

To Protect And Serve?

31 Votes

What does this obtuse and open-ended catch-phrase actually mean?

Have you ever asked yourself that question?

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It is fairly obvious and easy enough to say that the police are not actually there to “protect and serve” the people of the land in the conversational sense of the words, but indeed protect and serve only the interests and continuity of the corporations called States, Counties, and Cities.

But we must also define what “protecting” and “serving” actually mean in the legal language. Of course, because we are talking about the sales pitch of the municipal corporation (government) police departments, we must answer this question with the best legal definitions of these words, instead of relying on our mislead perceptions of this misleading moniker as portrayed by the media and entertainment industries.

To protect and serve... Who? What? Where? When? Why?

We will now use U.S. CODE and the Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, 1856, to get a full description of this open ended statement, “*To Protect And Serve*”.

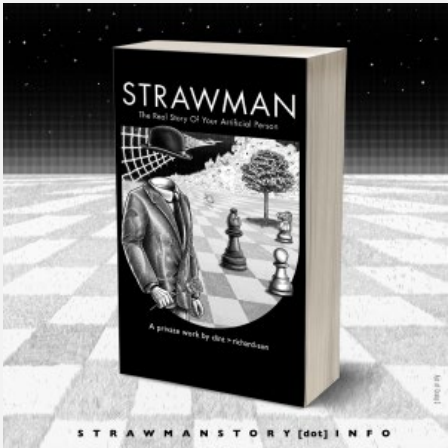
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TO PROTECT

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The observation that police are driving around in expensive taxpayer-funded vehicles while being paid by taxpayers to do so, issuing citations for speeding, crossing double yellow lines, making illegal U-turns, and other pointless victimless crimes, should be quite enough evidence that the police aren’t driving around looking for an opportunity to protect you from danger or to serve or help you, but are instead driving around looking for ways to earn money through exaction and force for the corporation (government) that they are employed by – so as to fulfill their monthly quotas.

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But if this concept isn't readily obvious to you – that police officers are there to extort money out of your pockets – then let's examine together the legal definition of the word “protect”.

First, we must understand what a legal right is as opposed to a natural right.

This section of U.S. CODE does a very nice job of making that distinction...

42 USC § 1981 – Equal rights under the law

(a) Statement of equal rights

All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind, and to no other.

(b) “Make and enforce contracts” defined

For purposes of this section, the term “make and enforce contracts” includes the making, performance, modification, and termination of contracts, and the enjoyment of all benefits, privileges, terms, and conditions of the contractual relationship.

Here we see the difference between a God-given natural right and a right that is bestowed by the government under color of civil law, which in fact is nothing more than a contracted privilege you agree to by signature and consent. When one understands what is stated here in U.S. CODE, one understands that political rights are the definition of tyranny and extortion.

In fact, the word *exaction* is specifically defined as *extortion*.

EXACTION, torts. A willful wrong done by an officer, or by one who, under color of his office, takes more fee or pay for his services than what the law allows. Between extortion and exaction there is this difference; that in the former case **the officer extorts more than his due, when something is due to him;** in the latter, **he exacts what is not his due, when there is nothing due to him.** Wishard; Co. Litt. 368.

“A willful wrong...”

This means that government claims under TITLE 42, Section 1981, that it is your right to be exacted (extorted) from by government or other corporations through the “contractual relationship”. And that it is your right to be wronged by men in uniform who willfully harm you while acting under the “color of law”

By signing a ticket or citation (a contract) and then by paying the fee imposed by that contract and agreed upon by you, the fine line of extortion and exaction is crossed, and exaction (nothing due) by contract under threat and duress is created and becomes extortion (what is now due). Add a few late fees and other charges by the courts (more than is due) and exaction is legally upon you via contract. So how does a police officer

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under the color of his office extort money from you in a way that “exacts what is not due” to him? He forces you to sign a contract which obligates you to pay his office a fine or fee. Thus, exaction (taking what is not due) becomes a legal function of legal contract law, and your “right” to be extorted from (stealing what is now due) as listed in U.S. CODE as an “equal right” (privilege) is justified by your signature on the ticket (contract).

Do you understand? Being extorted and exacted form is a right, benefit, and a privilege. Being taxed is a right, benefit, and privilege. And being subject to pains, penalties, and punishment is a right, benefit, and a privilege. These are the wonderful rights, benefits, and privileges of being a citizen (person) of the United States enjoying the “contractual relationship” between yourself and government.

You enjoy those rights now, ya hear...?

Ok. So what exactly does the word “protect” mean, considering that pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions (extortion) are the so-called rights enumerated and “protected” by police?

PROTECTION, *government*. **That benefit or safety which the government affords to the citizens.**

Yeah... so “to protect” can legally be defined as: to ensure the entering into and enforcement of the contractual relationship between government and the citizen by officer willfully wronging the citizens, for which a citizen may be forced into contract under duress and color of law so as to ensure commerce (exaction) for government through such contract, or be imprisoned for breach of that forced contract. And so, police officers (employees of government) are there for the “protection” of the authority and jurisdiction of government to tax, exact (extort), penalize, put into pain, and punish contracted “citizens” through its police “officers” and its “legal system”.

Great...

