

OWNING THE STRAW MAN'S NAME FORM INSTRUCTIONS

Last revised: 3/13/2023

1. **PURPOSE:**

This form is provided as a mandatory part of our Path to Freedom, Form #09.015, Section 2 process to correct one's civil status and claim ownership over your identity so that it can't be used commercially for the benefit of anyone else or any government without your EXPRESS written consent presented in a form ONLY YOU can define.

2. **INTENDED AUDIENCE:**

Those born anywhere in the American Union, including states of the Union, federal territories, and U.S. possessions but who are PRESENTLY domiciled either abroad or within constitutional but not statutory states of the Union at the time they send in the document.

NOTE: If you have questions about whether you are eligible to use this document, please read the following document in its entirety in an effort to understand citizenship well enough to answer your question by yourself BEFORE contacting us for help. This is an important part of exercising your due diligence as a sovereign:

Why You are a "national", "state national", and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen, Form #05.006

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/WhyANational.pdf>

FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

3. **REASON WHY THIS DOCUMENT IS NECESSARY:**

3.1. Contemporary government is in the identity theft, slavery, and human trafficking business. Their entire business model depends on recruiting legally ignorant people to volunteer for an uncompensated public office in the government in which "benefits" that don't deliver anything of true value of one kind or another are used to rationalize the theft and slavery. That business is thoroughly described in the following on our website:

Government Identity Theft, Form #05.046

<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/GovernmentIdentityTheft.pdf>

3.2. Those who want to be free of this slavery and human trafficking must carefully learn and study the law and our educational materials, and take back exclusive ownership of their bodies, their identity, and their legal relationship with others. This restores by unalienable rights:

Enumeration of Inalienable Rights, Form #10.002

<https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/EnumRights.pdf>

3.3. This form provides a legally enforceable method of registering the all caps straw man name to make it PRIVATE property rather than PUBLIC property, and allow you to control all commercial uses of the name by others, and especially by governments. It is more effective and far more enforceable than a mere common law copyright offered by most Secured Party Creditor (SPC) packages.

3.4. This form WILL NOT provide a remedy or defense against corrupt governments for your CONSENSUAL uses of the straw man. Anything you consent to cannot form the basis for an injury in court. You can't fix stupid.

3.5. It is extremely important to build a complete administrative record documenting your status and intentions relating to the government to prevent injurious presumptions that financially benefit them and violate the law. This document is one of the first steps in doing that. See:

Techniques for Building a Good Administrative Record, Form #09.008

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

4. **FURTHER READING AND RESEARCH:**

4.1. *Identity Theft Affidavit*, Form #14.020-how to report commercial abuse of your identity and your name by the corrupt covetous public servants. This is part of our *Path to Freedom*, Form #09.015, Section 2 process.

<https://sedm.org/Forms/14-PropProtection/IdentityTheftAffidavit.zip>

4.2. *Name Change*, Form #06.048

<https://sedm.org/product/name-change-form-06-048/>

4.3. *Proof That There Is a "Straw Man"*, Form #05.042

<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/StrawMan.pdf>

4.4. *Why Statutory Civil Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons*, Form #05.037

<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/StatLawGovt.pdf>

4.5. *Memorandum of Law on the Name, Family Guardian Fellowship*

<https://famguardian.org/Subjects/LawAndGovt/Articles/MemLawOnTheName.htm>

4.6. *How You Surrender Constitutional or Natural Rights*, Form #10.014

<https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/HowLoseConstOrNatRights.pdf>

- 4.7. *Enumeration of Inalienable Rights*, Form #10.002
<https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/EnumRights.pdf>

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1 Dear Sir/Mam:

2 **1. Introduction**

3 Sovereignty requires that you take both ownership and responsibility over yourself and all your property. Ownership and
4 responsibility ALWAYS go together. You can't have one without the other. Further, CONTROL is synonymous with
5 ownership. Unless you can control the use of the name of the straw man or its relation to you as a flesh and blood human,
6 then you can't and don't really own yourself. To control the NAME of the straw man is to control the STRAW MAN
7 indirectly.

