

The Power of Acceptance:

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.

PURPOSE: To convert debt energy into credit energy through Acceptance.

- Learn the Art of Acceptance and the resulting Power received by "returning energy" back to the source.
- Learn the basics of the Administrative Process in order to get a contract
- Learn that every offer is like money in the bank to you.
- Learn procedures when default occurs including how to initiate bankruptcy in a foreign proceeding (YOURS).
- Learn how to take your equity back from banks and other debtors who have been using your credit.
- Learn how to liquidate debtor properties and transfer title in the public as well as the private venue, and to evict the "tenants" using the same procedure the banks have been using for many years.

FINAL PRODUCT: The ability to contract with any and all private and public entities for your advantage through acceptance.

There are 3 sections to this course;

1. Creating the Contract

2. Enacting the Contract
3. Enforcing the Contract

Let us begin by defining some very key words in order to understand Acceptance.

Contract. An agreement between two or more persons which creates an obligation to do or not to do a particular thing. Its essentials are competent parties, subject matter, a legal consideration, mutuality of agreement, and mutuality of obligation.

Offer. *v.* To bring to or before; to present for acceptance or rejection; to hold out or proffer; to make a proposal to; to exhibit something that may be **taken or received** or not. *n.* A proposal to do a thing or pay an amount, usually accompanied by an expected acceptance, counter-offer, return promise or act. A manifestation of willingness to enter into a bargain, so made as to justify another person in understanding that his assent to that bargain is invited and will conclude it.

Offer and acceptance. In a bilateral contract, the two elements which constitute mutual assent, a requirement of the contract. In a unilateral contract, the acceptance is generally the act or performance of the offeree, though, in most jurisdictions, a promise to perform is inferred if the offeree commences the undertaking and the offeror attempts to revoke before the offeree has had an opportunity to complete the act.

Offeree. In contracts, the person to whom an offer is made by the offeror.

Accept. To receive with approval or satisfaction; to receive with intent to retain. Admit and agree to; accede to or consent to; receive with approval; adopt; agree to.

Accept. [L. *acceptare*, from *ad*, to + *capio*, to take.] To take or receive, as something offered; received with approbation or favor; take as it comes; accede or assent to (a treaty, a proposal); to acknowledge, especially by signature, and thus to promise to pay (a bill of exchange).

The Consolidated Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary 1933

Acceptance. The taking and receiving of anything in good part, and as it were a tacit agreement to a preceding act, which might have been defeated or avoided if such acceptance had not been made.

Tacit. Existing, inferred, or understood without being openly expressed or stated; implied by silence or silent acquiescence, as a tacit agreement or a tacit understanding. Done or made in silence, implied or indicated, but not actually expressed. Manifested by the refraining from contradiction or objection; inferred from the situation and circumstances, in the absence of express matter.

Tacit acceptance. A tacit acceptance of an inheritance takes place when some act is done by the heir which necessarily supposes his intention to accept and which he would have no right to do but in his capacity as heir.

Tacit law. A law which derives its authority from the common consent of the people without any legislative enactment.

As you know by now, UNITED STATES is a trust with our forefathers as the Grantors, the government agents as the Trustees and we as the beneficiaries or "heirs." All property and "energy" (in the (***Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports***)) that the government has in its "apparent" possession is our inheritance. But, we have never ACCEPTED it! We have never claimed it back... until now.

Power. [LL *potere*, to be able, from L. *posse*, from *potis*, able + *esse*, to be.] Ability to act; the faculty of doing or performing something; capability; the right of governing or actual government; dominion; rule; authority; a sovereign; a spirit or superhuman agent having a certain sway (celestial powers); the moving force applied to produce the required effect;

Power of Acceptance. Capacity of offeree, upon acceptance of terms of offer, to create binding contract. the ability to accept an offer and thus create a binding contract. In real estate an acceptance can only be made for a period specified in the offer, and the power is terminated permanently by the making of a counter-offer. Thus, one cannot make a counter-offer and then decide to accept the original offer.

When you get an offer, THE OFFEROR JUST PUT YOU IN A POSITION OF POWER! What an honor! Why not accept that gift?