So what does government mean when it offers to protect your equal rights under the law?

equal protection: an overview

The Equal Protection Clause of the 14th amendment of the U.S. Constitution prohibits states from denying any person within its jurisdiction the **equal protection of the laws**. See **U.S. Const. amend. XIV**. In other words, **the laws of a state must treat an individual in the same manner as others in similar conditions and circumstances**. A violation would occur, for example, if a state prohibited an individual from entering into an employment contract because he or she was a member of a particular race. **The equal protection clause is not intended to provide “equality” among individuals or classes but only “equal application” of the laws**. **The result, therefore, of a law is not relevant so long as there is no discrimination in its application**. By **denying states** the ability to discriminate, the equal protection clause of the Constitution is crucial to **the protection of civil rights**.

And so once again, we can plainly see that civil rights were and are not created to make all

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men equal in the eyes of the law/government, but instead are instilled to make all men equally liable to the legal statutes and codes created by government. In short, civil rights make all Persons of the United States equally enslaved by diminishing natural rights into codified civil rights – turning unalienable God-given rights into State sanctioned and revocable privileges under contract and force.

TO SERVE

So what does it mean for the police to serve the people?

Probably not what you think...

SERVICE, *practice*. To execute a writ or **process**; as, to serve a writ of capias signifies **to arrest** a defendant under the **process**; Kirby, 48; 2 Aik. R. 338; 11 Mass. 181; **to serve a summons**, is **to deliver** a copy of it at the house of the party, or to deliver it to him personally, or to read it to him; **notices** and other papers **are served** by delivering the same at the house of the party, or to him in person.

Hmmm... So legally, “to serve” actually means to serve process, to arrest under that process, to serve a summons, or to deliver a notice. Ok, so “service” is not quite what we thought it was...

But remember, the police are protecting your right to be served by government, and your right to be exacted from and punished.

So what happens when a police officer (a corporate officer of a municipality, county, or State) serves me with a summons, process, or notice?

SUMMONS, *practice*. **The name of a writ commanding the sheriff, or other authorized officer to notify a party to appear in court to answer a complaint made against him and in the said writ specified, on a day therein mentioned.** 21 Vin. Ab. 42 2 Sell. Pr. 356; 3 Bl. Com. 279.

SUMMONERS. Petty **officers who cite men to appear in any court** (*i.e. municipal police*).

TO SUMMON, *practice*. The act by which **a defendant is notified by a competent officer, that an action has been instituted against him,** and that **he is required to answer** to it **at a time and place named.** This is done either by **giving the defendant a copy of the summons,** or **leaving it at his house** (*i.e. mail*); or by reading the summons to him.

Interesting. Just one problem though...

The problem with a police officer witnessing, writing (creating), and delivering at the same time a “ticket” for a code violation – **which is a summons and notice to appear in court** – is that the police officer is the creator of the complaint, as well as the authorized officer who is citing in the ticket (summons) a time to appear in court **to answer an action**. This ultimately means that a “ticket” is an **illegal summons**, as there is no

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action that has been created by a court of law, magistrate, or by an actual victim.

The “officer” may legally serve a summons written by a court, but does not have the legal authority to create a summons without the court... (Without means outside of its jurisdiction) A lawful summons must come from a judge or magistrate.

Of course, this is why the officer requires your driver’s or other license with a current address and personhood name. The license represents the contract agreed to, signed, and broken by you (i.e. vehicle code, etc.). Without the license and the consent presumed by it, no legal statute in code could be broken, and thus no citation could be created. That would mean no money could be exacted, oh my!

But can an officer make a complaint?

COMPLAINT, *crim. law.* **The allegation made to a proper officer**, that some person, whether known or unknown, has been guilty of a designated offense, with an offer to prove the fact, and a request that the offender may be punished.

COMPLAINANT. **One who makes a complaint**. A plaintiff in a suit in chancery is so called. 2. To have a legal effect, the complaint must be supported by such evidence as shows that an offense has been committed, and renders it certain or probable that it was committed by the person named or described in the complaint.

A better question would be: Can a police officer make a complaint to himself about you, and then punish you for the offense that he complained about to himself without a judge and jury? Can he complain to himself?

Isn’t that bypassing the whole concept of law and a fair trial?

The officer is supposed to be receiving a complaint, and serving a notice of that complaint. Can he do both lawfully? Isn’t there a checks and balances system for these types of lawless behaviors?

As we all know, the police officer generally has no complaint received for traffic and other citations, and is creating the complaint himself, and then creating a summons to appear in court to answer for that complaint/misdemeanor crime.

In fact, one might construe and even be able to prove that the police officer who issued the citation is indeed impersonating an officer of the court by issuing an unlawful summons to appear in that court. This, of course, is a serious felony crime – the impersonating of a court official. Thus, the magistrate would be required to answer to this fact when presiding over the trial. So the magistrate must admit to the fact that the police officer acted with or without his consent and jurisdiction to issue a summons to appear before this magistrate. If the answer is no, the summons holds no legal authority. If the answer is yes, then the magistrate is admitting on the record to cooperating in criminal coercion with intent to extort. Either way, I’m betting the case would be dismissed.

This is really no different than if a Girl Scout came up to you on the street and forced you at gunpoint under threat of arrest to buy her cookies, and by doing so, you must either pay a fine for her services or appear in court. This, in effect, is forced commerce through a

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forced contract (citation/ticket) under duress and threat of incarceration. The ticket is a get out of jail card. Sign the summons or go to jail...

So what is the definition of an “action”?

