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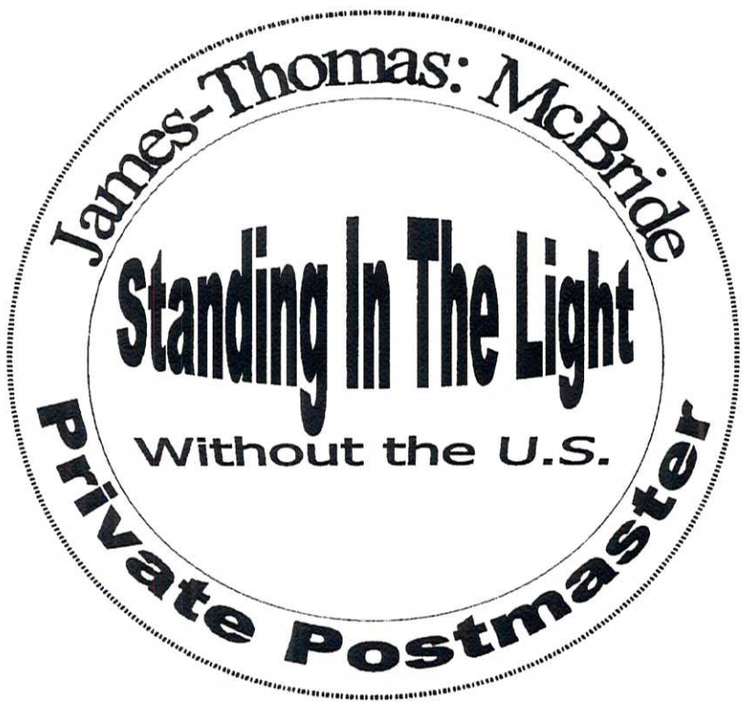
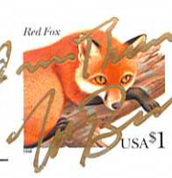
CLAIM ON ABANDONMENT

For The Sovereign People of America



by _____
James-Thomas: McBride Postmaster



Certificate of Authenticity
This is an official document and valid admiralty/maritime contract, originating from a non-independent postal zone under the jurisdiction of the Universal Postal Union and constitutes "Official Mail" and is in compliance with postal regulations concerning 'private mail carriers'. James Thomas: McBride post master general
3 of 3 Originals

Table of Contents

CLAIM ON ABANDONMENT
by The Sovereign People of America

Documentary Evidence annexed hereto

Certificate of Authenticity
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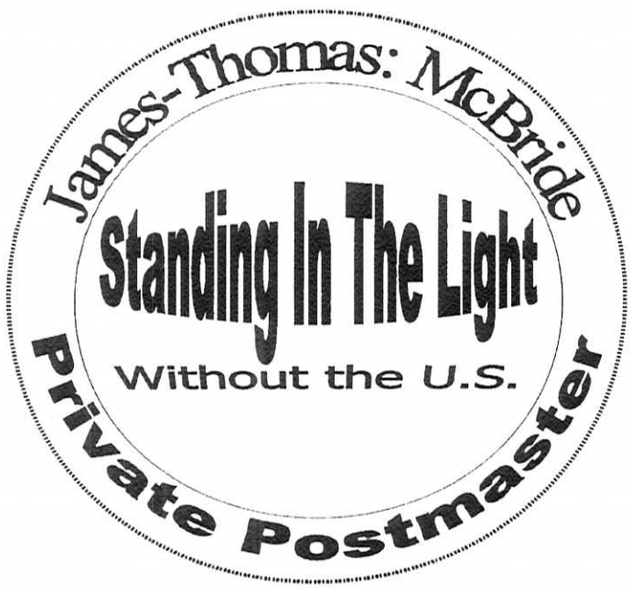
We have come forth from the Power to Be the Eternal Mystery of its Presence. We are the beginning and the end; the origin and dissolution; the geometry of divinity, and we have remained True to this eternal Moment in the Sun. We are the silence that is unfathomable, and the spark whose voice is the flame of Freedom.

We have been called forth to return the Power and we have been chosen, as we have chosen ourselves to Be; to Become that which we have forever Been. Our essence is identical to the Source of its essence. For there was never a time when we were not, nor shall there ever be a time when we shall cease to Be.



