Ralph Winterowd – 11/28/10 - complete

[Ralph] It’s really become, at least in my own mind, quite clear we’re going to talk about the regulatory, how to exit or expose, drag a legal fiction through the portal from the land of Oz back. And the other part is the thing that I do not know yet and I had Donna {Baran} on here a couple of weeks ago and I guess she didn’t have a good result out of the court but that doesn’t mean anything because those guys are liars and thieves and they’re the nth degree, but the other thing that I am going to be finding out very shortly is how to exit and we’re going to be talking about the commercial side somewhat. I haven’t been back in the UCC for a long time but we need to have an exit to exit the administrative state by and through regulations, how to expose them, and how do we exit the commerce because is one of the things that got me in big trouble in Alaska. When I found out that a registered owner I don’t own the damned pickup. I fought that for a couple of years.

[Dave] It’s becoming quite clear to me, some of the things that we can do now to really grab a hold of these guys and rattle the damned tree. I’m going to play this recording. This was a recording with Amy Bunk. She’s the head attorney for the federal register group. There are only two attorneys in Washington, D.C. and this happened back in January this year. Let’s go ahead and play that clip and listen very carefully here because I’m trying to clarify some things so I called her to clarify some issues.

[Amy] This is Amy.

[Ralph] Hi, Amy, this is Ralph again in Alaska. I got just a couple of questions. I went all the way to Anchorage, by the way, and I see what you were talking about after the table of contents, all of the statutory authorities.

[Amy] Ok—yeah.

[Ralph] Yes, so I got that resolved. My question is, I think that was under 2143, I think, where that’s required by the Federal Register.

[Amy] The placement of the authority cites?

[Ralph] Yes.

[Amy] Yeah, I tell you, we’re in the process of an office move so I just got computer access again and I don’t have my CFR copy so bear with me, but, yeah, I think it is 2143.

[Ralph] I just go two questions basically on this. This is a mandate so they have to put the statutory authorities after the table of contents, all of them there—right? That’s the only place they could put them?

[Amy] Like I said the last time we spoke some agencies have put them after the sections but that’s not mandatory.

[Ralph] No, but it is mandatory that they all be listed after the table of contents like the IRS did—right?

[Amy] They need to put whatever statutory authority that they have after the table of contents—that’s correct.

[Ralph] That there’s a mandatory format or what do you want to call it…?

[Amy] Well, I think that’s not… Our format is basically that it’s got USC and it’s not… There’s a couple, like West…USCA so we don’t accept that sort of cite. There used to be a company lawyer’s cooperative publishing that had USCS but I requirement is more for the standard USC cite.

[Ralph] Ok, but as far as the official publication that’s a mandatory requirement.

[Amy] That they have an authority cite listed there—yes.

[Ralph] Yeah, after the table of contents.

[Amy] Yes.

[Ralph] Regardless of whatever else they do.

[Amy] Right and to verify whether or not they have all their statutory authority listed there you’d need to talk to them.

[Ralph] Yeah, well, according to the Federal Register stuff though it’s up to them if I read this correctly, it’s up to them to keep all that current. That’s not your job, that’s their job.

[Amy] That is right, that’s their job—yep—they have to keep that current. And they do that when they publish rules in the Federal Register.

[Ralph] The other question that is very disconcerting to me is when I went down and I copied the fronts of the thirteen volumes they cited in there 19 Federal Register 5167. I scanned each one of those volumes and I presume that’s something that the IRS would have provided, that Federal Register publication that they put in there.

[Amy] There’s a source listing after the table of contents, and then there’s the authority cite and then there’s a source so when the whole cart is amended there’ll be a Federal Register citation that lists when that part was either added or revised in its entirety.

[Ralph] Right, ok, I looked at that and there are two of them there and that last one, the second one, in there is actually the text of that is at the beginning of each one of the part 1 thirteen volumes that they have. But my problem that I’m having is they left off the very last paragraph. They didn’t put the Federal Register in, in total. They left out the last part of paragraph four, the last paragraph of Section Four of that Federal Register. Now, my understanding is, Federal Register, if you amend it you have to do another publication because it stands in total until it’s amended. Am I right there?

[Amy] I’m not following what you’re saying.

[Ralph] Ok. The Federal Register we have the table of authorities, we have all the…cites. At the bottom they cite two Federal Register publication numbers. The one is for December and that was published in 1954. That particular Federal Register that they cite there for 1954 is up at the beginning of the table of contents, it’s ahead of it, and all of the text is included except they left out the last paragraph of that Federal Register. So, my question…

[Amy] They might have amended it later and if they amended it later and they just amended certain sections later that Federal Register source note will be the section.

[Ralph] Yeah—there’s no amendments, I’ve already checked that, there’s no amendments to it. I guess here’s my question is in a Federal Register if you amend a certain part of it you have to put that amendment back in the Federal Register and then you can just suck out of a prior one, certain parts of it, and say it’s amended to read this. Is that right?

[Amy] Well, once you establish a part you can change whatever in that part you want whether it’s a paragraph within a section or an entire section but you have to issue another federal register document to do it.

[Ralph] To amend the other one—so you can leave… Say I did three paragraphs and I published it and then I wanted to amend paragraph three to read something else, I would publish another Federal Register, meet all of your requirements and then I would say, paragraph three is now amended to read this—right?

[Amy] Right, and you would have an effective date in your Federal Register document that told our editors when to make that change.

[Ralph] Right. And then paragraphs one and two are still in force and effect?

[Amy] Until you amend those.

[Ralph] So, you can take one part out and amend it and then you have to put that amended part into… And that plus your original is your final document. Well, that’s all I needed, right there. I wanted to make sure that they have to have all their statutory authorities in the… Because the way I read that it’s mandated and they have to keep that up and they’re supposed to give that to you so that then you publish it. You don’t check it, of course, you don’t have any way to check it because you never would be……

[Amy] Not the substance of it. They’re the agencies. The agency is the substantive expert. So, it’s on them to have the substance correct.

[Ralph] Now, if there’s a violation of, we find a violation of something that they’re publishing in the Federal Register do we contact you to file a complaint or what do we do there? How can we do that?

[Amy] You can contact the agency directly and go through whatever requirements they have to file a petition for rule making. You could also sue them in federal court. We don’t have the authority to go in and amend another agency’s section, part or a title. So we set that up in own regs so filing a complaint with an office of the Federal Register all we would do is forward it to the agency but we would have no authority to make any kind of changes.