ACTION, *in practice*... Actions are divided into **criminal and civil**... 2. – 1. **A criminal action is a prosecution in a court of justice in the name of the government, against one or more individuals accused of a crime**... 2. **A civil action is a legal demand of one’s right, or it is the form given by law for the recovery of that which is due**... (*lawful vs. legal*)

“A legal demand of one’s right...”.

Think about what that means for a moment. And remember, your “rights” are taxation, pains, punishments, and extortion under the “contractual relationship”. Thus, these “rights” can be demanded of you.

What a messed up system we have...

Criminal actions require a victim harmed. Civil actions require a contract broken or unfulfilled.

So the legal rules, codes, and municipal corporation statutes, which require the consent and contract of the governed to have authority and jurisdiction, are all based on “civil action” – a legal (not lawful) demand to pay what is due to government – when government police officers bypass the court system altogether to create a demand to pay via an illegal summons. In other words, you must pay the fine or go to court.

But what is the cause of action? Who is the injured party? What contract has been broken?

That’s just it, there is no victim and therefore there is no criminal law broken (no victim, no crime). The action, therefore, is based solely on extortion under threat of arrest in the civil realm. This is an unlawful action, and is created or action without cause with an illegal summons to appear, which you may pay money for (extortion) to avoid making an appearance in court. All of this happens when the citation is signed, becoming a contract.

Ok. So what is a “demand”?

DEMAND, *contracts*. A claim; **a legal obligation**...

DEMAND, *practice*. A requisition or **a request by one individual to another to do a particular thing**. 2. Demands are either **express or implied**. In many cases, **an express demand must be made before the commencement of an action**... in other cases an implied demand is all that the law requires, and the bringing of an action is a sufficient demand in those cases... **A demand is frequently necessary to secure to a man all his rights, both in actions arising on contracts and those which are founded on some tort. It is requisite also, when it is intended to bring the party into contempt for not performing an order which has been made a rule of court**... 4. – 1. Whether a demand is requisite before the plaintiff can commence an action arising on contract,

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depends upon express or implied stipulations of the parties... 13. – 2. In cases where the taking of goods is lawful, but their subsequent detention becomes illegal, it is absolutely necessary, in order to secure sufficient evidence of a conversion on the trial, to give a formal notice of the owner’s right to the property and possession, and to make a formal demand in writing of the delivery of such possession to the owner. The refusal to comply with such a demand, unless justified by some right which the possessor may have in the thing detained, will in general afford sufficient evidence of a conversion... 14. – 3. When a nuisance has been erected or continued by a man on his own land, it is advisable, particularly in the case of a private nuisance, to give the party notice and request him to remove it, either before an entry is made for the purpose of abating it, or an action is commenced against the wrong doer and a demand is always indispensable in cases of a continuance of a nuisance originally created by another person... 15. – 4. When an order to pay money, or to do any other thing, has been made a rule of court, a demand for the payment of the money, or performance of the thing, must be made before an attachment will be issued for a contempt...

So technically, the police officer is making a demand before an action is created in a court of law. In other words, the officer is acting illegally as both the party that is harmed (legal codes broken) and the judge of a court who would otherwise issue a demand to answer and pay for an action. This paradox, where the demand for payment is created without a cause of action for payment having been created, is why the “ticket” is actually an illegal summons. No judge ordered you to appear before him, and the police officer is not a judge. Thus, your signature on the “ticket” becomes a private contract created through threat and duress between you and the corporate municipality for which that officer is an employee of – which automatically makes that contract null and void. For a contract must be entered into voluntarily. If you break that contract with consent (by ignoring it, not paying, or not appearing), then you are guilty of breach of contract, and more civil actions will be placed upon you, including liens on your home and personal property – the taking of property to pay the fine created illegally in the first place through coercion and duress.

This is the job description of police officers...

This is *service* at the barrel of a gun.

So can a ticket be an “order”?

ORDER, contracts. An **indorsement (endorsement)** or short writing put upon the back of a negotiable bill or note, for the purpose of **passing the title to it**, and making it **payable to another person**. 2. When a bill or note is payable to order, which is generally expressed by this formula, “to A B, or order,” or “to the order of A B,” in this case the payee, A B **may either receive the money secured by such instrument, or by his order, which is generally done by a simple indorsement, (q. v.) pass the right to receive it to another**. But a bill or note wanting these words, although not negotiable, does not lose the general qualities of such instruments... Vide Bill of Exchange; Indorsement. 3. **An informal bill of exchange or a paper which requires one person to pay or deliver to another goods on account of the maker to a third party, is called an order.**

The police officer is creating a bill of exchange (an order) requiring you to pay or deliver yourself (as surety) to the third party (the court/government). You are agreeing to this order with your signature.

PARTY, practice, contracts. When applied to practice, by party is understood either the **plaintiff or defendant. In contracts, a party is one or more persons who engage to perform or receive the performance of some agreement.** Vide Parties to contrads; Parties to ‘actions; Parties to a suit in equity.

PERFORMANCE. The act of doing something; the thing done is also called a performance; as, Paul is **exonerated from the obligation of his contract by its performance...** 2. When a contract has been made by **parol**, which, under the statute of frauds and perjuries, could not be enforced, because it was not in writing, and the party seeking to avoid it, has received the whole or a part performance of such agreement, he cannot afterwards avoid it... and such part performance will enable the other party to prove it aliunde (*from another place*)...