Since the STRAWMAN is a corporation created by the state to account for the credit that they are using in your name, it stands to reason that the STRAWMAN represents UNITED STATES and THEIR debt – not you and your debt. You are the creditor, and the state or UNITED STATES is the debtor. They owe you exemption for using your credit, but since they are bankrupt, there is no "substance money," so you, as the creditor, will have to get paid by taking equity, such as your house and your car as a setoff.

As one can see from the above definitions, **you are a "banker" that can "issue BILLS OF EXCHANGE (BOE) intended to be circulated as money."** Since that is what ALL currency is today – your credit – it should not be a stretch for the imagination to think that you can USE YOUR OWN CREDIT! However, **you are not going to use your credit which creates more debt** – you are going to use your EXEMPTION.

Exemption. Freedom from a general duty or service; **immunity from a general burden, tax, or charge, Immunity** from service of process or from certain legal obligations, as jury duty, military service, or the payment of taxes; **Property exempt in bankruptcy proceedings** is provided for under Bankruptcy Code sec. 522.

Exempt. [L. *exemptum*, to take out, to remove, from *ex*, out + *emo*, to buy, **to take.**] To free or permit to be free from any charge, burden, restraint, duty to which others are subject; to grant immunity.

Accept. [L. *acceptare*, from *ad*, to + *capio*, **to take.**] To take or receive, as something offered; to **acknowledge with a signature and thus promise to pay a Bill of Exchange.**

All municipalities and corporations are bankrupt because they have no substance to back up their currency. We, as sovereigns, bailed them out by letting them use OUR PROPERTY as collateral, then they mortgaged it and – Voila! – there was currency. However, we are EXEMPT because they are using our credit to make trillions of dollars a year, and therefore, we are **entitled** “to take” a portion of their equity in return.

You are going TO TAKE what is already yours and in your possession. Since there is no money, you can only “take” equity – goods and services – from the corporations using your credit as they are BANKRUPT! You will be sending a copy of the BOE to John Snow in a “private” capacity as the trustee for the US Bankruptcy. This is done privately because you cannot deal with a fiction.

You are “foreign” to UNITED STATES and all other corporations, so you can use your EXEMPTION as a FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE to pay the balance due in another country (or should we say “corporation” such as UNITED STATES). The “balance” representing the interest that a person owes you when they are using YOUR credit.

Since the STRAWMAN is a corporation created by the state to account for the credit that they are using in your name, it stands to reason that the STRAWMAN represents UNITED STATES and THEIR debt – not you. Not your debt. You are the creditor, and the state or UNITED STATES is the debtor. They owe you interest for using your credit, but since they are bankrupt, there is no “substance money,” so you, as the creditor, will have to get paid by taking equity, such as your house and your car as a setoff.

Power of acceptance. Capacity of offeree, upon acceptance of the terms of the offer, **to create a binding contract.**

House Joint Resolution 192, June 5, 1933, states that one cannot demand a certain form of currency that they want to receive if it is dollar for dollar as **ALL CURRENCY IS YOUR CREDIT!!** If they do, they are in breach of the contract of HJR 192. You have already accepted this contract and now they must perform.

Pursuant to the contract with the corporation of which you are discharging the debt, and HJR 192, they must give you a Letter of Release or Payment in Full.

If you have not received the release in 14 days then send them a DEFAULT and contact a notary to do a process that will give you a CERTIFICATE OF DISHONOR, because they are in breach of the contract at this time.

Remember in the Bible who offers? Sinners "offer" offerings to God. That is why **you never, never make an offer, because you are admitting that you are the sinner – the debtor, one who is obligated.** So when an agent of a fictitious entity (your creation) gives you an offer, they are acknowledging that you are their creator, their "god" and that they are honoring you and returning their appreciation and energy back to you that you have created them.

There is another type of acceptance called a "conditional acceptance."

Acceptance, Conditional. An engagement to pay the draft or accept the offer on the happening of a condition. A "conditional acceptance" is in effect a statement that the offeree is willing to enter into a bargain differing in some respects from that proposed in the original offer. **The conditional acceptance is, therefore, itself a counter offer.**

Counteroffer. A statement by the offeree which has the legal effect of **rejecting the offer** and of **proposing a new offer** to the offeror.