We are they who have nurtured the sacred fire of illumination; forging our Souls into the image of god on Earth. We are they who have embraced the Ordeal of our descent into matter, and have ascended the 33 steps of the spinal staircase to experience the Rapture of the Quickening. We are they who have faced the great magnification of the All to ascend the ineffable throne of mind and wield the power of self.

Our Word is Truth and we are its Issue. Our Word is Law and we are Self-governing. Our Word is Light and we are the infinite Beacon of Eternal I Am.

We bear the Light of our ascension and the wisdom of our journey into Matter; thus do we reject the burdens of tyranny by exposing them as the fruits of ignorance. We have drunk deeply from the Ancient Font, we know who we are, and this knowledge is our purpose. Our Sword is Flaming and two-edged, and its name is Awakening.

The Mind of Creation is manifest in our Eye, and Its Will in our deeds. We are the Royal Seed of the Source precisely because we are its Pure Light Shining True upon this Earth. Our spirits have been forged in this crucible of sorrow, therefore our joy is boundless; and thus are we recognized by those who have eyes to see.

In this eternal moment, and through this Claim, we do decree I AM; Individual and sovereign Beings, in continual Communion with the Quintessence of Creation. We do hereby claim the right to listen to the voice of god within and to freely choose those with whom we will engage in contract. So here now do we claim our inheritance, which is the freedom to evolve as we so choose.

Dean-Alan

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CLAIM ON ABANDONMENT

For The Sovereign People of America

It has been established in fact that:

1) It is the **private property of the American people** that has been placed at risk to collateralize the receivership of the general post office styled as the UNITED STATES; and
2) It is the **credit of the American people** that funds the day to day operations of same; and
3) The term life of the receivership of the UNITED STATES has been exhausted; and
4) The American people hold the priority **entitlement right** to the property; and
5) The American people hold an absolute priority **right of redemption** of the property,
6) The remedy for the redemption of the property has been provided;
7) The Creditor's have overtly impaired the right of redemption of the American people;
8) The Creditor's actions establish the evidence of their operation in equity in bad faith and with unclean hands and constitutes a delictual default and an abandonment of their claim(s);
9) The administrative agents and agencies of the UNITED STATES have not only failed to protect the private rights of the American people, but, have activily participated in the violation of said private rights;
10) The acts and actions of the agents and/or employees of the administrative agencies of the UNITED STATES in the violation of the private rights of the American people establishes the evidence of their operation in equity in bad faith and with unclen hands and constitutes their voluntary surrender of all equity claims in their name and/or in their control;
11) The failure of the UNITED STATES to protect the private rights of the American people constitutes a delictual default and an abandonment of the postal zone styled as the UNITED STATES and all sovereign rights, power and authority associated therewith.

Constitutionally and in the **laws of equity**, the United States could not borrow or pledge the property and wealth of the American people, put at risk as collateral for its currency and credit, without legally providing them equitable remedy for recovery of what is due them. The United States did not violate the law or the Constitution in order to collateralize its financial reorganization. But, did in fact provide such a legal remedy so that it has been able to continue on since 1933 to hypothecate and re-hypothecate the private wealth and assets of the American people, at risk backing the government's obligations and currency, by their implied consent, through the government having provided such remedy for recovery of what is due them on their assets and wealth at risk. The provisions for this are found in the same act of Public Policy, HJR 192, public law 73-10 that suspended the gold standard for

our currency, abrogated the right to demand payment in gold, and made the Federal Reserve notes, for the first time, legal tender 'backed by the substance or credit of the nation.' All U.S. currency since that time is no more than credit against the real property and wealth of the sovereign American people, taken and/or pledged by the United States to its secondary creditors as security for its obligations. Consequently, those backing the nation's credit and currency could not recover what was due them by anything drawn on the Federal Reserve notes without expanding their risk and obligation to themselves. Any recovery payments backed by this currency would only increase the public debt the American people are collateral for, which an equitable remedy was intended to reduce, and in equity would not satisfy anything.

There are other serious limitations on our present system. Since the institution of these events, for practical purposes of commercial exchange, there has been no actual money of substance in circulation by which debt owed from one party to another can actually be repaid.