PAROL. More properly parole. A French word, which means literally, **word or speech. It is used to distinguish contracts which are made verbally or in writing not under seal, which are called parol...** which are under seal which bear the name of deeds or specialties... It is proper to remark that when a contract is made under seal, and afterwards it is modified verbally, it becomes wholly a parol contract... 2. Pleadings are frequently denominated in the parol. In some instances the term parol is used to denote the entire pleadings in a cause as when in an action brought against an infant heir, on an obligation of his ancestors, he prays that the parol may demur, i. e., the pleadings may be stayed, till he shall attain full age... But a devisee cannot pray the parol to demur. 3. **Parol evidence is evidence verbally delivered by a witness.** As to the cases when such evidence will be received or rejected...

SEAL – OFFICE, English practice. The office at which certain judicial writs are sealed with the prerogative seal, and **without which they are of no authority.** The officer whose duty it is to seal such writs is called “sealer of writs;”

SEALING OF A VERDICT, practice. The **putting a verdict in writing, and placing it in an envelop, which is sealed.** To relieve jurors after they have agreed, it is not unusual for the counsel to agree that the jury shall seal their verdict, and then separate. When the court is again in session, the jury come in and give their verdict, in all respects as if it had not been sealed, **and a juror may dissent from it, if since the sealing, he has honestly changed his mind.**

By now, we should realize that this whole exchange is an attempt to exact (extort) money from people by government. The police officer is having you sign an informal bill (contract) requiring you to pay on account of the officer to the government court system, which in this case is the “third party”. The police man is an employee or officer of the government corporation, and is securing the bill as a title backed by yourself as surety to pay exaction (extortion money) to the government corporation (third party). If you don’t pay, you and your property (registered property with the State) are the collateral that will be collected or put in jail.

As a parol(e) contract, a ticket/citation (illegal summons) has no authority except that which you give to it with your consent and signature. It is based on the presumption of law (prima facie law) and orated (without seal) by the officer of the government, and relies upon the consent of the governed (you) for its authority and jurisdiction.

A “ticket”, as an illegal summons to appear, is a contract signed by you to avoid being placed in jail (parole). If you do not sign the summons, you will be arrested. Under this threat, most people sign the ticket, just as they would give their wallet over to an armed robber who threatened to harm or kill them.

Thus, the summons is not lawful. It is an illegal contract based on coercion and fear.

Of course, most people just accept and consent to the authority and jurisdiction of the police officer due to their fear of that officer and to that of the illegitimate for-profit court system of the corporations called municipalities and their prisons. If they decide to take a stand against this ridiculous extortion and racketeering ring hilariously called “law enforcement”, they must then do as the illegal summons requires them to do under their forced signature, which is to make an **appearance** in court.

APPEARANCE, *practice*. Signifies the filing common or special bail to the action. 2. The appearance... should (in accordance with the ancient practice) purport to be in term time... yet, in fact, much of the **business** is now done, in periods of **vacation** (***without appearing***). 3. The appearance of the parties is **no longer (as formerly) by the actual presence in court**, either by themselves or their attorneys; but, it must be remembered, an appearance of this kind is still supposed, and **exists in contemplation of law**. The appearance is effected on the part of the defendant (when he is not arrested) **by making certain formal entries in the proper office of the court, expressing his appearance...** or, in case of arrest, it may be considered as effected **by giving bail to the action**. On the part of the **plaintiff** no formality expressive of appearance is observed.

The most important aspect of this term is the fact that it can be done through the certified mail using a notary public. In short, the notary is your court away from court. By responding (answering) via certified mail (certification show proof of receipt by the court) with a notarized letter (the notary makes the letter official by witness), the court must then consider that answer as a contract. It must answer that contract or be in violation of it. Thus, a time period (generally 21 days) for the answer of the court must be included within your letter, just as the original illegal summons allowed you a certain amount of time to pay for your fine or appear in court. Items requested should be things like the judges oath and affirmation to the united states of America (not the United States without America), a fee schedule showing the fees required by you to conduct commerce in that court, and demands for cause of action among other things.

This is your appearance and your answer to the illegal summons. And the last thing you want to do is to appear in a court, unless it is with a grand jury.

In a grand jury, the judge has no real authority over you, and the people of the grand jury decide the outcome of the case. Chances are, since the court system is a for-profit enterprise, the case will be dismissed long before it reaches an expensive and arduous

grand jury process that must be paid for by the government. After all, they just wanted to exact you of the amount of the citation, and hope you will just be a good little slave and pay it via mail or online with a credit card. And with the judge and police officer participating in organized crime, the last thing they would want is to be indicted by a grand jury for coercion, racketeering, and illegal contracts created at gunpoint.

It is important to note here that when we show up to what is commonly referred to as “traffic court”, we are not really going to court at all. In fact, often times the presiding attorney over the traffic court is not even a true judge, but is just an administrative clerk assigned to arbitrate the proceedings. In order to actually make an appearance, the traffic court would have to schedule a hearing, which it does for those who are fooled into making a plea of “not guilty”. Of course, the only true answer to the question posed by the court as to your being guilty, not guilty, or no contest, is the word “innocent”.

INNOCENCE, The absence of guilt. 2. The law presumes in favor of innocence, even against another presumption of law...