As one can see if you have a condition, it is not complete acceptance. One is actually "rejecting" and making a "new offer." Now you have just returned the power to them.

I have seen very good "conditional acceptances" which shifts the burden of proof to the one making the offer and this appears to be effective. The conditional acceptances are a very good gradient to the full acceptance or "**absolute acceptance.**"

Absolute. [*L absolutus to set free*, from *ab* from + *solvo* to loose.] **Freed from limitation or condition**; unconditional; unlimited by extraneous power or control; **complete in itself**; finished; **perfect**; positive; decided; self-existing; without restriction.

Since you are the creator or the "god" of this system and everything in it, then you can accept all the offers they give you - ABSOLUTELY! Remember what "duplication" means and that no 2 objects can be in the same space at the same time? Well, when you DUPLICATE an offer, you make the entire matter disappear!

Which acceptance do you think has more power, "Conditional Acceptance" where you are depending on THEM to provide the condition, or "Absolute Acceptance" where it does not matter what offer is made, you are able or have the power to accept it and it becomes "perfect" and "finished." It "sets you free" from the obligation completely!

However, some may be saying "I would never accept what the government is trying to get me to do!" You must first do what is called "Finding it." You must first "look" at the document or "hear" what they are actually saying. Who are they

talking to, you or the STRAWMAN? **Who does the STRAWMAN represent – you or the one who created that “account” to keep the accounting of how much they owe you as the Creditor?** This is one of the biggest misconceptions of the “STRAWMAN” – that it represents you. No, it represents UNITED STATES. It is a sub-corporation of UNITED STATES, a transmitting utility, to deal with you, to interface with the Creditor and to get the Creditor to “think” he is the debtor.

So, how do you “find” it? You just read and define the words and take the viewpoint of the Creditor and listen to what they want the DEBTOR to do – not you. They cannot even see you or hear you because you are real, not fiction like them. Can a fiction see or hear ANYTHING? Can you see or hear a fiction? Nope! So why do you insist that you are the one they are dealing with? Find it and do an “ABSOLUTE ACCEPTANCE!” As far as the truth goes, I don’t care WHAT they do with the fictional debtor, in their fictional courts with fictional statutes.

In the Matrix, while waiting to see the Oracle (the word or thought), Neo observed a gifted child “bend a spoon.” The child said, “try not to think that you can bend the spoon, that is impossible. The truth is **there is no spoon.**”

Remember when Neo got shot in the chest and thought he was dead? Through unconditional love, Trinity called him back and “woke him up.” He “thought” he was dead, but he wasn’t. When he got up and looked again at the “agents” what did he see? He saw them as they really were – digital images with no significance. What was there to be afraid of? He then realized that he was the ONE and that he had no limitation and they did. He saw through the Matrix, behind the curtain of the Wizard of OZ, through the corporate veil. **They were created so they had limitations. He was not the creation but the creator, and therefore had no limitations.**

Look at what this system REALLY is – not what it “appears” to be.

Let’s go into a specific demonstration of a Contract. Let’s assume you have just received an offer from someone, it could be a traffic ticket, a demand from an insurance company, a demand to stop crossing someone else’s property, or a notice of foreclosure, etc.

1. CREATING THE CONTRACT

PURPOSE: As a Creditor of UNITED STATES and all other sub-corporations private and public, you are owed equity and interest for the gold and all property that your forefathers and you “loaned” them starting March 9, 1933 to date. There is NO MONEY, so in order to start getting integrity and ethics back into society, you must NOTICE your DEBTORS of what you expect them to do and the consequences if they do not comply, but first you must ESTABLISH THE LAW. Your acceptance of any and all offers is a binding contract to the Offeror and tells them what you want and how things are going to be done in this CREDITOR/DEBTOR relationship. This file contains all the documents you will need to PERFECT YOUR CLAIM, TAKE BACK YOUR EQUITY and most of all, ENSURE JUSTICE IS DONE;

1. Notice of Acceptance to Contract

2. Notice of Default
3. Notice of Dishonor – from Notary Public
4. Notice of Protest and Opportunity to Cure – from Notary Public
5. Certificate of Dishonor - from Notary Public
6. Notice of Default and Entry for Default Judgment
7. Default Judgment - from 3 Creditors
8. Notice of Acceptance - to be filed at the Secretary of State

The following steps are sequence of events that must occur to get your Contract established and enacted as the supreme law of the land.

1. NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE TO CONTRACT

Word process the **Notice of Acceptance to Contract** for all of the correct information. Print the **Notice of Acceptance to Contract** out, read it several times for correctness and MAKE SURE YOU DESIGNATE A THIRD PARTY RECEIVER WITH NAME AND ADDRESS, Stamp the OFFER with your Acceptance for Value stamp and sign it and send the ORIGINAL OFFER to Respondent, then get the Notice notarized. Send the **Notice of Acceptance to Contract** by **registered mail, return receipt** so you have proof that they received your Contract you are in the process of creating. Send the *copies* of the above documents to the Respondent(s) and **keep the originals**

2. NOTICE OF DEFAULT

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

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

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

3. NOTICE OF DISHONOR – Notary Public

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

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

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

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

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

Secretary of the State; deputy county clerk; county clerk functions

"...each clerk of the superior court shall deputize the secretary of state and the secretary's designees as deputy county clerks of the superior court solely for the performance of the superior court clerk's functions..."

All notary publics are assigned a "commission" by the secretary of the state and deputized by the notary public of the Superior Court.

Commission: An authority or writ issuing from a court, in relation to a cause before it, directing and authorizing a person or persons named to do some act or exercise some special function; usually to take the depositions of witnesses.

Commissioner: A person to whom a commission is directed by the government or a court. _A person with a commission. An officer who is charged with the administration of the laws relating to some particular subject matter, or the management of some bureau or agency of the government. Member of a commission or board. Specially appointed officer of the Court.

TABELLIO. In Roman law. An officer corresponding in some respects to a notary. His business was to draw legal instruments, (contracts, wills, etc.,) and witness their execution. Tabelliones differed from notaries in many respects; they had judicial jurisdiction in some cases, and from their judgments there were no appeals. Notaries were then the clerks or aiders of the tabelliones; they

received the agreements of the parties, which they reduced to short **notes**; and these **contracts** were not binding until they were written in extenso, which was done by the tabelliones. Black's 4th edition

In summary of the above definitions, a Notary Public is a commissioner designated by the secretary of the state and deputized to be a deputy superior court clerk to hear certain issues presented to them by foreign agents by taking depositions of the parties termed "notes." In order for the "notes" (contracts) to be binding they are registered in the "extenso," a public record. We now file with the secretary of state to register our contracts and securities.

BILL OF EXCHANGE. An unconditional order in writing, addressed by one person (the drawer/debtor) to another (the drawee/your STRAWMAN) and signed by the person giving it, requiring the drawee to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a specified sum of money to or to the order of a specified person (the payee/John Snow/trustee of U.S. Bankruptcy) or to the bearer. If the bill is payable at a future time the drawee (your STRAWMAN) signifies his **acceptance** (by you as the creditor of both the drawer and drawee AND the payee), which makes him the party primarily liable upon the bill; the drawer and endorsers may also be liable upon a bill. The use of bills of exchange enables one person to transfer to another an enforceable right to a sum of money. A bill of exchange is not only transferable but also negotiable, since if a person without an enforceable right to the money transfers a bill to a **holder in due course**, the latter obtains a good title to it. Much of the law on bills of exchange is codified by the Bills of Exchange Act 1882 and the Cheques Act 1992. Dictionary of Law, Oxford University Press © Market House Books Ltd 1997

DISHONOR. Failure to honor a bill of exchange. This may be by non-acceptance, when a bill of exchange is presented for acceptance and this is refused or cannot be obtained (or when presentment for acceptance is excused and the bill is not accepted); or by nonpayment, when the bill is presented for payment and payment is refused or cannot be obtained (or when presentment is excused and the bill is overdue and unpaid). In both cases the holder has an immediate right of recourse against the drawer and endorsers, but foreign bills that have been dishonored must first be protested (see protest). --Dictionary of Business, Oxford University Press, © Market House Books Ltd 1996

NOTE A BILL. When a foreign bill has been dishonored, it is usual for a notary public to present it again on the same day and if it be not then paid, to make a minute, consisting of his initials, the day, month, and year, and reason, if assigned, of non-acceptance. The making of this minute is called "**noting** the bill."