8 There are several methods of taking ownership or control over the straw man NAME or limit its use by others. You can:

- 9 1. Identify the term as your creation and thus property such that you now can legally control it. Ownership of property
10 implicitly allows you to CONTROL all those who want to use it as a PRIVILEGE. This, in fact, is the way that
11 commercial franchises work, in fact. This is done by:
 - 12 1.1. Making the name a "service mark", and thus control its commercial use.
 - 13 1.2. Making the name a "trade mark", and thus control its commercial use.
- 14 2. Define the term to EXCLUDE a certain use or context when it appears on a form or contract. This then dictates the
15 choice of law which would be used in a legal setting to enforce your control over its use. For instance, you can insist
16 that the CONTEXT for the term EXCLUDES all civil statutory uses of the term with any and every government, and
17 that it may only be used in a common law and constitutional context.

18 This document will describe each of the above approaches as concisely as possible, and present a procedure to implement the
19 best of them that members may use to restore their sovereignty.

20 **2. The Legal Implications of Self-Ownership**

21 A frequent theme of freedom-minded people is the claim "I own myself". They usually say this presumptuously or ignorantly
22 without even knowing the full legal implications of such a statement. This makes their argument frivolous and ripe for
23 destruction by a corrupted judicial and legal profession. This section will try to better define the legal implications precisely
24 so that they can be used in court.

25 First of all, we wish to emphasize that you CANNOT own yourself WITHOUT taking complete, exclusive, and PERSONAL
26 responsibility for ALL of your choices and actions and blaming NO ONE else for them:

27 *"Liberty Means Responsibility. That's why most men dread it."*
28 *[George Bernard Shaw]*

29 *"For this is the will of God, that by doing good you may put to silence the ignorance of foolish [presumptuous or*
30 *irresponsible] men— **as free, yet not using liberty as a cloak for vice, but as bondservants of [RESPONSIBLE***
31 ***TO] God. Honor all people. Love the brotherhood."***
32 *[1 Peter 2:15-17, Bible, NKJV]*

33 So long as you follow the above, we conclude in the following article that government and even courts are largely
34 IRRELEVANT and UNNECESSARY!

The Key to True Justice, SEDM Blog
<https://sedm.org/the-key-to-true-justice/>

35 These considerations are why we REQUIRE all member in the *SEDM Member Agreement*, Form #01.001 to take complete,
36 exclusive, and personal responsibilities for all of their choices and actions and to blame NO ONE ELSE.

37 The term "own" defines a PROPERTY interest. Ownership is legally defined as follows:

38 *Ownership. Collection of rights to use and enjoy property, including right to transmit it to others. Trustees of*
39 *Phillips Exeter Academy v. Exeter, 92 N.H. 473, 33 A.2d. 665, 673. The complete dominion, title, or proprietary*
40 *right in a thing or claim. The entirety of the powers of use and disposal allowed by law.*

1 The right of one or more persons to possess and use a thing to the exclusion of others. The right by which a thing
2 belongs to someone in particular, to the exclusion of all other persons. The exclusive right of possession,
3 enjoyment, and disposal; involving as an essential attribute the right to control, handle, and dispose.

4 Ownership of property is either absolute or qualified. The ownership of property is absolute when a single
5 person has the absolute dominion over it, and may use it or dispose of it according to his pleasure, subject only
6 to general laws. The ownership is qualified when it is shared with one or more persons, when the time of
7 enjoyment is deferred or limited, or when the use is restricted. Calif. Civil Code, §§678-680.

8 There may be ownership of all inanimate things which are capable of appropriation or of manual delivery; of all
9 domestic animals; of all obligations; of such products of labor or skill as the composition of an author, the
10 goodwill of a business, trademarks and signs, and of rights created or granted by statute. Calif. Civil Code, §655.