The Federal Reserve Notes, although made legal tender for all debts, public and private in the re-organization, can only discharge debt. Debt must be 'paid' with value or substance (gold, silver, barter, labor, or a commodity). For this reason HJR 192, Public law 73-10, which established the public policy of our current monetary system, repeatedly uses the term of 'discharge' in conjunction with 'payment' in laying out public policy for the new system. A debt currency system cannot 'pay' debt. Since 1933 to present, commerce in the corporate United States and among sub-corporate subject entities has had only debt note instruments by which debt can be discharged and transferred in different forms. The unpaid debt, created and/or expanded by the plan now carries a public liability for collection in that when debt is discharged with debt instruments, (i.e. Federal Reserve Notes, etc.), by our commerce, *debt is inadvertently expanded instead of being cancelled*, thus increasing the public debt, a situation fatal to any economy.

Congress and government officials who orchestrated the public laws and regulations that made the financial reorganization anticipated the long term effect of a debt based financial system which many in government feared, and which we face today in servicing the interest on trillions of dollars in U.S. Corporate public debt, and in this same act made provisions not only for the recovery remedy to satisfy equity to its Sureties, but to simultaneously resolve this problem as well.

Since it is, in fact, the real property and wealth of the American people that is the substance backing all the other obligations, currency and credit of the United States and such currencies could not be used to reduce its obligations for equity interest recovery to its Principals and Sureties, HJR 192, public law 73-10 further made the "notes of national banks" and "national banking associations" on par with its other currency and legal tender obligations.

TITLE 31> SUBTITLE IV> CHAPTER 51> SUBCHAPTER I Sec. 5103 says:

Legal Tender – United States coins and currency (including Federal Reserve Notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve Banks and national banks) are legal tender for all debts, public charges, taxes and dues. This legal definition for 'legal tender' was first established in HJR 192 in the same act that made Federal Reserve Notes and notes of national banking associations legal tender.

Public Policy HJR 192
JOINT RESOLUTION TO SUSPEND THE GOLD
STANDARD AND ABROGATE THE GOLD CLAUSE
JUNE 5, 1933
HJR 192 73RD Congress, 1st Session

Joint Resolution to assure uniform value to the coins and currency of the United States

As used in this resolution, the term "obligation" means an obligation (including every obligation of and to the United States, excepting currency) payable in money of the United States; and the term 'coin or currency' means coin or currency of the United States, including Federal Reserve Notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve Banks and national banking associations.

All coins and currencies of the United States (including Federal Reserve Notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve Banks and national banking associations) heretofore and hereafter coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debt, public and private, public charges, taxes, duties and dues."

Although HJR 192 has been since repealed, UCC 10-104 Un-repeals the resolution as the United States cannot deny or withhold remedy from the American people as long as their economic system remains collateralized by the wealth and assets of the American people.

TITLE 12.221 Definitions – "The terms 'national bank' and 'national banking associations' ….shall be held to be synonymous and interchangeable." The term "notes of national banks or national

banking associations" have been continuously maintained in the official definition of legal tender since June 5, 1933 to present, when the term had never been used to define 'currency' or 'legal tender' before that time. Prior to 1933 the forms of currency in use that were legal tender were many and varied: United States Gold Certificates, United States Notes, Treasury Notes, Interest bearing notes, Gold coins of the United States, Standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver coins, minor coins, commemorative coins, but, the list did not include Federal Reserve Notes or notes of national banks or national banking associations despite the fact national bank notes were a common medium of exchange or 'currency' and had been, almost since the founding of our banking system and were backed by United States bonds or other securities on deposit for the bank with the U.S. Treasury.

Further, from the time of their inclusion in the definition they have been phased out until presently all provisions in the United States Code pertaining to ***incorporated federally chartered National Banking institutions*** issuing, redeeming, replacing and circulating notes have all been repealed. As stated in "Money and Banking", 4th Ed., by David H. Friedman, published by the American Bankers Association, page 78, "Today commercial banks no longer issue currency…."
It is clear that the federally incorporated banking institutions subject to the restrictions and repealed sections of Title 12, are NOT those primarily referred to in the current definitions of "legal tender."