[Ralph] But if they violate the administrative committee of the Federal Register regulations we would file a complaint with you then?

[Amy] I guess you could but what we would do because we don’t have the authority to change those regulations ourselves. We would just forward that to the agency.

[Ralph] But you have certain criteria that you enforce, don’t you, of publishing things in the Federal Register?

[Amy] We do but, again, we couldn’t change that. We can’t go in and amend another agency’s chapter.

[Ralph] No, no, no, I’m not talking about that. I’m just talking about if they don’t follow your 1 CFR stuff.

[Amy] If they don’t follow our 1 CFR stuff before publication it’s easier for us to address with the agency because they haven’t formally published anything. Once they publish something and it’s in the CFR the agency has to issue another document that amends that part of the CFR. Once it’s in the CFR all we could do is contact the agency and request that they change it.

[Ralph] Ok, so you do an initial screening, the Federal Register, what your job is, you do initial screening to make sure that all the I’s are dotted and all the authorities and all the criteria…

[Amy] Yeah, that they meet our procedural requirements that are set up in title 1.

[Ralph] And then once that is done and it’s published then you can’t go back and say, ‘whoops, we missed that part,’ we would have to either contact them or we’d have to contact you and you would forward it over to them and say, ‘look, there’s somebody complaining about this procedural thing was missed to be done….’

[Amy] Right—right—or you’d have to file an action in federal court.

[Ralph] I see, that’s what I needed to know. Ok, well, you’ve been very helpful again, Amy. Thank you very much and good luck with your move. Are you moving up?

[Amy] I moved two offices down and sometimes those small moves are the hardest. They started at nine this morning and I just got back. They just hooked up my computer, now, for me.

[Ralph] What did you get, a bigger office?

[Amy] No, they’re renovating the rest of the office for the person who was in the office I’m in now. All his people will be on the other side of the office. He wanted to be closer to his staff.

[Ralph] So they didn’t put a bar in or any of those other amenities in?

[Amy] No and I’m not even closer to the water fountain.

[Ralph] That’s not good. Well, thank you again for your time. I appreciate your information—thank you, Amy.

[Amy] You’re welcome. Good bye, have a good day, sir.

[Ralph] You too—bye.

[Ralph] There was a lot—I was cross checking. This is the way to get out of—the only way that I can visualize it is there’s a fictional world, Congress’ prison plantation or the land of Oz where Congress is the script writer. And that fictional part is sitting on sand—it changes at their whim. You have no unalienable rights. You don’t exist there in reality. You’re a fiction in law. {you contracted with the beast!} And there is a way to grab a hold of these fictions and pull them through the portal and get them out in the open. I have conclusive evidence of what they’re not doing or doing.

I want to spend the first part of this hour basically on the regulatory scheme and throw in motor vehicles and the word, register, and then get into the quiet title of the next hour. Do we own the land? And that’s going to be challenged big time. I’m coming up to speed on that and doing the research and we’ll talk about that next hour. I’ve got a lot to go yet but on the regulatory side, how do you deal with the agencies? How do you find out what’s really going on with these guys and forget all the darned nonsense? These agencies live in what FDR’s, the research that the government folks do in 1937, the headless fourth branch of government. They’re mercenaries. They sit outside the Constitution. Congress and the President put somebody in charge and they live in utopia. Those regulations are not contained within the federal or the constitutions of the several states. These agencies are outside, they’re mercenaries—all they are. So the question becomes—let’s take the IRS, that’s one of my favorite pet projects. How can I conclusively prove that there is—you hear these people going around spouting there is no law like the Freedom Law School and Banister that’s tied in with that nonsense with Peymon. God, what a ripoff organization that is. I’ve challenged them and they won’t talk to me, of course. I want to give away money—come on down—tell me I’m wrong. How does one go about establishing this and do it simply and what was the conversation that I was trying to establish with Amy Bunk and clarify. She’s the head attorney for the Federal Register. You start with a statute of the United States. They’re not codified and codification, by the way, in the Roman Civil Law is a means to overthrow existing law because you could obsolete it, delete it, revise it and do any damned thing you feel like. And by the way, I’m going to be putting that book into my special list once I get this homepage redone for people to get that book because it’s really enlightening. To start off, you have to start off with a public statute. Assessment, liability is done by a specific statutory authority that shall be published in the Federal Register. Congress cannot, legislatures cannot do a general—just do rules and regulations. There’s a general one under 26 USC 7805 and I saw that Becraft, he’s putting that out again that I said that that’s a substantive reg. I wish Becaft the pied piper going to the pokey would get around and get enlightened, I guess—I don’t know. Anyway, so the question becomes general regulations can’t work. Congress just can’t say, ‘oh, by the way, you just make all the regulations you all over there feel like.’ No, there has to be specific grants of authority. 26 USC 6203 is a specific grant for liability and it’s only the IRS in their own regs say it’s strictly by assessment or by revenue stamp. We know we’re not in the world of revenue stamps so it’s by assessment—that’s a given. So we take that public statute, judicial notice is proof, not evidence, proof that says to the judge your hands are tied. And I have a module on thou shall put it into effect. …and there’s a Latin phrase for it. Thou shalt put what Congress wrote into effect. It’s over. So, the only question in it becomes then, if Congress says, assessment, liability is by regulation what I was clarifying with Amy Bunk, all regulations on the federal side and states have their own registers or federal register stuff. They do not have, at least Alaska doesn’t, any definitive rule making. It’s all nonsense because it’s all piggybacked on the feds, the feds in the Federal Register Act of 1935. So we established, number one, there shall be a liability for assessment by regulations. They file these notices of federal tax lien—every one of them is a fraudulent invalid document without exception. They’re all fraudulent—fraudulent documents. So the question becomes I’ve established assessments shall be by regulation. Federal Register Act says if an act of congress requires regulations, it’s got to be in the Federal Register and the Federal Register Act says got to take judicial notice. But the question becomes if Congress says assessment, liability is by regulation where can I conclusively go and prove that regulation exists or not exists. There are only two tests, only two. The first test is behind the table of contents. So when you go to the IRS books and you go to volume 1 and there’s 1 through 13, and what I was talking to her about on part of that there’s a list of all the regulations that they have under part 1, individual income tax, part 1, individual income tax. And then they have the word, authority. At the bottom of all these regulations, the table of contents, this is the regulation for this, this is…..and it comes down and then it’s got little brackets, it’s got 7805. That is a general grant. Then behind that they had the Federal Register, December, which I’ll leave that on hold for just a minute, of 1960. I’ll explain that—how this works. So, first of all, I look, I see all these authorities for all these regs in the table of contents. They list them all out. It takes thirteen volumes for the IRS.