11 In connection with burglary, "ownership" means any possession which is rightful as against the burglar.

12 See also Equitable ownership; Exclusive ownership; Hold; Incident of ownership; Interest; Interval ownership;
13 Ostensible ownership; Owner; Possession; Title.
14 [Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 1106]

15 Property, in turn, is legally defined as follows:

16 Property. That which is peculiar or proper to any person; that which belongs exclusively to one. In the strict legal
17 sense, an aggregate of rights which are guaranteed and protected by the government. Fulton Light, Heat & Power
18 Co. v. State, 65 Misc.Rep. 263, 121 N.Y.S. 536. The term is said to extend to every species of valuable right and
19 interest. More specifically, ownership; the unrestricted and exclusive right to a thing; the right to dispose of a
20 thing in every legal way, to possess it, to use it, and to exclude everyone else from interfering with it. That
21 dominion or indefinite right of use or disposition which one may lawfully exercise over particular things or
22 subjects. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing. The highest right a man can have
23 to anything; being used to refer to that right which one has to lands or tenements, goods or chattels, which no
24 way depends on another man's courtesy.

25 The word is also commonly used to denote everything which is the subject of ownership, corporeal or incorporeal,
26 tangible or intangible, visible or invisible, real or personal, everything that has an exchangeable value or which
27 goes to make up wealth or estate. It extends to every species of valuable right and interest, and includes real and
28 personal property, easements, franchises, and incorporeal hereditaments, and includes every invasion of one's
29 property rights by actionable wrong. Labberton v. General Cas. Co. of America, 53 Wash.2d. 180, 332 P.2d. 250,
30 252, 254.

31 Property embraces everything which is or may be the subject of ownership, whether a legal ownership, or whether
32 beneficial, or a private ownership. Davis v. Davis. TexCiv-App., 495 S.W.2d. 607. 611. Term includes not only
33 ownership and possession but also the right of use and enjoyment for lawful purposes. Hoffmann v. Kinealy, Mo.,
34 389 S.W.2d. 745, 752.

35 Property, within constitutional protection, denotes group of rights inhering in citizen's relation to physical thing,
36 as right to possess, use and dispose of it. Cereghino v. State By and Through State Highway Commission, 230
37 Or. 439, 370 P.2d. 694, 697.
38 [Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, p. 1095]

39 The above definition is clearly deceptive and equivocates, because the term "right" actually has TWO legal contexts in which
40 it can be used: PRIVATE and PUBLIC. In that sense, the author is engaging in "sophistry". PRIVATE rights are protected
41 by the Constitution and common law, while PUBLIC rights, also called STATUTORY "privileges", are protected by CIVIL
42 STATUTES. The definition should clarify this, but doesn't, because they want you to believe that BOTH are equivalent or
43 that PUBLIC rights protected by CIVIL statutes are the ONLY type of protection available, which is clearly false. Such an
44 approach to equivocation ultimately seeks to:

- 45 1. UNDERMINE and DESTROY the protection of PRIVATE constitutional, and common law rights.
- 46 2. Convert PRIVATE rights to civil statutory PUBLIC PRIVILEGES.
- 47 3. Make you into a literal GOVERNMENT SLAVE.
- 48 4. Destroy the accountability of PUBLIC servants to the PUBLIC they were created to serve and protect.
- 49 5. Destroy the MAIN BENEFIT of the Constitutional trust indenture, which is PRIVATE PROPERTY.
- 50 6. Abuse your legal ignorance to enslave you.
- 51 7. Undermine or violate the oath of public officers to protect PRIVATE property and PRIVATE rights. The FIRST step
52 in that protection is to ensure those PRIVATE rights and PRIVATE property are NEVER converted to PUBLIC rights
53 and PUBLIC property without the express, fully-informed, written consent of the owner, which they almost NEVER
54 do:

