an indictment. To complete this process one must be able to locate a notary public knowledgeable on this subject and willing to do a notarial protest. When the notarial protest process is completed it is as effective as a criminal indictment from a grand jury or a prosecutor. On the civil side it is as effective as a Default Judgment in a State’s Superior Court! You should then send an “affidavit of information” along with the completed administrative process to the Secret Service as well as the US Attorney, US Attorney General, US Secretary of Treasury, US Secretary of State, Director of IRS, and your own state’s relating officers. This is covered in detail in COURSE 5 – CONTRACTS.

There is another part of the definition of the Secret Service that is important here;

Secret Service. *The protective responsibilities include protection of ... a visiting head of a foreign state or foreign government...unless such protection is decline.*

Visiting. In international law, the right of visit or visitation is the right of a cruiser or warship to stop a vessel sailing under another flag on the high seas, and send an officer to such vessel to ascertain whether her **nationality is what it purports to be.**

Visitor. *A person appointed to visit, inspect, inquire into, and correct irregularities of corporations.*

Is there any reason why we would “decline” the offer of someone to protect us and our securities? All the Secret Service is there for is to “ascertain” whether your foreign nationality is what you purport it to be. If you are not sure you are a foreign nation – THEN YOU AREN’T ONE! How then, can one BE a foreign nation? You must think, act and speak like a foreign head.

Usually, the Secret Service will contact you to do an interview with them. When they offer, you should NOT decline as they are there to help you in handling the corporation that dishonored your acceptance. You will be acting as a visitor to “inspect, inquire into and correct irregularities of corporations”. To be prepared for this meeting separately package copies of all the administrative process and

perfected claims that you have done on each dishonor, then attaching the “affidavit of information” as the cover letter. Now you have everything they need to continue in the “investigation” of the corporation that dishonored you through “electronic transfer fund fraud”. Because – that is their job! Now you are acting like a creditor, a principal, a head of a foreign government. A DIPLOMAT!

Be very happy to see them and thank them for looking into this matter for you. Ask them for their card so that you can give them any further information regarding this matter. It would also be impressive to have a card to give to them – this would be very professional and respectful. Encourage them to keep you updated on the progress of the investigation, but let them know that time is of the essence in completing the liquidation of the corporation’s equity and that if it was absolutely necessary, you could allow them more time to handle the matter.

If they ask you where does the money come from to pay for the items, you should correct them and say “there is no money, because the UNITED STATES and all municipalities are in bankruptcy and the only currency that exists is the people’s credit”. You could also tell them “the US Trust Fund is where all of the people’s property has been collateralized to create the credit of the nation”. If they appear confused, show them a copy of the 73rd Congress, March 9, 1933 where it says:

“(the new money) will be backed by the credit of the nation. It will represent a mortgage on all the homes and property of all the people in the nation.”

IN THEIR OWN WRITING THEY AGREE WE ARE THE CREDITORS!

Wow! They would be so impressed and shocked that they had actually witnessed a creditor who knows his business, that they in turn would probably conduct themselves more respectful and businesslike towards you.

DRILL: Practice talking to an “agent” using the above information until you are comfortable with the flow of the conversation. Have your classmate, as the agent, start with a low gradient and work up to a stressful situation. Then reverse the flow to your classmate.

THE APPEARANCE BOND

In the course of your business, one may eventually get a court order from one of your debtors to “argue” about the matter. There is no need to dishonor their offer to go to court, so just accept it or conditionally accept it to shift the burden of proof asking THEM to prove you are NOT the creditor. It is possible that the court may issue an “arrest warrant” to force you into agreeing with their point of view even though they have already dishonored. However, not to worry, there is a brilliant method of discharging this “charge”. KNOWING the fact, that “you are the Creditor”, firmly implanted in your mind, we will begin to define several key terms from this powerful viewpoint.