We’re going to deal with regulations and we’re going to get into ownership and quiet title stuff. Again, summarizing, you just take in the 1954 act that IRS supposedly put in or Congress enacted, their 1954 code. It’s codified in 26 USC 6203, assessment. Liability is by regulations. Judicial notice of the public statute, they got to put it into effect. Only got two more steps and that’s it. Next step is Federal Register Act, it’s got to be in there. They authorized the administrative committee, the 1CFRs. I think they go from 1 CFR up to 22.7 or something like that. The administrative committee was to implement the Federal Register Act. So, in 1 CFR 21.43 I found the public statute that says there’s got to be a regulation. The courts got to take judicial notice. It’s proof, not evidence. You got to put it into effect. So, now, the next question is, did the IRS do it or any agency. So, I go down behind the table of contents. I go to book 13 and that’s where most of good stuff is that we have to deal with. I see all of these regulations listed out—I don’t know, 6, 8, 10 pages of nonsense up there at the front. Then I see the word, authority. I see 7805, a general grant, general grants of authority do not create a legal duty. So behind that you should see a specific regulation with a specific statutory authority. Now, the code section, 6203 could be behind 1.6201. The code section and the reg don’t have to go together. But 6203 in their world for code section must show up behind some individually identified regulation behind the table of contents, behind the word and in authorities in brackets, 7805. It’s got to be there. There is no regulation under 6203—does not exist. There’s no regulation for assessment. So, therefore, there is no legal duty. They put legal duty—all the time people in the IRS they fight it—oh, we know the Cheek case, there’s got to be a known legal duty. They put it in the jury instructions, a legal duty or known legal duty. Does anybody ever ask the question, where is the legal duty? That’s an issue of law. That should be questions of law prior to the trial. And you have a right to put in the jury’s instructions, I want to have the legal duty in my jury instructions—this is the law. Doesn’t exist. So we’ve started off with the law. It’s proof, not evidence. They have to put it into effect. We go into the publications, the Code of Federal Regulations which is an abstract. This is just a text of a regulation with the Federal Register publications listed where it’s been published. So, the first test is after they list all the regulations and they have a little statutory authority or whatever, are there any individual regulations listed? None, that have any force and effect of law. There are some there so if you find any that are there, 1 26 CFR 1., I don’t know, 6011, 6012, 6013 or some other one, you only go to one more step. Number 1 it’s got to be there. This blows them all out of the water. Number two, you go into the Federal Register publications and they must say in there, they’re in compliance. The earlier ones were 4c and d and the later ones since 1966 they all have 553b. That’s the Administrative Procedures Act that they have to give you notice and that they’re following the rule for substantive regulations, it’s b, c, and d—5 USC 553b, c, and d. And all that’s saying is we’re going to tell you that we’re going to make a substantive reg. IRS puts in there, we’re not doing 553b. They say, ‘we’re not doing it.’ They’re all interpretive—always have been. I’ve not found one that’s ever passed muster yet, ever. But the b is then they have to give you notice and comment and they’re proposed and then they republish a final rule. They address all the comments and they’re supposed to wait 30 days. Of course, they step around the thirty days too because we need it right now. We have an emergency. Well, they can’t get around that either. It has to be a very specific emergency and they need to come back and clean up their act when they get through. So, you into the Federal Register and there’s a certain area, usually it’s called special analysis, and it’ll say, ‘we’re not doing 553b or the other thing is they don’t mention it. If they don’t mention it you’re being fooled, the Real ID Act that’s one of them. Everybody thinks the Real ID Act has force and effect of law. No, because Congress exempts Homeland Security almost exclusively from the Administrative Procedures Act. You don’t have to do that damned Administrative Procedures Act. We got a bunch of illiterate and ignorant people out there. We haven’t taught them how this whole system works—they’ll never figure this out. They think they see the word, regulation, that there’s a legal duty. There’s no legal duty unless it has the force and effect of law. There’s a mandatory process to go through just like Congress is supposed to get around and vote and hopefully pass or not pass and then there’s a certain means to make it legal with all the people signing and sealing and then they send it to the village idiot and see if he signs it or not. There’s a certain process otherwise how would we ever know? Nobody in the administrative world that I have found I’ve not seen one substantive regulation to date and I have done a lot of looking. There’s 5 USC 553 b, c, and d is… The drug folks like to use 5 USC 556 and 57 which is a formal, they have like a court type hearing but nobody ever seems to make it—I haven’t done extensively in that. ATS doesn’t do it because they’re under national security or some other nonsense. EPA doesn’t do it. They modify the Administrative Procedures Act and say, ‘oh, by the way, you know that act and all this process? Well, we’re going to skip this part and we’re going to skip that part. But we’ll put the comments in there and we’ll fool these people out there because they don’t even know that they’re slaves. They think these regulations when we publish them bind them. No, they don’t. But you can pull this fiction through the portal by establishing the public law. There’s got to be a regulation, a specific grant. You establish does that regulation exist and if it does exist it’ll be behind the table of contents, behind the word, authority, if you find them then the only next step is you have to go into the Federal Register and look for 553b. Social Security doesn’t put anything there because it’s a benefit. Benefits are excluded. So, I’m working on one of them here with Chuck here on his case on the Department of Transportation. We’re just looking on his stuff and under the Motor Carrier Act of 1984 and this in 98 Stat (Statutes-at-large) 2834, Section 206. All regulations under this section shall be issued in accordance with Section 553 of Title 5, United States Code without regard to Section 556 and 557 of such title. What’s that mean? 553 is the informal, we do a proposed rule and we follow the notice and comment. It has to be out there for thirty days and we’re going to tell you that we’re making a substantive reg and then they put a final rule and they mention again that we’re in compliance with 553b and then we wait thirty days before it becomes effective. Are they doing it? No. And this was part of their implementation of the United States Department of Labor DOT number, USDOT number, MCS-154. It says in there—there’s two authorities, one is a 1934 act and the other is the 1984 Motor Carrier Act where it says we’re going to do the 553 informal rule making. You go to the regulation. They’re silent, nobody’s talking about—it’s all nonsense. No authority to even get a USDOT number for anybody. There’s no force and effect of law. It’s all an illusion, absolutely astounding. Now, that is how to drag one of those guys back through…

Oh, let’s get Dave from Delaware. Got a question or comment?