1 "As expressed otherwise, the powers delegated to a public officer are held in trust for the people and are to be
2 exercised in behalf of the government or of all citizens who may need the intervention of the officer. ¹
3 **Furthermore, the view has been expressed that all public officers, within whatever branch and whatever level**
4 **of government, and whatever be their private vocations, are trustees of the people, and accordingly labor under**
5 **every disability and prohibition imposed by law upon trustees relative to the making of personal financial gain**
6 **from a discharge of their trusts.** ² **That is, a public officer occupies a fiduciary relationship to the political**
7 **entity on whose behalf he or she serves.** ³ **and owes a fiduciary duty to the public.** ⁴ **It has been said that the**
8 **fiduciary responsibilities of a public officer cannot be less than those of a private individual.** ⁵ **Furthermore,**
9 **it has been stated that any enterprise undertaken by the public official which tends to weaken public confidence**
10 **and undermine the sense of security for individual rights is against public policy.** ⁶
11 [63C American Jurisprudence 2d, Public Officers and Employees, §247 (1999)]

12 The Thirteenth Amendment is also an important idea of the origin of the idea of "self-ownership", because it prohibits
13 "involuntary servitude".

14 *Thirteenth Amendment of the US Constitution -- Slavery and Involuntary Servitude*
15 *Slavery And Involuntary Servitude*

16 *SECTIONS 1 AND 2. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the*
17 *party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.*
18 *Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.*
19 [SOURCE: <https://law.justia.com/constitution/us/amendment-13/>]

20 From the above constitutional amendment, we can see that unless you are involved in crime or being punished for crime, a
21 just government needs your CONSENT to impose any kind of "obligation" against you. If they don't, INJUSTICE is
22 involved. Without that consent in some form, justice itself demands that they MUST leave you alone and CERTAINLY not
23 make you a target of any kind of CIVIL enforcement:

24 *PAULSEN, ETHICS (Thilly's translation), chap. 9.*

25 **"Justice, as a moral habit, is that tendency of the will and mode of conduct which refrains from disturbing the**
26 **lives and interests of others, and, as far as possible, hinders such interference on the part of others.** *This virtue*
27 *springs from the individual's respect for his fellows as ends in themselves and as his co equals. The different*
28 *spheres of interests may be roughly classified as follows: body and life; the family, or the extended individual*
29 *life; property, or the totality of the instruments of action; honor, or the ideal existence; and finally freedom, or*
30 *the possibility of fashioning one's life as an end in itself. The law defends these different spheres, thus giving rise*
31 *to a corresponding number of spheres of rights, each being protected by a prohibition. . . . To violate the rights,*
32 *to interfere with the interests of others, is injustice. All injustice is ultimately directed against the life of the*
33 *neighbor; it is an open avowal that the latter is not an end in itself, having the same value as the individual's own*
34 *life. The general formula of the duty of justice may therefore be stated as follows: Do no wrong yourself, and*
35 *permit no wrong to be done, so far as lies in your power; or, expressed positively: Respect and protect the right."*
36 [Readings on the History and System of the Common Law, Second Edition, Roscoe Pound, 1925, p. 2]

37
38 *"The makers of our Constitution undertook to secure conditions favorable to the pursuit of happiness. They*
39 *recognized the significance of man's spiritual nature, of his feelings and of his intellect. They knew that only a*
40 *part of the pain, pleasure and satisfactions of life are to be found in material things. They sought to protect*
41 *Americans in their beliefs, their thoughts, their emotions and their sensations. **They conferred, as against the***

¹ State ex rel. Nagle v. Sullivan, 98 Mont. 425, 40 P.2d. 995, 99 A.L.R. 321; Jersey City v. Hague, 18 N.J. 584, 115 A.2d. 8.

² Georgia Dep't of Human Resources v. Sistrunk, 249 Ga. 543, 291 S.E.2d. 524. A public official is held in public trust. Madlener v. Finley (1st Dist), 161 Ill.App.3d. 796, 113 Ill.Dec. 712, 515 N.E.2d. 697, app gr 117 Ill.Dec. 226, 520 N.E.2d. 387 and revd on other grounds 128 Ill.2d. 147, 131 Ill.Dec. 145, 538 N.E.2d. 520.