The legal statutory and professional definitions of 'banks', 'banking', and 'banker' used in the United States Code of Federal Regulations are not those commonly understood for these terms and have made statutory definition of "Bank" accordingly:
UCC 4-105 Part 1 - Bank "means a person engaged in the business of banking,"
12 CFR Sec. 229.2 Definitions (e) Bank means – "the term bank also includes any person engaged in the business of banking,"
12 CFR Sec. 210.2 Definitions. (d) "Bank means any person engaged in the business of banking."
Title 12 USC Sec. 1813 –Definitions of Bank and Related Terms.- (1) Bank- The term "Bank" – (a) "means any national bank, state bank, and district bank, and any federal branch and insured branch;"
Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 133 defines a "Banker" as " In general sense, person that engages in the business of banking. In narrower meaning, a private person….; who is engaged in the business of banking without being incorporated. Under some statutes, an individual banker, as distinguished from a "private banker", is a person who, having complied with the statutory requirements, has received authority from the state to engage in the business of banking, while a 'private banker' is a person engaged in banking without having any special privileges or authority from the state."
"**Banking"** Is partly and optionally defined as "The business of issuing notes for circulation….., negotiating bills."

Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 133, defines "Banking" "The business of banking, as defined by law and custom, consists in the issue of notes……intended to circulate as money….."
And defines a "**Banker's Note**" as "A commercial instrument resembling a bank note in every particular except that it is given by a 'private banker' or unincorporated national banking institution."
Federal statute does not specifically define 'national bank' and 'national banking association' in those sections where these uses are legislated on to exclude a private banker or unincorporated banking institution. It does define these terms to the exclusion of such persons in the chapters and sections where the issue and circulation of notes by national banks has been repealed or forbidden.

In the absence of a statutory definition, the courts give terms their ordinary meaning. Bass, Terri L. vs Stolper, Koritzinski, 111 F.3rd 1325, 7th Cir.Apps. (1996) As the U.S. Supreme Court noted, "We have stated time and again that courts must presume that a legislature says in a statute what it means and means in a statute what it says there." See e.g., United States vs Ron Pair Enterprises, Inc. 489 U.S. 235, 241-242 (1989) "The legislative purpose is expressed by the ordinary meaning in the words used." Richards vs United States 369 U.S. 1 (1962)

The legal definitions relating to 'legal tender' have been written by congress and maintained as such to be both exclusive, where necessary, and inclusive, where appropriate, to provide in its statutory definitions of legal tender for the inclusion of all those, who by definition of private, unincorporated persons engaged in the business of banking to issue notes against the obligation of the United States for recovery on their risk, whose private assets and property are being used to collateralize the obligations of the United States since 1933, as collectively and nationally constituting a legal class of persons being a "national bank" or "national banking association" with the rights to issue such notes against the obligations of the United States for equity interest recovery due and accrued to these Principals and Sureties of the United States backing the obligations of U.S. currency and credit; as a means for the legal tender discharge of lawful debts in commerce as remedy due them in conjunction with U.S. obligations to the discharge of that portion of the public debt, which is provided for in the present

financial reorganization still in effect and ongoing since 1933. [12 USC 411, 18 USC 8, 12 USC; ch. 6, 38 Stat. 251 Sect 14(a), 31 USC 5118, 3123 with rights protected under the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution, by the U.S. Supreme Court in U.S. vs Russell (13 Wall, 623, 627), Pearlman vs Reliance Ins. Co., 371 U.S. 132, 136, 137 (1962), US vs Hooe, 3Cranch (US) 73 (1805) and in conformity with the U.S. Supreme Court 79 US 287 (1870), 172 U.S. 48 (1898), and as confirmed at 307 U.S. 247 (1939)]

HJR 192, public law 73-10 further declared…."every provision… which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency….is declared against public policy; and no such provision shall be…made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred."

Making way for discharge and recovery on U.S. corporate public debt due the Principals and Sureties of the United States providing as public policy for the discharge of 'every obligation', including every obligation of and to the United States, 'dollar for dollar', allowing those backing the United States financial reorganization to recover on it by discharging an obligation they owe to the United States or its sub-corporate entities, against that same amount of obligation of the United States owed to them; thus providing the remedy for the discharge and orderly recovery of equity interest on U.S. corporate public debt due the Sureties, Principals and Holders of the United States, discharging that portion of the public debt without expansion of credit, debt or obligation on the United States or these, its prime creditors it was intended to satisfy equitable remedy to, but gaining for each bearer of such note, discharge of obligation equivalent in value 'dollar for dollar' to any and all 'lawful tender of the United States."