Making a plea of “not guilty” is not synonymous with being innocent. In a municipal administrative traffic court (legal setting), you are presumed guilty. Only in law is one presumed innocent. This is why “traffic courts” are set up as the first place the people will appear. Traffic courts are like spider webs – they catch the 99% of the ignorant people who make an appearance there, and entrap them with a plea. Claiming innocence is not a plea. It is a demand.

CLAIM. A claim is a challenge of the ownership of a thing which a man has not in possession, and is wrongfully withheld by another...

The claim of the innocence of a man by that man cannot be withheld or challenged by the court.

However, the guilt of a man who claims his person (a corporation/thing) to be not guilty can be so held and presumed under contract created by the plea.

With the plea of “not guilty”, guilt is still assumed by the court under the contract (ticket) signed. After all, you signed the ticket – and this could be construed as an admission of guilt (though you had no choice and would be arrested if you didn’t sign). The plea itself is also a contractual agreement with the court, and the court will demand (legal obligation) action (recovery of what is due the court by contract) based on any plea. A plea of any type is not a demand, but is instead literally a process of begging of the courts forgiveness by answering the declaration (challenge) of the unlawful plaintiff (police officer of the court or government), as opposed to answering the court’s claim with your own demand for the cause of action through the notarized and certified mail, as talked about above.

PLEA, practice. The defendant’s answer by matter of fact, to the plaintiff’s declaration.

PLEA, chancery practice... A plea is a special answer to a bill, and differs in this from an answer in the common form, as it demands the judgment of the court in the first instance, whether the matter urged by it does not debar the plaintiff from his title to

that answer which the bill requires... 2. Pleas are of three sorts: 1. **To the jurisdiction of the court.** 2. **To the person of the plaintiff.** 3. **In bar of the plaintiff's suit...**

This process of making a plea takes place within the court, and binds the plea maker (defendant) to the court in contract. One should never make a plea, for this assigns the jurisdiction of the court to the case, and places the person under that jurisdiction.

In opposition to this, an answer may be created by the innocent man to the the courts (plaintiff's) claim prior to the date of the summons, which may challenge the jurisdiction of the court and require a cause of action of the plaintiff. In most traffic citation cases, there is no cause of action, because the demand was created without the cause of action existing. So there is no official cause of action that dated prior to the illegal summons issued by the police officer (plaintiff), thus the demand (citation and summons) was not based on a legal action of that court – which would have created the summons in the first place. And so your notarized “answer” to the court listed on the “ticket” (illegal summons) through the certified mail is to demand the cause of action, for which the court cannot produce because the summons was created without an action by the court.

Thus, this paradox is not answerable by the court, and its jurisdiction is challenged successfully. Remember, in traffic code violation cases, ***a civil action is a legal demand of one's right, or it is the form given by law for the recovery of that which is due.***

There is no law that gives a corporate for-profit municipal traffic court the lawful ability to recover what is due to them under a contract (citation/illegal summons) that was created under duress and by force and coercion. If you pay the fee listed on a ticket, you are doing so under your own free will with consent (and ignorance of the law), and accepting the validity, pain, and punishment of the unlawful contract by paying the fee, so as to not have to appear physically in court. This is extortion, and you submit to it by payment or by appearing in traffic court, instead of standing on your natural, God-given rights against tyranny.

What does it mean to legally answer the court?

ANSWER, practice. The declaration of a fact by a witness after a question has been put asking for it...

ANSWER, pleading in equity. A defense **in writing made by a defendant, to the charges contained in a bill or information, filed by the plaintiff against him in a court of equity... 2. As a defendant is called by a bill or information to make a **discovery of the several charges it contains**, he must do so, unless he is protected either by a demurrer, a plea, or disclaimer...**

DISCOVERY, practice, pleading. The act of disclosing or revealing by a defendant, in his answer to a bill filed against him in a court of equity.

The answer is part of the discovery process in our case. It should be done by mail.

PLEADING, practice. The statement in a logical, and legal form, of the facts

which constitute the plaintiff's cause of action, or the defendant's ground of defense; it is the formal mode of alleging that **on the record**, which would be the support, or the defense of the party in evidence... In a general sense, **it is that which either party to a suit at law alleges for himself in a court, with respect to the subject-matter of the cause**, and the mode in which it is carried on, **including the demand which is made by the plaintiff**; but in strictness, it is no more than **setting forth those facts or arguments which show the justice or legal sufficiency of the plaintiff's demand, and the defendant's defense**, without including the statement of the demand itself, which is contained in the declaration or count. Bac. Abr. Pleas and Pleading.

So what does it mean for a police officer to “serve” a process or a notice?

PROCESS, practice. So denominated because it **proceeds or issues forth in order to bring the defendant into court, to answer the charge preferred against him, and signifies the writ or judicial means by which he is brought to answer**... 3. In criminal cases that proceeding which is called a **warrant**, before the finding of the bill, is termed process **when issued after the indictment has been found by the jury**...

PROCESS, rights. The means or method of accomplishing a thing.

NOTICE. The **information given of some act done**, or the interpolation by which **some act is required to be done**. It also signifies, simply, **knowledge**; as A had notice that B was a slave... 2. **Notices should always be in writing**; they should state, in precise terms, their object, and be signed by the proper person, or his authorized agent, be dated, and addressed to the **person** to be affected by them.