[Dave] Yes, Ralph, in order to enforce any of these statutes they have to have the three preliminary elements of jurisdiction: person, place and thing. Their code is only applicable in three places: the fiction State of Alaska, that’s in the fiction 2-capital letter AK and the fiction number, 12345 or whatever zip code numbers. It’s applicable on the actual Alaska, it’s only applicable in those three fictions, the AK, the number and the fiction State of Alaska corporation.

[Ralph] It’s all a fiction—right. When they’re doing all of this regulatory stuff this is why from what I can gather now I can make a statement that’s very well close to being true. That’s why there are no regulations that have the force and effect of law except on maybe there’s some out there—I haven’t looked—for some minor baloney stuff. But anything like the IRS or anything that I’ve checked on they don’t exist.

[Dave] So if we made a declaration that we’re not in the fiction and we’re not in their fiction, AK, and we’re not in their fiction, 12345, none of their…

[Ralph] I have that, right now, before the Supreme Court of Alaska. They came after an incident here which I’m going to talk about, a motor vehicle and a moose. They tried a felony indictment, a misdemeanor, a traffic citation. So they go over to the administrative state. We have a report and you can’t see it and you’re guilty, by the way, and you lose your driver’s license for ninety days. I filed in Superior Court and I said, ‘ok, you guys want to really tangle? Let’s get my status in there, I am not a citizen of the United States, I’m not under 14 Stat 23. You can take all that damned nonsense fictional stuff and shove it. It’s filed into the public record and recorded. The Superior Court wouldn’t touch it. I got a head of the loop. So now, it’s my first right of appeal is the Supreme Court—you’re going to have to talk to me. Well, I put it in emergency motion—they denied it. ‘We’re not going to talk about but we’re going to wait till the other side’, but, ok, they want to fight? They got it because I have got now the register. I found that finally. What a register is, is a certificated security. I knew what a registered owner was, it was a debtor. And so now we have a real pissing match coming up here because the bottom line is in our Constitutional republic, am I forced to surrender my right of property known as equitable owner or cestui que trust, the thing we trust, am I forced to surrender that and enter the world of commerce as a legal owner?

[Dave] So by the registration was a taking of your private property without the just compensation without our knowledge.

[Ralph] Well, that’s right and a registered owner is a debtor and now I have a definition of register so that puts me, that certificate of title, and I pulled out my certificate of title today and what does it say on it? It says, ‘State of Alaska, Certificate of Vehicle Title. The Department of Administration hereby certifies that due diligence has been used in ascertaining that the registered owner—which is the debtor—herein named is the legal owner of the described vehicle subject to any lien as shown thereon. This vehicle may be subject to other security interests not filed with this department.’ Security interest, does that not tell you and a legal owner is somebody that’s like a trustee. It’s the right of possession—I’m taking care of somebody else’s stuff. Isn’t that lovely—absolutely astounding—why would I do that? Why would anybody surrender the right of property—the thing—and enter into commerce?

[Dave] They made a mistake by presuming and mistake under 1-103, the fundamental underlying principles. That terminates the law. They cannot proceed on a falsified record because of their mistake.

[Ralph] Well, the thing that I don’t know because I haven’t looked at the UCC for a long time and maybe you know the answer to this or if somebody does, call in. I can conclusive drag these SOBs through the portal and get them back and prove there are no regulations, there is no legal duty—done—ballgame over—go home. What I do not know yet which I’m going to be finding out here shortly—I will know by the end of this week—how do I drag it out of the world of commerce and get back to the laws of the several states and back to my alienable rights. There’s got to be some mechanism that they have to leave me an escape hatch to get through that portal—that’s what I want to know.

[Dave] I’ll be listening with my ear glued to the phone to hear what you’ve learned. I will learn. Oh, I guarantee you. I know what I’m looking for. I just haven’t had the time to do it because I have a quiet title research thing to do and I’ve got a 2255 research document to get done to get filed by Tuesday. But this week I will do it because I got involved in a foreclosure issue and that’s the legal owner and the equitable owner which I’m going to be talking about in the next hour or two. And I’m going to be doing it. I know what I’m looking for and I want to find how I can take myself and exit that fictional world of commerce and get back over to where I need to be.

[Ralph] We need to terminate the registration of the property because that’s where they accomplished the taking by creating an interest for them without the full disclosure and without the just compensation required for the taking of the private property because we didn’t know that’s what they were doing by registering our private property.

[Dave] Well, I did that and I went into the UCC and in two years I got 84 traffic citations. I had tags made up under the UCC. I just didn’t know enough yet. I knew that I was pissed and I still am. Who wants to give up their property to somebody else to use at no charge and make you a slave? You’d have to be a blooming idiot to do that and I knew I wasn’t going to do it and they towed my truck and they hauled me to jail and they towed my truck and they hauled me to jail and they towed my truck and they hauled me to jail and they dismissed, dismissed, dismissed. It’s amazing. I haven’t given up yet. …check a few rabbits out—I didn’t find any rabbits down those either. Thanks for calling.