³ Chicago Park Dist. v. Kenroy, Inc., 78 Ill.2d. 555, 37 Ill.Dec. 291, 402 N.E.2d. 181, appeal after remand (1st Dist) 107 Ill.App.3d. 222, 63 Ill.Dec. 134, 437 N.E.2d. 783.

⁴ United States v. Holzer (CA7 Ill), 816 F.2d. 304 and vacated, remanded on other grounds 484 U.S. 807, 98 L.Ed. 2d 18, 108 S.Ct. 53, on remand (CA7 Ill) 840 F.2d. 1343, cert den 486 U.S. 1035, 100 L.Ed. 2d 608, 108 S.Ct. 2022 and (criticized on other grounds by United States v. Osser (CA3 Pa) 864 F.2d. 1056) and (superseded by statute on other grounds as stated in United States v. Little (CA5 Miss), 889 F.2d. 1367) and (among conflicting authorities on other grounds noted in United States v. Boylan (CA1 Mass), 898 F.2d. 230, 29 Fed.Rules.Evid.Serv. 1223).

⁵ Chicago ex rel. Cohen v. Keane, 64 Ill.2d. 559, 2 Ill.Dec. 285, 357 N.E.2d. 452, later proceeding (1st Dist) 105 Ill.App.3d. 298, 61 Ill.Dec. 172, 434 N.E.2d. 325.

⁶ Indiana State Ethics Comm'n v. Nelson (Ind App), 656 N.E.2d. 1172, reh gr (Ind App) 659 N.E.2d. 260, reh den (Jan 24, 1996) and transfer den (May 28, 1996).

Government, the right to be let alone - the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized men."

[*Olmstead v. United States*, 277 U.S. 438, 478 (1928) (Brandeis, J., dissenting); see also *Washington v. Harper*, 494 U.S. 210 (1990)]

"Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society. It ever has been, and ever will be pursued, until it be obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit."

[James Madison, *The Federalist No. 51* (1788)]

"With all [our] blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people? Still one thing more, fellow citizens--a wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities."

[Thomas Jefferson: *1st Inaugural*, 1801. ME 3:320]

From the above earlier definition of "property", we can see that the idea of property implies one or more of the following very important elements:

1. Exclusive control over a thing.
2. The ability to place conditions on the use of the thing.
3. The ability to SELL some interest or use of the property as a Merchant to another.
4. The right to EXCLUDE any and all others from using or "benefitting" from a thing.

Thus, any GOVERNMENT that attempts to impose any kind of CIVIL STATUTORY PUBLIC obligation against you must satisfy the legal burden of PROVING that you consented to the obligation BEFORE they can abuse the machinery of the justice system to vindicate a claim that they have a RIGHT to enforce when challenged. Otherwise, they are engaged in a common law "trespass" and become liable for damages. This is not unlike any PRIVATE commercial realm, where anyone who drags you into court has the burden of proving two things:

1. CONTRACT DISPUTE: There was a contract or agreement between you and the other party that has been violated and that this violation damaged you in some way.
2. INJURY WITHOUT CONTRACT: You injured them and they are claiming damages for reimbursement of the economic value of the injury you INVOLUNTARILY imposed upon them.