In case you missed that, the “serve” part of “To Protect and Serve” is to deliver notices and to issue process (serve process) so as to give official notice to you that you are either required to pay a fine, fee, tax, or other exaction (extortion), or are required to appear in court via a warrant in criminal charges, or as a defendant in a civil case.

To “serve” does not mean to “help”.

It means to “force” or to “deliver”.

“Serving” is a legal term, not a lawful one. Cops are not required to help you or to protect you in any way, except those which are required of the cop in serving legal documents in process, notice, or summons.

But let’s go back further into the roots of the word serve under feudal law:

SERVICE, feudal law. That duty which the tenant owes to his lord, by reason of his fee or estate. 2. The services, in respect of their quality, were either free or base, and in respect of their quantity and the time of **exacting** them, were either certain or uncertain. 2 Bl. Com. 62. 3. In the civil law by service is sometimes understood **servitude**. (q. v.)

SERVITUDE, civil law. A term which indicates the **subjection** of one person to

another person, or of a person to a thing, or of a thing to a person, or of a thing to a thing... 4. The subjection of one person to another is a purely personal servitude; if it exists in the right of property which a person exercises over another, it is **slavery**. When the subjection of one person to another is not slavery, it consists simply in the right of requiring of another what he is bound to do, or not to do; this right arises from all kinds of contracts or quasi contracts. Lois des Bat. P. 1, c. 1, art. 1.

SERVITUS, *civil law*. A **service** or servitude; **a burden imposed by law**, or the agreement of parties upon certain persons, **for the benefit of others**; or **upon one estate for the advantage of another**, or **for the benefit of another person than the owner**.

SERVITUS. *Servitude*; **slavery; a state of bondage**. “Servitus autem, est constitutio,” say the Institutes of Justinian, 1, 3, 2, “qua quis dominio alieno contra naturam subjicitur.” **Servitude is a disposition of the law of nations, by which, against common right, one man has been subjected to the dominion of another**. See Bract. 4 b; Co. Litt. 116.

SUBJECTION. The **obligation** of one or more persons **to act** at the discretion, or **according to the judgment and will of others**.

SUBJECT, *contracts*. The **thing** (*i.e. person*) which is the **object** of an **agreement**...

SUBJECT, *persons, government*. An individual **member** of a nation, who is **subject to the laws**; this term is used in contradistinction to **citizen**, which is applied to the same individual when considering his **political rights** (*not the same as natural rights – political rights are codified civil legal privileges granted via contract. Natural rights are God-given and above the laws of men.*).

SLAVE. **A man** who is **by law deprived of his liberty for life**, and becomes **the property of another**. 2. **A slave has no political rights, and generally has no civil rights. He can enter into no contract unless specially authorized by law; what he acquires generally, belongs to his master**... 3. In Maryland, Missouri and Virginia slaves are declared by statute to be personal estate, or treated as such... In Kentucky, the rule is different, and they are considered real estate... In general **a slave is considered a thing** and **not a person**; but sometimes **he is considered as a person; as when he commits a crime**; for example, two white persons and a slave can commit a riot...

Remember, the 13th Amendment didn't end slavery, it made all persons as equal slaves through conviction. This is what government calls equal rights!

Remember, the police are there to serve you process and notice and to protect your rights of **punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind**.

What more really needs to be said here?

.

For more fun and understanding of our collective disposition within this government fraud per the legal definitions of the words that bind us, you may wish to explore my other essay, here:

<https://realityblogger.wordpress.com/2012/07/04/why-the-supreme-court-claims-obamacare-is-constitutional/>

Disclaimer: I am not an attorney. I am not offering legal advice. I am not practicing law. I will never act as or within any of these presumptions. Claims put forth otherwise will be met with a lawsuit for defamation of my character and slander... If you understand this, then you understand self-actualization and liberty.

.

P.S. I turned 40 years old today. Happy berth-day to me...

.

–Clint Richardson (realityblogger.wordpress.com)
–Wednesday, August 8th, 2012

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oooorgle / August 8, 2012

Happy B-Day indeed.

☐ Like



Reigne / August 8, 2012

Happy b-day ☐
Great work AGAIN Clint!

☐ Like



five words / August 8, 2012

Happy Arrival x40, got your life preserver ready? You’re going to need it because the real fun has yet to begin, “and for other purposes”.

Happy Trails, . . .

Disclaimer: I am not affiliated with or endorsed by any citizen, consumer, corporation, employee, face, franchise, human, person, resident, slave, space, subject, tube, twit, yahoo or other legal fiction.

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realityblogger / August 8, 2012

Man I wish I didn’t know what you mean, but I do. Waking up aint fun.

☐ Like



five words / August 8, 2012

Clint,

It’s not what you know that could save your butt, it’s who you know that does not know what you know that could get you in over your head that’s more important. Keep that life preserver handy.

One thing I can guarantee, when you never hear from me again you'll know that atleast two people did not make it home for dinner that day.

Still @ war after all these years, . . . because some ignorant bastard keeps feeding the damn parasites.

 Like



jmackdog / August 8, 2012

Happy Birthday Mate !!!

The entire scheme is fraudulent and as soon as the dumb down sheep get it, then and only then will we collectively be able to crawl out from under this enormous rock on all of our throats... However, I think we are too far gone. We can not even stand up against fraudulent wars in this country any longer for pete's sake.... sad.

nice work clint..

 Like



garylandggsboo / August 8, 2012

Very nicely done, Clint! The “dogs are in the details” for sure.