You find a specific statutory authority. They have to take judicial notice—it’s proof, not evidence. It has to be listed. You find out if the regulation’s been promulgated. The Federal Register Act said that it’s got the people that were put in charge. The administrative committee says it’s got to be behind the table of contents. So I go behind all of the listing and I open up the Code of Federal Regulations book—with the library, by the way. The ones on the internet, those suckers get around and they don’t put all of the pages in there. They’ve missed—the parts are missing at the front or the table of contents they fill all of that part too. Those aren’t in there or they’re behind that where it shows all the individual statutes and the statutory authority—they leave that part out. Isn’t that just sweet of those folks? So, basically you have to go to the law library or order the book and these books are $70, $80 a pop, most of them. But you go behind the table of contents where they list all the regs and find the word, authority, go behind that and see if there’s any regulations with a specific statutory grant. If they do exist which 6011 for a tax return, 6203 for assessment do not exist so they can’t do notices of federal tax lien. If there are regulations you just take one more step. Go to any specific regulations that exists, check the Federal Register. They only go back to 1995 on the internet. You check and see if it says 553 under special analysis and if it doesn’t then they’ve done one of these little scams they’ve gotten around and Congress will say, ‘oh, by the way, we don’t need to do the APA,’ or they’ll say, ‘we’re going to do part of the APA.’ Congress gets together and votes but we don’t have to get around and do the certifications and send it to the President. We’ll just do part of it and make it look like it. If they don’t follow the APA, it’s a procedure and was put in specifically to identify substantive regs in 1946. That’s the purpose for the APA. Nobody’s using it because you know who enforces it which I found out from Amy Bunk—nobody except you and me. Well, how could we enforce them if we don’t even know how it works? Do they teach this I school? Nope. We got lawyers suffering for inferior legal education—they don’t even know how in the heck it works. I challenge anybody, come on down and tell me that it’s not what I say. I’ve confirmed it with talking to the IRS. I’ve confirmed it talking to Amy Bunk. I’ve confirmed it. It’s right there in black and white. Congress, the den of vipers, wrote it, the gospel according to the corruption. I take it as gospel. If it says, ‘the sun comes up in the north and sets in the east,’ I believe them—works for me. Tell me I’m wrong. The ones that I provided legal research on, nobody will touch this. It’s like a hot potato. And the only way we’re going to start to get this country back is we have to have knowledge and tangle with these suckers. And, by golly, I’ll tell you what, that’s the reason why I’m doing this show. I started to put it out there so that—I wish somebody would have come along and they could have saved me years, tons of years, thousands of hours. I’ve checked so many rabbit holes and I’ve found nothing but air, a little bit of truth and a whole bunch of nonsense. Can’t prove it….didn’t make it. And that is a problem. So, anyway, the next hour I’m going to get into the quiet title stuff and we’ll do that.

We’re going to talk about quiet title and properties. It’s amazing that we’ve never been taught this. When I discovered about my pickup, 1994 pickup, which I still have, when I discovered that what a registered owner was that it was a debtor and I found this, by the way, in two paragraphs in a banker’s book in 1985 because I’d probably never figured it out. It told how they used registered owner in something, something 505 as a debtor. Always goes to 311 which always goes to your registration. Registered owner is a debtor. And I said, ‘now, wait just one damned minute here, we are not going to surrender to anybody my pickup. I have worked hard for this property and it is mine—m-i-n-e, mine, mine, mine. You want to rent it for something then send me money. I’ve got 84 traffic citations in two years. Some of them they started just making them for speeding to get my driver’s license as they tried to deal with me. They just pounded the living daylights out of me. Lost the business, lost a wife over this, over fighting these guys. Truth—I will not surrender, I will not go down to my last dying day.

We’re going to get into a really important issue of property and what it means and hopefully some people will start to understand what’s going on. It’s on the certificate of title. I found it and I started to read it. We always jump over all these things and I found registered owner and all that. So I got out the certificate of title and it said, I, on there, that I, which I read in the last hour, was a legal owner. Well, obviously, the first question that I said, ‘ok, so what is a legal owner?’ Well, the first case that I found—I remember this one—it’s in re and it’s Fulham’s Estate. And it’s 119a 433. It’s a 1923 case out of the Supreme Court of Vermont. And that’s the case that launched me into tangling with the state big time. I really dug my heels in. I said, ‘you will not steal my property.’ And in this case it said, the law recognizes that there may be two owners in respect to the same property. I said, ‘say, what, two owners?’ Nobody told me that when I – I was paying attention when I went to school—I was. One, the nominal owner, the other the beneficial owner. The former is the legal owner. The latter, the equitable owner. Thus a trustee and a cestui que trust are both owners. What did we just say here? What are they saying? Can we simplify it? Yes. There are three parts to all properties. They say, possession is nine-tenths of the law. You got possession of it…if you can prove it…darned good start if you got possession of it. The next two parts of property are if you could think of it as one is you have possession of something. It’s the thing that you touch, the thing you ride in, the thing we live on, the land, the house, the motor vehicle, the seat, the metal, that’s the right of property, that’s the thing. But we can have a right to possess something. No difference, slightly, than going down to, say, the local dealer and say, ‘I want to lease a car. I’ll take care of it, I’ll put oil in it, I’ll pay you for all the different stuff that goes on with it, I’ll insure it and all that.’ The only difference is that at the end of the lease I give it back. I don’t get any money out of it. So, we have possession. The next level is called the right of possession. The right of possession is a legal owner. It can be just a legal title in it. So we got legal owner and the right of possession or trustee in the world of trusts. So the trust is right of possession. You’re taking care of somebody else’s stuff or you have a legal title to it or you’re just a legal owner. The third level is the thing, the thing we touch, the thing we feel, the thing we put our hands around, things that I see when I look at them. That’s called the right of property, the right of property. That is also called the cestui que trust. They quit using that term because people were catching on and they went to beneficiary or beneficial owner or equitable owner because people started catching onto the terms so we just changed the terms. Let them figure it out again. So we have, if you want to, possession, right of possession, right of property. That’s in Blackstone’s Commentaries, volume two, page 199. And when you have all of that you have a perfect legal title. So what do they do to motor vehicles? We go in register owner, we’ve become a debtor in commerce, they’ve become a secured party, they don’t have to do a UCC-1 filing and show a financial statement because then we’d catch on. They hide it over in the commercial law, then they put it under registration. So they give you a certificate of title. So I have number one, possession, raw possession. I have number two, it says on the thing, I am a legal owner, I have the certificate of title. Now, the bank holds the certificate of title if you get a loan. Of course, the document that comes with the vehicle was, technically, I don’t think it’s actual ownership, the manufacturer’s

Statement of Origin. They always destroy those, supposedly. They don’t want you to get your hands on them—that’s for damned sure. So that definitely interferes with the right of property, the third level, the thing we see. I actually bought my 1994 pickup and I had that in my hands and I handed that over to the bank. Dumb-dumb-dumb. That was in 1994. Live and learn. You got to chase a few rabbits—at least I thought I was chasing rabbits. So, anyway, there are two owners to the property. So the question becomes then, this the cases with trusts. See, if I can find a case here with trusts. These people that get into trusts, they think there are some benefits to the trust but it complicates your life tremendously. But one that the IRS loves to use against people and they don’t get it. How would they get it? Again, we’re not taught. We’re not all stupid. We just don’t know. This is *CE Pope Equity Trust v. U.S.* this is at 818 F2d, 696. …usually if I get a Notice of Federal Tax Lien, a fraudulent document, they want to reduce it to judgment. This is one of the cases that I found. What they’re talking about here, it says, in this particular case here what they’re talking about, it says, ‘in this instant case the record shows no matter before the district court presented by or on behalf of Richard Stratley. Stratley’s status as trustee is fiduciary. His statutory responsibility is the orderly administration of assets. Here, the record does not identify the trust beneficiaries. Because Stratley is not the actual beneficial owner of the claims being asserted by the trust so far as anybody can tell by the record he cannot be viewed as a party conducting his own case personally within the meaning—then they go on. What are they saying there? What’s really going on?