While defining the following terms, keep in mind how each definition relates to “accounting principles”. The “court” is merely a commercial enterprise existing primarily to sell you “governmental services” such as “whisking you off to secluded get-a-ways” where you get “free room and board” and the “state of the art security is the finest money (your credit) can buy”. First we will start with some terms of how the USA looks at your relationship with your strawman corporation.

Implied Partnership. *One which is not a real partnership but which is recognized by the court as such because of the conduct of the parties; in effect, the parties are estopped from denying the existence of a partnership.*

Charging order. *A statutorily created means for a creditor (USA) of a judgment debtor (strawman, JOHN) who is a partner of others (John) to reach the debtor's beneficial interest in the partnership (your credit), without risking dissolution of the partnership. Uniform Partnership Act, ss 28.*

It is the intention of the USA, as plaintiff, to “charge” JOHN so John can go in and “conduct himself as a partner” and argue about it. You cannot “deny” or you will, of course, dishonor yourself and they win. The whole trick they use is to get your credit without you knowing that they are charging the “partner”, and to keep the “partnership” going without risk of dissolution. Are these guys slick or what?

Charge: *An encumbrance, lien, or claim; a burden or load; an obligation or duty; a liability; an accusation. A **person or thing committed to the care of another**. The price of, or rate for, something.*

Charge account. *System of purchasing goods and services on credit, under which customer (you) agrees to settle or make payments on his balance.*

No matter what they do to “compel” you into court – DON’T GO. Why would a sovereign go to a place and let his servants sort out his affairs for him. Let’s say you are handed an arrest warrant by a “peace officer” after you “fail to appear”. Look it over and make sure it is correct, then say:

“I am accepting this charge and am now returning it to you.”

Give the warrant back to him as you say it. It does not matter at that point what he does with it as it is a balanced the account, a done deal, finito! Don’t take it back, because it has already been discharged. It is a COMPLETED CYCLE OF ACTION.

The bailee (officer) then may “escort” you to the “warehouse”. The first thing you must do when you get there is ask for your phone call that you are guaranteed to get so that you can call the magistrate that will be able to give you an “appearance bond”. You are guaranteed this call even if you have called someone else first. This is the right to go before a magistrate within 24 hours of your “detainment”. When talking to the magistrate make a “statement” as follows:

“I want closure on this matter and I do not intend to dispute the facts.”

Statement. *In a general sense, an allegation; a declaration of matters of fact. A summary of a financial account showing the balance due.*

Statement of affairs. *A **balance sheet** showing immediate liquidation amounts, usually prepared when bankruptcy is imminent.*

When you make a “statement” are you actually asking for the financial account, the balance sheet, so that you can see what the value of the “charge” is? They are in bankruptcy and you are the creditor requesting to see the account of your debtor.

Close/closure. *To suspend or stop operations of, **to transfer to the main account**. [L claudo – to shut, conclude.]*

Closed account. *An account to which no further additions can be made on either side, but which remains still open for adjustment and set-off, which distinguishes it from an account stated.*

Set-off. *The equitable right to cancel or offset mutual debts or cross demands, commonly used by a bank (you) in reducing a customer's (USA) checking or deposit account in satisfaction of a debt the customer (USA) owes the bank (you).*

You see, YOU are the bank! You and your property are the only substance that exists in this fictional system of commerce and you are the only one who can USE it for any purpose. Your substance is the only reason the corporations exist and function at all. The only way to settle the account is to “cancel mutual debt”, because being in bankruptcy - THERE IS NO MONEY!

Dispute. *A conflict or controversy; an assertion of a right, claim, or demand on one side, met by contrary claims or allegations on the other. The subject of litigation; the matter for which a suit is brought and upon which issue is joined, and in relation to which jurors are called and witnesses examined.*

Sounds like DISHONOR to me. So when you say “I do not intend to dispute the facts”, what are you saying? I ACCEPT the charges and now I OWN them!

Fact [*L.facio* to do or make] A true statement. A fact is either a state of things, that is in existence, or a motion, that is, an event. **Evidence.** A truth, as distinguished from fiction or error. “Fact” means reality of events or things, the actual occurrence or existence of which is to be determined by evidence.