Happy Birthday to You from both of us. Keep up the good work.

GaryL and GGsBoo

 Like



Bill Sinclair / August 9, 2012

Hey! Unusual! You reached the age of wisdom earlier than even 40. Love the well researched and enlightening articles. And, a couple of quotes as your special day gift:

Love is not a sentiment or emotion, it's the fact that we are all the same being in different disguises.” ...Deepak Chopra

“In rivers, that which you touch is the last of what has passed and the first of that which comes. So it is with present time.” ...Leonardo da Vinci

 Like



marika / August 9, 2012

Hey everybody! Here is a prime example of government's arrogance and self-

serving attitude.

In my town, council meetings are taped by Service Electric, local cable company but people were asking for years to be put on the twp website since only a small percentage of residents have cable. The council and mayor said they will look into it.....and they are still looking. The mayor wanted to ‘reach out’ to the residents and linked “Good Vibes” (mayor run show) to the main page of twp website.

So, now we can ‘enjoy’ mayor’s face talking selectively on issues given on a prepared script. The interesting part is yet to come. The show is taped and paid by a local developer who’s commercial is running DURING mayor’s show!!!! Can somebody scream CONFLICT OF INTEREST?! I doubt it’s ignorance, it must be arrogance and attitude “and what are you going to do about it, you, sheeple” Who is this powerful developer?

Four new members of the New Jersey State Board of Education were sworn into office today during the Board’s February meeting. One of them is Andrew J. Mulvihill. He is the CEO of Crystal Springs and Mountain Creek (both Vernon TWP). He is also a board member of Highlands State Bank.

[Mr. Burien could very cleverly tied the ends of this mess together in a blink of an eye, isn’t that right?]

Here is the twp website with a video link on the right hand side of the page:

<http://www.vernontwp.com/>

=====

Another even worse example comes from Canada. Here residents were taping public meeting and were asked to stop it by a mayor because he SAYS SO. No bylaw to support his action. The room was packed to the point that they were asking to move the meeting to another location since this is a fire code violation. The fire chief PRESENT was not reinforcing the very code that otherwise to someone else he would give a fine....This is called for pitch and fork revolution.

Here is the video: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YTMhJSHnDnU>

There are several videotapings from this meeting, one showed police come in and requesting residents to stop taping and told they are trespassing. Really? Public is trespassing public property. OK.

☐ Like



marika / August 9, 2012

40? Young chicken! Don’t stop doing what ya doing! Happy B’day! Salute! Na zdarovie! To your health!

☐ Like



David / August 10, 2012

Congratulations on your birthday!

You know, it's amazes me to think of the research you do to manage this site. Many people, I think, have a gut feeling they're being screwed legally, but where they can only speak of feelings, you write of specific code, and point out the purposeful misdirection evident in legalese speech/writing. If I was wealthy, I'd grant you 2 virgins and a bag of gold on your birthday, to speak of these things constantly in the public square, though I suppose the internet is a safer place – local cops would trump up public disturbance charges against you, if too many listened. Again, Happy Birthday.

☐ Like



realityblogger / August 10, 2012

Thank you!

☐ Like



Steven / August 10, 2012

Thank you so much! I just read the entire blog. My question is..I was given a jaywalking ticket in Dekalb county, GA. What remedies do I have to fight since I did not “appear” in court and have 15 days to pay an astounding \$278 notes or have a warrant for my arrest? I appreciate any case studies or information of whom to write.

Thanks and Peace!

☐ Like



realityblogger / August 10, 2012

Without this being construed as legal advice, here's a recent letter sent by someone else for a red light camera ticket.

Instructions:

A letter was written and enclosed with it was the “ticket” (i.e. illegal summons). The letter should have been typed or printed from a computer, and it MUST HAVE BEEN NOTERIZED and then sent CERTIFIED MAIL WITH RETURN SIGNATURE REQUIRED. Once ready and signed, the original documents should have been kept, and copies of both the “ticket” and the letter that was written should have been sent. Always keep originals.

The letter should have simply read,

I, free man _____, hereby demand the CAUSE OF ACTION related to ticket #_____.

Failure to provide the elements for this CAUSE OF ACTION within 21 days will cause ticket # _____ to be null and void.

_____ (name “signature”)

What this would do..

This proves that one received the ticket (proof of receipt), and also acts a proof of ones acknowledgment of the contract under duress but not ones acceptance (proof of service). So one acknowledges being “served”, but doesn’t agree to appear without further “proof” (discovery) of why you were “served”.

If one prefers, one may also bring originals/copies down to the courthouse where the ticket states to “appear”, and present this “demand” letter with the ticket and have the court clerk for that court TIME-STAMP (name of court, time, date). Always keep originals. Copies only go to court. Time-stamp is proof of receipt and delivery (answer).

Also... if a driver’s license was required for “identification”, this contractual obligation is void. A driver’s license is for driving, not walking. LOL!

This is just one approach. But one must never not answer via demand letter response to any correspondence or other offer of contract by government (or any person or corporation).

 Like



steven / August 11, 2012

Thank you very much for the response. I will research more and let you know the the results.

 Like



Mathew / August 13, 2012

“I, free man _____, hereby demand the CAUSE OF ACTION related to ticket #_____.”