Guy, in Arkansas, you got a question or comment?

[Guy] To make it quick, wasn’t there a bill passed or a statute passed after we changed the money. It might have been under Roosevelt, ’33, where they indebted the entire US population to be the debtors for the debt of the country, one of things that happened under when we went into the FRNs and I’ll take your comments off air—thank you.

[Ralph] Yeah, well it’s on the internet that all of the equity, everything that America owns, is put up for collateral for the Federal Reserve notes. I don’t know where that is but it’s on the treasury’s page or something. But that’s what they’re doing is they have moved us all into commercial stuff and through this administrative state that we think is constitutional which it’s not, there’s been a complete coup d’etat. There is no lawful government. It’s all gone—all gone, right now. All the documents are there. There’s no lawful money of the United States. The people do not understand what citizenship is so they’re gone. There’s no representation for the citizen for the several states because they’re like elected by public vote and everybody thinks they’re a citizen of the United States which is statutorily a fiction. …this case, *Supreme McDonald v. City of Chicago*, it’s a fiction in law created in 1866 for the negroes who wanted to have the same rights as white citizens. They know it was memorialized in 1868. Then in 1870 they very quietly said, ‘oh, by the way, you Blackhawk over there, you all can be the same as a white folk but we’re not going to tell you and we’re not even going to tell the white folk. We got you all believing in the fiction because it sounds so deliciously correct. Think I’m full of nonsense? Go get on your computer and look at 42 USC 1981, 82 and 88. 1442, US 1981, Section 1982. Have the same rights as white citizens—that’s the only people that live in this fictional world of administrative, state and commerce, today. Anyway, getting back to this other case here, what they do is, the beneficial owner or beneficiary, they sue the trust. Say I had a trust, Winterowd Trust and I had a trustee, Joe Blow. So I had Joe Blow, trustee and they sued the trust. Joe Blow shows up as a trustee and I’ll end up losing because I am the beneficial owner if I’m sitting behind the scenes as the beneficiary. Nobody told me I had to show up. I thought the trustee could show up. He’s managing the trust. Wrong, wrong, wrong—because there are two parts to property. If a trust, a fiction in law, whatever or however you want to put it, the trust is sued, the trustee which has the right of possession, he has to show up along with the beneficiary, the right guy that has the right of property. {00:16:02.977}

It’s quite interesting if you can just wrap your mind around the fact you have possession and then it’s having possession of something, a right of possession, legal owner, legal title, trustee, those are all the same types of things. The right of property, the thing we touch, the thing we see, the thing we feel can be called a number of various names, right of property. And by the way, you can lose the right of possession. Somebody could kick you off your land and you had a writ of right to obtain your writ of possession again. You had the right of property, you owned the thing. If somebody booted you off by force of arms—of course, in Alaska we don’t have the writ of right. We don’t do those writs anymore. I wonder why. So, the question becomes, then, and a case that really is right on point with a current issue of today is Wells *Fargo Bank*, national association *v. Sessley* and it’s June 24th, 2010. And the cite on it is 935 N.E.2d 70. It says it very succinctly and it’s laid right out there. The law recognizes two kinds of ownership, equitable and legal. An equitable owner is one who is recognized in equity as the owner of the property because, and this is important, because the real and beneficial use and title belong to him although the bare legal title is invested in another. A legal owner is one in whom the legal title to real estate is vested but subject to the rights of any equitable owner. A mortgager—that’s somebody that has a loan, if you were getting a loan—in possession maintains both legal and equitable ownership over the property. However, after a condition of the mortgage is broken the legal title between the mortgagee, which is the bank, and the mortgager which is me and you is vested in the mortgagee subject to equity redemption. So, they go after the right of possession. They go after the legal title. Well, the question becomes in this whole thing, some really interesting questions, where is, because out of the Homestead Act of 1862 absolute title when their land patent is granted to someone with the restrictions—you can have an absolute title with restrictions granted for easement railroads, schools, whatever. When the right of property, the thing, and the right of possession to possess that thing and you have possession is vested in you in a land patent, can somebody divest you of that land, and what’s it called? When you have possession, right of possession, right of property, with some things withheld so that we can get along in this country must be an absolute title so there’s nothing could touch you. Well, we have to live in this world because, obviously, we’re going to be trespassing over somebody’s property somewhere if we’re going roads or any way to get around. So the question becomes, what’s that called, what would we call that? It’s called allodial title or allodium. It’s called fee simple absolute. It is not just fee simple or it’s called estate absolute where estate is nonsense. But estate absolute has been ruled to be the same thing as you have a perfect legal title. You have all possession, right of possession, right of property. It’s all yours. So, the question becomes, who can tax? How do they tax us? In the State of Alaska’s constitution, it’s the constitution of the State of Alaska, not the Constitution of Alaska. Constitution of Alaska would be one of the several states. The constitution of the State of Alaska is a corporate fiction. They tax our private interest in property owned by the government, the state or its political subdivisions. Really? Now, that’s an interesting concept. If I tie my land to a land patent minus what the feds held out for the United States—they’re the sovereign that issued this, the land patent—if I tie that the question becomes can a public corporation, a municipal corporation, can they tax?