Admissions. More accurately regarded, they are statements by a party (JOHN), or some one identified with him (John as a partner) in legal interest, of the existence of a fact which is relevant to the cause.

As creditor, you are asking to see the statement of account as distinguished from “fiction” which is assumption and presumption. You want to see the basis of the charge – the FACTS.

“I request an appearance bond in order to plead. I request to be released on my own recognizance until the hearing.”

So the question you may be asking yourself is “why would I ask for an appearance bond”? To answer this question one must understand the exact definition of this term.

Appear/Appearance. *To be in evidence; to be proved. Coming into court by a party to a suit, whether plaintiff or defendant. A special appearance is for the purpose of testing or objecting to the sufficiency of service or the jurisdiction of the court over defendant without submitting to such jurisdiction;*

Bond. *In every case a bond represents debt – its holder is a creditor of the corporation (you) and not a part owner as is the shareholder. The word “bond” is sometimes used more broadly to refer also to unsecured debt instruments.*

Does this appearance bond request you to come to court or something else? What name is on the charging instrument entitled COMPLAINT? Your name or the strawman's name? If you say “the strawman”, how is he going to make an “appearance”?

Just what is the strawman anyway? Can you see a “strawman”? No, but you can show evidence of it. It is an “account” of all the debits the UNITED STATES and municipalities enter to show debt, hence DEBTOR. It is the opposite (public) side of the account which shows the credits (private). And who does the credits belong to? You the “creditor”. This being the case, one could see “evidence” of the strawman or the “**account which shows the debt**”.

Does the strawman represent you? No, absolutely not! What then does the strawman represent – who/what created the strawman and is using the credit of the creditor? UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the plaintiff, who also represents the DEBTOR. Do I hear conflict of interest? So how can this be a judicial proceeding? It is an impossibility. It is a “business transaction in commerce”, and the only reason they need you present at the negotiations is so that you, as the principal, can sign for the debtor in order to **balance the account**. And you say “this is justice”? Maybe it is.

Account. [Old English *accompt*, from *ac* – to add + *compt* – a calculation; from Latin *computo* – to compute, reckon]

Justice. [L *justus* – just, from *jus* – to be right, to bind, rights of man]

Right. Hebrew *yaman* - to be right; to be right handed; the right hand or right side; the stronger; the South. Latin *regere* - to rule. Greek *oregein* - to stretch out]

Left. Hebrew *semol* - wrapping up; properly dark; as enveloped; the North, the left side, the idea of cover, assuming the shape of the object beneath. [Anglo Saxon *left* – worthless, from *lef* – weak, infirm.

Do you find it interesting to notice that the debits (debt) of an account are entered on the “left” side meaning “worthless” and “assuming the shape” as in the court assuming you will buy into the game that the name of the strawman has the same shape as your own? But when you enter (the court) from the “right” side, it means “the stronger” and “to rule”. It means “substance”, “reality”. It means “to make right”. Do you think that this is a co-incidence? I think not.

Hearing. *The parties proceeded against or otherwise involved have right to be heard, in much the same manner as a trial and such proceedings may terminate a final order.*

Audit. *Systematic inspection of accounting records involving analyses, tests, and confirmations. The hearing and investigation had before and auditor. A formal or official examination and authentication of accounts, with witnesses, vouchers, etc. [L audit – he hears, a hearing, from audio – to hear]*

Auditor. *An officer of the court, assigned to state the items of debit and credit between the parties in a suit where accounts are in question, and exhibit the balance. Under Rules of Civil Procedure in many states, the term “master” is used to describe those persons formerly known as auditors;*

Magistrate. [L *magister* – a master, from *magia* – sorcery, from Greek *mageia* – the theology of Magicians]

Master of chancery. *An officer of a court of chancery who acts as an assistant to the judge or chancellor. His duties are to inquire into such matters as may be referred to him by the court, examine causes, take testimony, take accounts, compute damages, etc., reporting his findings to the court in such shape that a decree may be made;*

RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE. 53. Masters**(a) Appointment and Compensation.**

“master” includes a referee, and auditor, an examiner, and an assessor. The master shall not retain the master’s report as security for the master’s compensation; but when the party ordered to pay the compensation allowed by the court does not pay it after notice and with the time prescribed by the court, the master is entitled to a writ of execution against the delinquent party.