Those who constitute an association nationwide of private, unincorporated persons engaged in the business of banking to issue notes against these obligations of the United States due them; whose private property is at risk to collateralize the government's debt and currency, by legal definition, a 'national banking association'; such notes, issued against these obligations of the United States to that part of the public debt due its Principals and Sureties and required by law to be accepted as 'legal; tender' of payment of all debts, public and private, and are defined in law as 'obligations of the United States', on the same par and category with Federal Reserve Notes and other currency and legal tender obligations.

Under this remedy for discharge of the public debt and recovery to its Principals and Sureties, two debts that would have been discharged in Federal Reserve debt note instruments or checks drawn on the same, equally expanding the public debt by those transactions, are discharged against a single public debt of the corporate United States and its sub-corporate entities to its prime creditor without the expansion and use of Federal Reserve debt note instruments as currency and credit, and so, without the expansion of the public debt and debt instruments in the monetary system and the expansion of the public debt as burden upon the entire financial system and its Principals and Sureties the recovery remedy was intended to relieve.

Their use is for the discharge and non-cash accrual reduction of U.S. Corporate public debt to the Principals, Sureties, Prime Creditors and Holders of it as provided in law and the instruments will ultimately be settled by adjustment and set-off in discharge of a bearers obligation to the United States against the obligation of the United States for the amount of the instrument to the original creditor it was tendered to or whomever or whatever institution may be the final bearer and holder in due course of it, again, thus discharging that portion of the public debt without expansion of credit, debt or note on the prime creditors of the United States it was intended to satisfy equitable remedy to, but gaining for each endorsed bearer of it discharge of obligation equivalent in value, 'dollar for dollar' of currency, measurable in 'lawful money of the United States.'

Even though the gold clause has been repealed, there still remains no currency of value or substance or gold coin in circulation today with which to pay a debt. The law does not allow for impossibilities. But even this did not repeal or remove our remedy which equity demands for the Principals and Sureties of the United States. The practical evidence and fact of the financial reorganization (bankruptcy) of the United States is still ongoing today, visible all around us to see and understand. When Treasury Notes come due, they are not paid. They are refinanced by new Treasury Bills and Notes to back the currency and cover the debts….something that cannot be done with debt, unless, the debtor is protected by bankruptcy reorganization that is regularly restructured to keep it going. Each time the Federal debt ceiling is raised by Congress they are restructuring the bankruptcy reorganization of the government's debt so that commerce may continue on.

The recovery remedy is maintained in law because it has to be to satisfy equity to its prime creditors.

Documents 2-13, annexed hereto, establish the absolute entitlement right and right of redemption, by contract, of James-Thomas: McBride and the American people and establishes and authorizes James-Thomas: McBride to operate as a national banking association with the authority to issue credit instruments for the discharge of debt in the redemption of the private property of the American people that has been placed at risk.

Documents 14-33 establish the evidence of the **bankruptcy obstruction** and **impairment of the absolute priority right of redemption** of the property by the **CREDITORS** and the **administrative agents and agencies** of the general post office styled as the UNITED STATES.

Documents 14-20 establish the evidence of the bankrupcty obstruction and impairment of the private right of redemption of the property by the CREDITOR Federal Reserve Banks and banking families and establishes the evidence of the CREDITOR'S operation in equity in bad faith and with unclean hands.

CREDITOR Federal Reserve Banks and banking families' operation in equity with unclean hands constitutes an abandonment of any/all claims by the CREDITOR and the voluntary surrender of all equity claims in their name and/or in their control for the remedy of the sovereign people of America.

The sovereign people of America, through and by James-Thomas: McBride, do hereby present

NOTICE OF ABANDONMENT

of all CREDITOR claims against the UNITED STATES and/or the franchised STATES, the United States of America, the united states of America and/or the American people

and

ASSERT CLAIM ON ABANDONMENT

Documents 16-33, except Documents 20-21, establish the evidence of the participation in the bankruptcy obstruction and impairment of the private rights of the American people by the courts of the UNITED STATES and establishes in fact the voluntary abandonment and surrender of all equity claims in their name and/or in their control for the remedy of the sovereign people of America and establishes the evidence that the UNITED STATES has voluntarily abandoned and relenquished the **'pledge'** of the private property of the sovereign people of America.