Now, an interesting situation that this is going to be litigated here and we’re going to see. You can do a quiet title action to quiet the title and make anybody that has any interest show up in the land and there’s a lot of questions to be asked if I have, if a land patent was handed off to somebody and I claim to be attached to that land patent and I can get around and publish it in the paper three times and wait ninety days just to be sure and then record it and put it into the public record that I am claiming the right of possession and the right of property and I have possession. I have a perfect legal title. Come on down. So, there’s a couple of major questions and in Alaska it’s right in the corporate charters that they tax your private interest in property that they think they own. So now, there’s a big question and I found this one case and I’ve not got this researched out but the question, can a public corporation divest you of the right of property? Can they divest you of the right of property when they incorporate? I don’t want to be a member of their corporation. In one case that says when they incorporate, the public corporation, everybody becomes a member. Ok, well maybe there’s some bonding issues for roads and that but the thing is, can you tax me, because like in this particular situation the only people…citizen of the United States that can vote. This case I’m working on research is in Alaska, it’s a fiction in law. Do I have to abandon my status and surrender my right of property? Can this be done by the mere incorporation of identity? Of course not for many, many reasons. Number one, it’s not a public corporation. Number two, there are no public officers in that corporation. There’s nobody in the whole damned State of Alaska that’s got an oath of office as a public officer, not the least of which they don’t even have the office created by the Constitution or the legislature to have any delegation of powers of “one of the several states”. They don’t have an office. They don’t have an oath of office as a public officer. So can a mere corporate fiction in a municipal corporation is a public and a private, it has its own private side, can that divest you of the right of property? Absolutely not. The authority’s not there, it’s not there. Nobody wants to talk about it. We just say, ‘oh,’ and like the one I’m working on, the notice to quit, that’s for landlords and tenants. Really? Another one said the city thinks they’re the legal owner. They want right of possession. Wait a minute here. If I have the right of property, they don’t talk about that. Where the heck did it go? Oh, that’s right. We went to public school…public colleges and they don’t teach that. That’s not on the agenda. They don’t teach us about registering our motor vehicles that we’re just the legal owner. The state owns it. It’s in commerce. It’s put up for collateral for God knows what, Federal Reserve notes or who knows what. They don’t teach this stuff. How would we ever figure this out? Where are the text books? Now, we’re slaves on the land. We are back under English feudal tenure. They want you to swear fealty to the king. And in America they want you to register. Do you want to be registered when you get to be eighteen. Registered? Really? So that you can obtain federal benefits? They even put that on the radio—I’ve listened to it. You can be denied a driver’s license. Right? Wait a minute here. I have to swear fealty in commerce to a fiction and take on a fictional status. I don’t think so. It’s absolutely astounding when you start to see this. And, of course, the question becomes then which had Donna on here a couple of weeks ago….information, now I’m entering that world, is the validation of, which I think is true, the court cannot have jurisdiction and venue unless the contract is there. I’ve seem some cases where they say, ‘no, no, no, no, I don’t have to be that but then I’ve seen some the other way. But just because you get a bad result in a court case, people go off on these IRS cases. You go look and amazingly most of them are not too far off because they don’t ask the right questions so the answer comes up skewed. People go in on 301 regs for federal employees. There is no force and effect of law. The court could do any damned thing they want. It’s judge-made law. In Roman it’s called Praetorian law, the Praetor—praetorian law. He just makes it up as he goes—still doing it because when we do not attach to the land if we do not have the right of property, if we are merely under feudal tenure which is not in this country—I think Arkansas and Wisconsin and I know New York had it at one time—they don’t now—allodial title. New York got rid of it. How can they say you don’t have allodial title? How can they divest us of our right of property? If we do not own property we are slaves in our form of government. We have to attach to the land otherwise we’re back, just like in the Revolutionary War, to commerce and they can do any darned thing they want and they’ve created these agencies now in lieu of a king with regulations. We can expose the regulations. I know how to do that now. You can take a fiction in law and drag him through the portal back to reality and say, ‘you don’t have any authority over here, Bubba.’ Instead of just saying to the IRS, ‘there is no law,’ we have to be able to prove these things. It can be proven and it’s not overly difficult but nobody enforces agencies. So now we have the banks. Why would I want to enter into commerce to ‘get a mortgage’ and have my signature sold over and over, discounted and God knows how they’re hypothecating all that fictional money and who knows how it’s all put together? I don’t know—derivatives and all that nonsense. I just know I don’t want to go there. It’s not real. So, the question becomes, can they drag you and me into commerce when I just want to—and they’re not even loaning any money to begin with. That’s what’s even crazier yet. They create some in their computer. Go in and type it in and all of a sudden they just created money out of thin air. We should ask ourselves, how can all these countries in the world be in debt? To whom? There can’t be a debtor unless somebody’s holding all the gold, the shekels—right? Who are we in debt to? How can all these countries all be going the wrong way and the people, the sweat equity is us? You think we might have a couple of crooks in the process in the money system? We do. They have lied to us and they’re still lying to us and the people that are guilty of the most heinous crimes of treason, high treason, are sitting in the Supreme Court. They’re sitting in the courts in the land. They’re sitting in these court houses and most of the legislators. They’re guilty of treason. Most of them probably don’t know. A lot of them do, though. And the people that aren’t committing the crimes, they’re stealing our sweat equity. They’ve stolen our land and, now… And I’m going to do some research that makes… …like a marriage license is a three-party contract with the state sitting in the back. We know that these child custody cases, there is a contract called a cooperative agreement. …in Alaska. With a judge it’s about money, it’s about quotas, it’s about controlling people. It’s about money—it says so—Article 6 of these cooperative agreements. People don’t know they exist. We walk in like a sheep in there and get sheared in these courts and don’t have a clue. But, of course, the obvious question is how do we learn any of this stuff when none of it is taught. We go to school up through 12, at least, hopefully, 12 grades and they don’t teach any of this—nothing—nada. We’re lied to. {You’re the smartest class that’s come along yet} We live in the matrix basically. Everything we see, everything we’re taught is a lie. Nothing’s true. Churches aren’t really churches. Preachers won’t come out and tell, they don’t come out, they’re 501(c)(3)s they’ve signed up with the IRS. They want to live in this fictional world. They want to have citizens of the United States. They want to have people come in and donate so they can write it off on their tax returns so the church can grow. Will they fight for the real, what’s going on and go through the portal? Nope. They won’t go there. {As the song goes, ‘there’s the preacher—he’s a dodger too.’} The politicians, will they go there? Almost without exception—no, very few. {They’re headed for the great barbecue pit in the hereafter.} Ron Paul’s one of them that’s out there trying to fight for the right reasons. Not many will. Could they kill him, put him in jail? Pound on him big time. The Oklahoma bombing is an absolute lie. They supposedly killed somebody. How can you disprove it so easily? It’s called a bright line in law. All the videos, they said there was a U-haul truck or a Ryder truck or some truck there that blew the building up and blew a hole in the ground in front on the video cameras, ad nauseum, which I watched live back then when I was watching TV. There’s no hole in the ground. Folks, it was really difficult to have a truck there with a fertilizer bomb unless they got around and at night, they filled that puppy in and sealed it over. The blacktop folks came in and sealed it over—never happened. 911—800,000 tons of material is missing—iron, steel girders, cement. All the toilets are missing. They couldn’t find any toilets, the lavatories—they’re all missing. Some of the major broadcasters—Sam Donaldson—he’s on there, where’s all the debris? Where did the rubble go? We don’t talk about that. They do that for a couple days and somebody puts a bug in their ear and how does 800,000 tons of material not exist ten seconds later. {It joined that airplane that flew into the Pentagon} That’s a good magic trick. We don’t talk about that.