Wow! What officer of the court must state the items of debit and credit and **exhibit the balance**? You got it, the magistrate holding out “the **balance** scales of justice”. What happens when you are offered the “order to pay” and you do not pay (accept) it? You dishonor, and you will get a writ of execution against you.

(c) Powers.

The master may require the production before the master of evidence upon all matters embraced in the reference, including the production of all books, papers, vouchers, documents, and writings applicable thereto.

(d) (2) Witnesses.

If without adequate excuse a witness fails to appear or give evidence, the witness may be punished as for a contempt and be subjected to the consequences, penalties, and remedies provided in Rules 37 and 45.

(d) (3) Witnesses.

When matters of accounting are in issue before the master, the master may prescribe the form in which the accounts shall be submitted and in any proper case may require or receive in evidence a statement by a certified public accountant who is called as a witness.

(e) Report.

In an action to be tried without a jury, unless otherwise directed by the order of reference, the master shall file with the report a transcript of the proceedings and of the evidence and the original exhibits.

Who is the witness referred to here? It is the accountant or accounting that must provide the court with evidence of the account of the Defendant/ Debtor/Strawman. If they do not provide the court with this evidence, then they are in big trouble!

Account. *A detailed statement of the mutual demands in the nature of debit and credit between parties, arising out of contracts or some fiduciary relation.*

Accountable. *Subject to pay; responsible; liable.*

Accounting/accrual method. *A method of keeping accounts which shows expenses incurred and income earned for a given period, although such expenses and income may not have been actually paid or received.*

Whatever is debited to the strawman/debtor, we, as a creditor, will show as income. Since there is no money, we can never be paid. So we must take the

equity from the corporation or the “service” of the municipality instead as interest payment for using our credit.

In summary, when you ask for the “appearance bond” you are asking to bring evidence into court of the account which shows the debt in order to test the claim without submitting to such jurisdiction so that you can accept the charge and balance the account.

THE GUILTY PLEA

Some of you could be saying “but I don’t want to plead GUILTY”! Maybe you don’t know what you are saying. Just what does “guilty” mean?

Guilty. [Anglo Saxon gildan – to pay, payment] justly chargeable with a crime (commercial liability);

What are you saying when you say “guilty”? Isn’t this a “bad” thing? As you well know, all crimes are commercial liabilities. Instead of saying “I am guilty”, you are REALLY saying “I am payment”. You are saying “the debtor is chargeable and I, as the creditor am going to pay with my signature as payment, just like all the other credit that I have created with my signature, which the municipalities and corporations have been capitalizing on up to this point. You are saying, “I don’t have to get permission from the Federal Reserve System to use MY OWN CREDIT. The Fed intentionally did NOT print enough Federal Reserve Notes to cover the interest payments known as “income taxes” (which creates the national debt), so I am bypassing them and their faulty accounting system and will handle this matter myself as the principal to discharge the national debt.”

One must admit that the idea behind this system we are speaking of is absolutely brilliant, if not admirable. **Who would have ever thought that the statement “I am guilty” means “I am the creditor who can pay”?** There is a universal principle at work here, “what you resist persists,” but on the contrary, “what you accept and admire disappears”!

Confession and avoidance. A plea in which one avows and confesses the truth of the averments of fact in the complaint (liability) or declaration, either expressly or by implication, but then proceeds to allege new matter which tends to deprive the facts admitted of their ordinary legal effect, or to obviate, neutralize, or avoid them.