UCC 3 § 505. Protest; Noting for Protest

* * * (b) A protest is a **certificate of dishonor** made by a United States consul or vice consul, or a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths by the law of the place where dishonor occurs. It may be made upon information satisfactory to that person. The protest shall identify the instrument and certify

either that presentment has been made or, if not made, the reason why it was not made, and that the instrument has been dishonored by non-acceptance or nonpayment. The protest may also certify that notice of dishonor has been given to some or all parties.

NOTING. 1. The procedure adopted if a bill of exchange has been dishonored by non-acceptance or by non-payment. Not later than the next business day after the day on which it was dishonored, the holder has to hand it to a notary public to be **noted**. The notary re-presents the bill; if it is still unaccepted or unpaid, the circumstances are noted in a register and also on a Notarial **ticket**, which is attached to the bill. The noting can then, if necessary, be extended to a **protest**.

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

NOTING. The act of a Notary in **minuting** on a bill of exchange, after it has been presented for acceptance or payment, the initials of his name, the date of the day, month, and year when such presentment was made, and the reason, if any has been assigned, for non-acceptance or non-payment, together with his **charge**. Black's 4th

MINUTES. Practice. A memorandum of what takes place in court, made by authority of the court. Black's 4th edition

CHARGE. In Equity practice. A written statement presented to a master in chancery (notary public) by a party (you) of the items with which the opposite party should be debited or should account for, or of the claim of the party making it. A charge may embrace the whole liabilities of the accounting party.

TICKET. In contracts. A slip of paper containing a **certificate** that the person to whom it is issued, or the holder, is entitled to some right or privilege therein mentioned or described; Black's 4th edition

JUDGMENT NOTE. A promissory note (contract), embodying an authorization to...a clerk of the court (or a notary public), to enter an appearance for the maker of the note and confess a judgment against him for a sum therein named, upon default of payment of the note. Black's 4th edition

PROTEST. A Notarial act, being a formal statement in writing made by a notary under his seal of office, at the request of the holder of a bill or note, in which it is declared that the bill or note described was on a certain day presented for payment or acceptance and that such payment or acceptance was refused, and stating the reasons, if any, given for such refusal, whereupon the notary protests against all parties to such instrument, and declares that they will be held responsible for all loss or damage arising from its dishonor. It denotes also all the steps or acts accompanying dishonor necessary to **charge** an endorser. Black's 4th edition

PROTEST. 2. A procedure by which a notary provides formal evidence of the dishonor of a bill of exchange. When a foreign bill has been dishonored by non-acceptance or nonpayment it is handed to the notary, who usually presents it again. If it is still dishonored, the notary attaches a slip showing the answer received and other particulars - a process called noting. The protest, in the form of a formal document, may then be drawn up at a later time.

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

Locate a Notary Public that is knowledgeable and willing to do your Notarial Protest. There are 3 documents needed for this process: Notice of Dishonor, Notice of Protest and Opportunity to Cure, and a Certificate of Dishonor. The first document is a Notice of Dishonor, which the Notary issues to the Offeror to allow them a second opportunity to provide evidence to substantiate their claim. **Basically the Notary Public is acting in the capacity of taking a deposition from witnesses.** The Notary Public has been shown your affidavit (sworn statement) and now the Notary is asking for the Offeror's affidavit (sworn statement).

4. NOTICE OF PROTEST AND OPPORTUNITY TO CURE – Notary Public

This notice will allow an additional 10 days to give the debtor another chance to bring the evidence forth to support any claim that they may be professing.

5. CERTIFICATE OF DISHONOR – Notary Public

If in 10 days the Notary Public does not receive a response point for point by affidavit with documented evidence, the debtor has defaulted and therefore dishonored your acceptance. Then the Notary prepares a Notarial Protest which the Notary keeps for her/his own records, and issues you a Certificate of Dishonor. The Certificate of Dishonor is actually just as valid as a Default Judgment in a Superior Court.