These banks, we’re going to find out because I’m involved in a foreclosure issue and then I got involved in doing some research that I’m providing to a guy here and we’re going to find out about quiet title. I want to know, inquiring minds, we want to know, how did you get this property away? Where did the right of property… Now, there’s a real interesting thing. The first one’s under…first jurisdictional quiet title is under the code section of 2409a. That’s where the quite title action—that’s one of several—that’s really a good place to go because they talk about the different types of jurisdiction—2409a. There are no preliminary injunctions or anything like that. Then this is one that looks like it’s going to be a really good one. It’s also under the codified section of 28 USC 1346. By the way, if go to 2409a they list all these different places under quiet title. 1346 its original jurisdiction of any civil action any Internal Revenue tax alleged to have been illegally assessed and the exclusive original jurisdiction, civil rights under 2409 to quiet title and estate nonsense or interest in real property. Well, this party happened to have a Notice of Federal Tax Lien, just happened to have conclusive evidence, there is no doubt, that there no regulations for assessment. You cannot assess if there are no regulations to assess. That’s a mandate of Congress—it’s that simple. So, there’s a couple more that’s going to be involved because this one happens to be a Podunk City. How does this city end up with the authority because it’s not a public corporation? It doesn’t have public officers. How does it think it can tax? It has to be an equitable owner or somebody has got to have the right of property someplace here because the rents or the thing comes from the person that owned the thing, the party that owns the property, the right of property. You don’t get it by being the legal owner. That’s what we get snookered into—taking possession, taking care of somebody else’s stuff. But if it’s my car and I’m the dealer and I have the right of property and I want to put it out here to somebody, either lease it or whatever scheme I come up with and then I get it back. But if I am charging a fee, a license, the question becomes, how does Podunk little—like Anchorage or these places—how do they end up getting the right of property? How did that happen? We got another person over here that I know that’s up here in Alaska that’s been tracing this out of the native land claims and all of a sudden he goes along there and the right of property is vanished. Went through some native corporation thing and they vanished—where did it go? Nobody wants to talk about it. Nada. The right of property can’t get lost off of a land patent. Our country is built on allodial title, allodium. We do not do feudal tenure in this country. There is all kinds of people that have feudal tenure contracts—fee simple. I checked the National Bank of Alaska which is now Wells Fargo. They do fee simple absolute in Anchorage. …northern lights… But they do the contracts for the other people, it’s just merely fee simple. You think there’s something wrong with this picture? They think they have the whole thing but they have us under feudal tenure and, of course, they can tax us and then they can boot us off the land because we don’t have the right of property.

I want to summarize this and anybody that’s listening to this show if you want to send me an e-mail I will look up, just send me the state you’re in, I will look up the register and certificated security and I’ll just e-mail it from West Law directly to you. That’s the link that I have been missing that I didn’t know because I’m sure, now, that like a birth certificate is a certificated security. I can’t prove that yet but I’m sure it is. Did a lot of work on that but motor vehicle certificates, all these different things are certificated securities and it’s really a good place to start understanding if you register something or what’s all included, including your bank account and that stuff is included under the security nonsense there. Of course, they don’t tell us all these things that we’re in commerce and this administrative thing. They don’t tell us this. And as soon as I find the hook I will find the exit and I will leave this commercial administrative state as best we can today. We’re in Babylon. We’re not going to change it all over night. It’s going to take a while. I don’t know if it’s going to be a revolution—I don’t know. But people are starting to wake up. That’s a good thing but, like I say…I just went over in the first hour by regulation you can blow them right out of the water. There’s nobody home over there. There is no legal duty. Legal duty is a right to contract and it has to be by statute in a Constitutional Republic, there’s got to be a public statute or the right to contract, you and I. I or you or somebody else get together and you make a contract and there’s consideration and that’s the right to contract—that’s a legal duty. There is no legal duty with these agencies. Doesn’t exist. What’s shocking is that the way the 2nd Amendment case where they can incorporate the 2nd amendment in *MacDonald v. City of Chicago*. They incorporated into the 14th into a legal fiction. They call it a legal fiction in the case. You can talk about the privilege and immunities of the citizens of the several states. The real people with unalienable rights, oh, we’re not going there, Corfield v…., no, we’re not doing that. We’re not going to do the Cruickshank where there’s two citizenship. We’re not going to do Slaughterhouse. We’re not going to do any of that stuff. We’re going to incorporate, which means we are going to change the charter or add to a by-law of a fiction in law. And that’s what they do. The first Bill of Rights, 1-8 doesn’t have any application to the citizens of the several states. It was to lock up those vipers in Congress. Thou shalt not do these things. Had very little application to any of us except where we were on in Washington, D.C. or on land ceded to the United States. But we’re not supposed to know these things. And now this country is being raped financially, literally raped financially with fictitious nonsense. Countries such as China now are taking these debts and coming back and buying into real property. Not going to be anybody home here. We’re going to be Chinese or God knows what. I hope America wakes up. Got to get rid of that numbskull, the village idiot up there and most of Congress and move them out. What’s actually astounding is the fictions in law, citizens of the United States elect citizens of the United States of America. So, all those guys are doing is sitting up there legislating in the administrative state in commerce—lovely—lovely—lovely.

Well, as I say, watch out for the federales. They’re everywhere and we’ll see you next week and stay safe and I hope that you learn something or we’ll check it out about owning real property. See you next week.