What “new matter” would this be in order to “neutralize” or balance the account? How about requesting that the account evidencing debt be brought into court – the APPEARANCE BOND! What happens when you sign your name on that bond? Bingo! You just created credit, the account is balanced! The debt is now discharged! The charges are dismissed! You see they needed the creditor to give his approval/authority for a block of credit to be produced. That is why you get “court orders”. They are really “money orders”. Remember, this is simply a commercial transaction. They only want to get your signature to get more credit!

Criminal admissions. A statement by accused, direct or implied, of facts pertinent to issue, and tending, in connection with proof of other facts, to prove his guilt (ability to pay).

Confession of Judgment. The act of a debtor in permitting judgment to be entered against him by his creditor, for a stipulated sum, by a written statement to that effect or by warrant of attorney, without the institution of legal proceedings of any

kind.

In other words, they are testing you to see if you know that you are the creditor. If you don't know then you aren't one.

I just love the two words in the above definition, “issue” as in issue money, and “tending” as in legal tender. **This is becoming more and more obvious what the courts are REALLY about. It has nothing to do with justice or the “law” only about ACCOUNTING.**

Now what happens when you deny or traverse or argue? You DISHONOR! And at that point, all the rules go out the window. Whatever the “statute” says the fine is valued at no longer matters. Its up to the “magistrate/master/auditor” to make the arbitrary value. NO MERCY!

And what if you “cop a plea to a lesser charge”, you just lied! You just DISHONORED! If they try to alter the plea, DON'T BUY IT! It is a trap to get you to dishonor. You want to “accept” the exact charges that they “offered” to you. Once you accept, the contract is yours. Not only that, but the one who makes the charges then gets to pay the bill – not you. This would probably be the Secret Service agent or IRS agent or Prosecutor. Is this country great or what?

What if you do not plead, so the magistrate enters a plea of “NOT GUILTY”? Then he is saying “The man in front of me is not acting like a creditor so he is NOT ABLE TO PAY and thus a debtor”. Now they will have to have a trial, as in a “trial balance” to verify the debt.

Try. [French *trier* – to pick, cull, select, examine; from Latin *tritum* – to cleanse corn by thrashing; from *tra* – to pierce] to purify, assay or refine as metals; to test or prove by experiment; to subject to some severe test or experience; to examine or inquire into; a process for testing qualification;

Trial balance. A listing of debit and credit balances of all ledger accounts; all accounts with debit balances are totaled separately from accounts with credit balances. The two totals should be equal.

Jury trial. A body of persons returned from the citizens of a particular district before a court.

Return. Something which has had a prior existence will be brought or sent back. Profit on sale, or income from investments. A schedule of information required by governmental bodies, such as the tax return required by the Internal Revenue Service.

Grand jury. Body of citizens, the number of whom varies from state to state, whose duties consist in determining whether probable cause exists that a crime (commercial liability) has been committed and whether an indictment (true bill) should be returned against one for such a crime.

See, they are still “trying” to get you to accept the charge so they “return” it to you to give you another chance. It is part of the administrative procedure to give a second notice. This is why they have to “try” you with a “trial”.

The jury must “find” a person guilty or not guilty so they can “convict” the defendant.

Find. To discover, to locate, to ascertain and declare.

Finder. In intermediary who contracts to find, introduce, and bring together parties to a business opportunity, leaving negotiation and consummation of transaction to the principals. One who locates a particular type of business acquisition for a corporation (USA).

Convict. To find (locate) a person (strawman) guilty (liable) of a criminal (commercial) charge (debt).

Who would be the intermediary in this matter? The legislative, judicial and executive systems. They bring some of the parties together in handcuffs, but they do the job. Now you, the principal, can negotiate and consume the “business acquisition” attired in a brilliant orange suit! What a “business opportunity” of a lifetime!