A cause of action is the basis of a suit under civil law, not a prosecution under criminal law. They don’t have or need a cause of action to fine you for a traffic violation. What was the result of sending this letter?

 Like



realityblogger / August 14, 2012

One cannot write a summons without a cause of action in civil law. A ticket is a summons to appear without cause of action in a civil case.

The response is of course, as always, ignorance of the demand, and a resetting of a court date. There will be follow up letters and eventually the end result will be a letter of cease and desist for this fraud with official complaint on the judge to the State (3 complaints and they're out), or a demand to have a grand jury trial. The point is to never appear in front of a judge, only a grand jury.

But a grand jury is much more expensive than any profit they will make on the ticket, which would defeat the purpose of the illegal summons in the first place. The case will be dismissed, lest precedent be set.

If more fraud ensues, we will start placing liens on the personal property of all officers involved as recovery of damages for violation of rights. And memo's are going out to police across the nation that they are acting as men before (without) officers, and that they can indeed be sued as such. No man can act under color of law with protection from that color.

 Like



Kevin Stracuzzi / December 8, 2012

Happy birthday first of all.
Yeah, it looks like our government is failing hard lately. Fiscal cliff anyone?

 Like



Big M / December 31, 2012

Another method I've seen of dealing with this is to print, in capital letters, above the signature area, before you sign it:

WITHOUT PREJUDICE UCC 1-308

You also get the officer's name, rank, and the physical address where they work. After you leave, you take the copy you were given, and again, print, in capital letters, all over the front, the following:

RETURNED FOR CAUSE
WITHOUT COMMERCIAL DISHONOR
AND NO RECOURSE
WITHOUT PREJUDICE UCC 1-308

This asserts your right, under the Uniform Commercial Code, to refuse and return his offer of contract, and to not be a party to a contract that you did not enter into willfully, which you originally did with the printing above (or below) your signature. You then mail it back to the officer at their place of work. At that point, you shouldn't hear anything more about it. If you do, then you have information that you should be able to use to have the cop indicted for criminal coercion, at the very least.

 Like



Scotty King / March 19, 2013

Reblogged this on [hgwhiz](#).

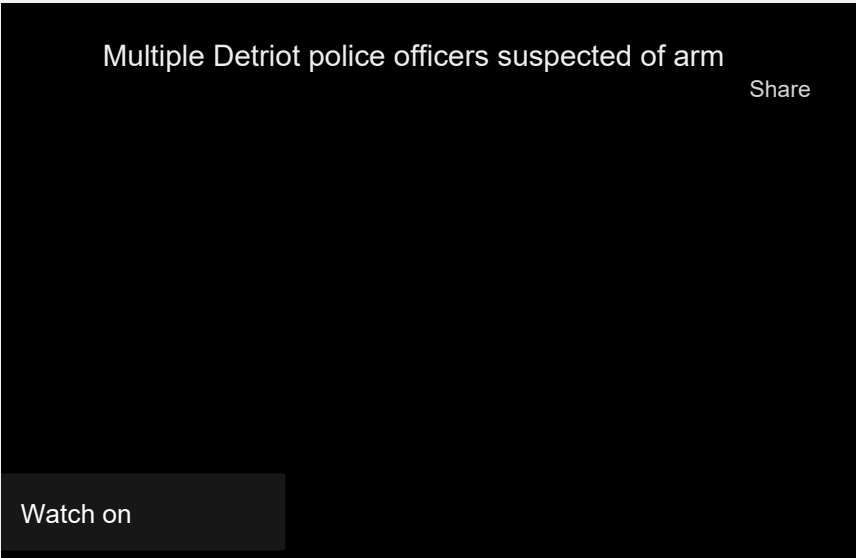
 Like



Steven / July 30, 2013

Hi Clint,

This made me chuckle. The police are robbing people on the street.



Same as it ever was.

 Like



Bennett Dolph / October 4, 2016

my boss was looking for Form UCC1 last month and was told about a document management site that has a huge forms library . If you are interested in Form UCC1 also , here's a link "<https://goo.gl/tpQQI4>".

 Like



Lisa Coppedge / June 11, 2018

Upon handed an illegal citation. Should you deny your signature or write Illegal citation where signature is required? Also, Re: handing over your license to a illegal server....is it best to say I lost it or left it at home?

 Like



realityblogger / June 11, 2018

You do not argue with police. They are not policy makers, but rule followers. They are often paid extra to ticket, and are required to fill quotas for a certain amount of citations written to keep the courts full and income (illegal commerce/exaction) flowing. This is the society you live in. Deal with it. Treat the man with respect and dignity, hate his office and agentic mentality personally. To do otherwise is like poking a lion for no reason other than to get him riled up to bite you. I don't care what gurus tell you. Money is not more important than what can happen to you...

The time to fight a ticket is before the court in the mail system or at the court itself. Again, show respect.

The fact is that according to US CODE it is your right to be exacted (extorted) from, put in pain, punished, taxed, etc. It's a positively declared right for a voluntary politically contracted citizenship. The truth hurts. There are bigger battles and corporations to fight, say like Nature dying all around you.

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- 2. [Understanding The Contractual Relationship « REALITY BLOG](#)
- 3. [Independence entails Independent Investigations; this means YOU! « Let'sGetHonestBlog](#)
- 4. [Silva v. Garcetti shows the downsides of Applying for Welfare \(to both parents\) « Let'sGetHonestBlog](#)
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