We the People of America are Party to an important equity contract with the United States; the "Original Equity Contract", whereby We the People allow the United States the use of our 'good faith and credit' which is transmitted to the U.S. via the transmitting utility, public vessel 'strawman'. Said public vessel, transmitting utility was created and registered by the state only days after our birth into this world, obviously without our consent. In exchange for the use of our credit the United States has promised to pay/discharge all of the debt of the sovereign, via the public vessel, providing the dual consideration necessary for a valid contract. It has been established as a matter of fact that the United States has executed said equity contract having created funds from the credit of the sovereign people of America, thereby charging their debtor obligation for the exchange. The United States has established the evidence of their operation in equity in bad faith and unclean hans, a voluntary surrender of all equity claims in their name and/or in their control. The sovereign people of America, through and by James-Thomas: McBride, do hereby present

NOTICE OF ABANDONMENT

of all equity claims in the name of and/or in the control of the general post office styled as the UNITED STATES for the remedy of the sovereign people of America.

and

ASSERT CLAIM ON ABANDONMENT

It has been established in fact that, "All that government does and provides legitimately is in pursuit of its duty to provide protection for private rights [Wynnhammer v People, 13 NY 378] which duty is a debt owed to its creator, We the People of America, and the uninfranchised individual; which debt and duty is never extinguished nor discharged, and is perpetual. No matter what the defacto government provides for us in the manner of convenience and safety, the uninfranchised individual owes nothing to the government. [Hale v Henkle 201 US 43]

"We the People have discharged any debt which is said to exist or owed to the state. The governments are, presumably, indebted continually to the People, because the People, the sovereigns, presumably accented to the creation of the government corporation and because we suffer its continued existence. The continued debt owed to the American People is discharged only as it continues not to violate our private rights, and when government fails in its duty to provide protection- discharge its duty to the People- it is an abandonment (delictual default) of any and all power, authority or vestige of sovereignty which it may have otherwise possessed, and the law remains the same, the sovereignty reverting back to the People whence it came." [Downes v Bidwell 182 US 244 (1901)].

It has been established in fact that a legal fiction 'nation' or 'country' can only be recognized as a fully sovereign nation upon the establishment of a post office. In the matter of the UNITED STATES the sovereign rights, power and authority come via the general post office which is identified by the ten miles square commonly known as Washington, D.C.

NOTICE OF ABANDONMENT

The abandonment of the postal zone commonly known as the UNITED STATES and all the sovereign rights, power and authority associated therewith, has been established in fact. The sovereign people of America, through and by James-Thomas: McBride, do hereby present NOTICE OF ABANDONMENT of the postal zone commonly known as the UNITED STATES of any and all power, authority or vestige of sovereignty which it may have otherwise possessed, and the law remains the same, the sovereignty reverting back to the People whence it came,

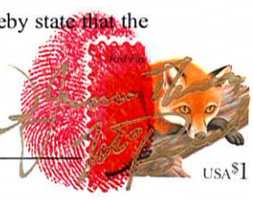
and

ASSERT CLAIM ON ABANDONMENT

I, James-Thomas: McBride, postmaster and administrative Trustee for the sovereign People of America do hereby state that the foregoing is true, correct and complete to the best of my present knowledge and belief, so help me God.

Dated this 14th day of April, 2010.

James-Thomas: McBride postmaster



We the undersigned parties, being living beings, members in good standing of the Soceity of Light who are Standing in the Light, our feet deeply rooted in Mother Earth via our DNA and acting in the capacity of private postmasters with all of the rights, power and authority of a fully sovereign nation do hereby attest that we know the above named declarant, James-Thomas: McBride, to be an honorable man, member in good standing in the Society of Light who is standing in the Light and NOT standing in the world of legal fictions, world of commerce.

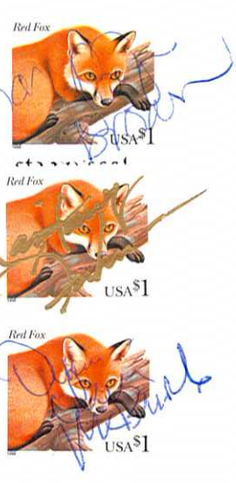
We, the undersigned, based on the known honorable intent and nature of the declarant and the above Public Declaration of Facts do believe the facts stated herein to be Truth.

SO BE IT.

Sharyn-Joy: Brown 4/14/10 .
autograph date

4-14-10 .
autograph date

Dawn Allan McBride 4-14-10 .
autograph date



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