6. NOTICE OF DEFAULT AND ENTRY OF DEFAULT JUDGMENT

Now that you have a Default in your private venue and a Default in the public venue and the Debtor is still not responding, you will go to an international venue to finalize this matter. This will be done by an INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL consisting of 3 other disinterested parties that are Creditors (anyone who has filed a UCC-1 in the state you are doing business in).

International agreements. Treaties and other agreements of a contractual character between different countries or organizations of states (foreign) creating legal rights and obligations between the parties.

Tribunal. The seat of a judge; a court of law; the place where he administers justice. The whole body of judges who compose a jurisdiction; a judicial court; *Blacks 6th edition*

Tribunal. [L. *tribunus*, a magistrate or officer, from *tribus*, tribe.] Tribune. An officer in ancient Rome who represented a tribe for certain purposes; an offer or magistrate chosen by the common people of Rome to protect them from the oppression of the patricians; also a military officer commanding a division or legion; a raised seat or stand; the throne of a bishop; a sort of pulpit or rostrum where a speaker stands to address an assembly.

Tribe. [L. *tribus*, one of the three bodies into which the Romans were originally divided, from *tres* three.] A division, class, or distinct portion of a people or nation.

The reason we call this court an INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL is that it is an action where an "organization of a state" has not performed according to the original agreement (such a HJR 192, Public Policy 73-10, etc.) they have with the initial Creditor who is foreign to said organization's venue. The "magistrates" who judge this matter "represent" their own "nations." Therefore, this matter is an "international" matter which must be decided in an international venue.

You will present the 3 Creditors with a package consisting of all of your notices and actions that you have done up to this point. The 3 Creditors will review what you have done for correctness with specific attention on continuity of what you have claimed throughout your contract. Any contradictory statements or facts will be pointed out and will need to be corrected or amended as necessary. It may even require sending a correction statement to the Debtor to handle the error or point out in the paperwork.

You will write the NOTICE OF DEFAULT AND ENTRY OF DEFAULT JUDGMENT in affidavit form summarizing the actions of what you have done to this point. The purpose for this document is to enter this matter into the international venue where 3 Creditors will review the matter and witness a response, if any, from the Debtor.

7. DEFAULT JUDGMENT BY 3 CREDITORS

After ten (10) days have elapsed with no response from Debtor, and after inspecting that all documents are in alignment and correct, and upon finding no evidence of a proper response to the contract, the 3 Creditors will sign a DEFAULT JUDGMENT in front of a Notary Public stating what they have found is true and correct.

UCC 9-601. Rights After Default;

(a) [Rights or secured party after default.] After default, a secured party has the rights provided in this part and except as otherwise provided in Section 9-602, those provided by agreement of the parties. A secured party:

1. may reduce a claim to judgment, foreclose, or otherwise enforce the claim, security interest, or agricultural lien by any available judicial procedure; and

UCC 9-607. Collection and Enforcement by Secured Party.

(b) [Non-judicial enforcement of mortgage.] If necessary to enable a secured party to

exercise under subsection (a)(3) the right of a debtor to enforce a mortgage non-judicially, the secured party may record in the office in which a record of the mortgage is recorded:

1. a copy of the security agreement that creates or provides for a security interest in the obligation secured by the mortgage; and
2. the secured party's sworn affidavit in recordable form stating that:
 - a. a default has occurred; and
 - b. the secured party is entitled to enforce the mortgage non-judicially.

Your contract is the "security agreement." The affidavit, entitled NOTICE OF DEFAULT, is the "sworn affidavit in recordable form stating that a default has occurred."

UCC 9-609. Secured Party's Right to Take Possession After Default.

(a) [Possession; rendering equipment unusable; disposition on debtor's premises.] After default, a secured party:

1. may take possession of the collateral;

(b) [Judicial and non-judicial process.] A secured party may proceed under subsection (a):

- (2) without judicial process, if it proceeds without breach of the peace.

Now that you have completed your "non-judicial process," you can collect the collateral and take possession of it

This completes the Dishonor process. The next process will be covered in a separate set of instructions. The next process is INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE.

This is a work in progress. It is certain that there will be improvements to this process and we will strive to get the information to you. In the meantime, learn it, improve on it yourself, and spread it to everyone you know who is determined to be responsible for the creation of their world.