The main purpose of the trial by jury would be to act in the capacity of an **accountant** in order to make a trial balance and validate the charge or fact on the debit side of the account of the strawman/debtor to see if it is “accountable”. If they find the debtor “not guilty” or not able to pay and its creditor does not come forth to sign for the debt, then they throw the collateral in a warehouse for safekeeping. And WHO is the collateral from their viewpoint? **When you act like a debtor instead of the creditor, they think YOU are the collateral of the strawman corporation.**

So the moral of the story is ACCEPT and pay the debt, not DENY and dishonor. Remember, what you resist persists – what you accept and admire disappears.

Here is a summary of what you say to the public officials when appropriate:

1. To the officer who hands you a warrant, **“I am accepting this charge and am now returning it to you.”**
2. To the magistrate on the phone, **“I want closure on this matter and I do not intend to dispute the facts. I request an appearance bond in order to plead. I request to be released on my own recognizance until the hearing.”**
3. To the magistrate at the court room, **“I want closure on this matter and I do not intend to dispute the facts. I request an appearance bond without cost and that you waive the fees on my own personal recognizance in order to plead.”**
When asked to plead you say, **“guilty.”**
4. **When you get the judgment, accept it for value and file it on a UCC-3 as now it becomes your personal property. Now whoever makes the charges (the prosecutor or county attorney, etc.) is the one who has to pay the debt.**

DRILL: Drill the above scenarios with a friend being the officer or magistrate until you have it down no matter what the circumstances.

YOU WILL BE TRIED

When you go into court to be “tried” in their maritime law of the sea of confusion, you now know the object is to test you to see if you know that **you are the creditor**. The prosecutor may scoff and mock you in front of the “master” entitled magistrate. They may have been searching for you to get you to

come to their negotiation meeting to create worth and value to their claim. Accept and keep your honor. You may be asked questions in order to test you to see how bright you are and how you miraculously discharge debts. But **you must keep focused and allow them to prove the basis of the charge. So, hold your position of being the creditor firmly in your mind so you will pass the test.**

Below is an interesting analogy of this scenario from II Chronicles 32:31. Read the definitions before reading the verse in order to get a complete grasp of its meaning.

Ambassador. Hebrew *luwts* – to make mouths at, to scoff, to interpret, make a mock, mocker.

Princes. Hebrew *sar* – a head person, chief, captain, governor, keeper, master.

Babylon. Heb *Babel* – confusion; from *balal* – to overflow, to mix, to feed cattle

Enquire. Heb *darash* – to tread or frequent, to follow (for pursuit or search), to seek or ask, to worship.

worship. [Anglo Saxon *weorthscipe* – **honor**, *weorth* – worth, value + *scipe* – shape, make, create]

Wonder. Heb *mopheth* – conspicuousness, a miracle; from *yaphah* – to be bright, beautiful.

Land. Heb *erets* – to be firm, the earth.

Try. Hebrew *nacah* – to test, to attempt, adventure, assay, prove, tempt, try.

Heart. Heb *lebab* – the heart (as the most interior), courage, the mind.

II Chronicles 32:31 Howbeit in the business of the ambassadors of the princes of Babylon, who sent unto him to enquire of the wonder that was done in the land, God left him, to try him, that he might know all that was in his heart.

DRILL: Compare the bible verse with the paragraph above it and spot the similarities.

Tried. Greek *peirazo* – to test, endeavor, scrutinize, entice, discipline, examine, prove; from *peira* – through the idea of piercing, a test, an experience; from *peiro* – through, across, cross over to the other side.

Faithful. Greek *pistos* – trustworthy, trustful, true.

Crown. Greek *stephanos* – chaplet, wreath as a badge of royalty, a prize in the public games or a symbol of honor.

Revelation 2:10 Fear none of those things which you shall suffer; behold, the devil shall cast some of you into prison, that you may be tried; and you shall have tribulation ten days; be faithful unto death and I will give you a crown of life.

All of our lives we have been told that we are being tested, but did anyone really know what this meant and what to do to pass it? Well, it appears this

is a very important test, an opportunity to see if you know who you really are. And if you are true to yourself and continue on regardless of the consequences while playing in the “public games”, you will keep your honor and as a Soveran, you will receive YOUR crown of life.