The above collectively are called "standing to sue" and "basis for claim" in CIVIL court. You can read more about these two things in the following document on our site:

[Proof of Claim: Your Main Defense Against Government Greed and Corruption](https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/ProofOfClaim.pdf), Form #09.073

<https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/ProofOfClaim.pdf>

The main methods by which you in effect TACITLY consent to CIVIL statutory obligations is by:

1. Declaring or asking for a CIVIL STATUTORY status (which we call a "civil status") on a government form. See:
[Avoiding Traps in Government Forms Course](https://sedm.org/LibertyU/AvoidingTrapsGovForms.pdf), Form #12.023
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/AvoidingTrapsGovForms.pdf>
2. INVOKING the "benefits" of a civil statutory status or a specific civil statute in petitioning for a legal remedy in court or for a specific service or benefit from an administrative agency on a government form. See:
[Why Statutory Civil Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons](https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/StatLawGovt.pdf), Form #05.037
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/StatLawGovt.pdf>

Such civil statuses include but are not limited to the following CIVIL statutory statuses:

1. "person": A CUSTOMER of the civil statutory "protection franchisee".
2. "citizen": A denizen of a city who is a MEMBER of a LEGAL as well as POLITICAL community and therefore a CUSTOMER of the King's idolatrous substitute for God's laws called the "civil code".
3. "resident": A "res" that is "identified" in the civil statutes of the government. A "res" is a collection of privileges and "benefits".
4. "driver" (under the vehicle code): A privileged operator of a "motor vehicle" engaged in the commercial use of the public roadways for hire and thus subject to regulation.

1 5. “spouse” (under the family code): A polygamist who has married BOTH their spouse, and the state, and who is
2 committing adultery and idolatry by making the GOVERNMENT the only one who can REWRITE the legal terms and
3 conditions of their relationship at ANY TIME, including AFTER you say your vows.

4 Collectively, all of the above civil statuses represent a kind of “membership” which indicates CONSENT to surrender
5 PRIVATE constitutional or common law rights in EXCHANGE for PUBLIC civil statutory PRIVILEGES. Below is how
6 the U.S. Supreme Court describes this VOLUNTARY surrender or PRIVATE rights in exchange for PUBLIC civil statutory
7 “privileges”:

8 *When one becomes a member of society, he necessarily parts with some rights or privileges which, as an*
9 *individual not affected by his relations to others, he might retain. "A body politic," as aptly defined in the*
10 *preamble of the Constitution of Massachusetts, "is a social compact by which the whole people covenants with*
11 *each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common*
12 *good." This does not confer power upon the whole people to control rights which are purely and exclusively*
13 *private. Thorpe v. R. & B. Railroad Co., 27 Vt. 143; but it does authorize the establishment of laws requiring*
14 *each citizen to so conduct himself, and so use his own property, as not unnecessarily to injure another. This is*
15 *the very essence of government, and 125*125 has found expression in the maxim sic utere tuo ut alienum non*
16 *laedas. From this source come the police powers, which, as was said by Mr. Chief Justice Taney in the License*
17 *Cases, 5 How. 583, "are nothing more or less than the powers of government inherent in every sovereignty, . . .*
18 *that is to say, . . . the power to govern men and things." Under these powers the government regulates the*
19 *conduct of its citizens one towards another, and the manner in which each shall use his own property, when such*
20 *regulation becomes necessary for the public good. In their exercise it has been customary in England from time*
21 *immemorial, and in this country from its first colonization, to regulate ferries, common carriers, hackmen, bakers,*
22 *millers, wharfingers, innkeepers, &c., and in so doing to fix a maximum of charge to be made for services*
23 *rendered, accommodations furnished, and articles sold. To this day, statutes are to be found in many of the States*
24 *upon some or all these subjects; and we think it has never yet been successfully contended that such legislation*
25 *came within any of the constitutional prohibitions against interference with private property. With the Fifth*
26 *Amendment in force, Congress, in 1820, conferred power upon the city of Washington "to regulate . . . the rates*
27 *of wharfage at private wharves, . . . the sweeping of chimneys, and to fix the rates of fees therefor, . . . and the*
28 *weight and quality of bread," 3 Stat. 587, sect. 7; and, in 1848, "to make all necessary regulations respecting*
29 *hackney carriages and the rates of fare of the same, and the rates of hauling by cartmen, wagoners, carmen, and*
30 *draymen, and the rates of commission of auctioneers," 9 id. 224, sect. 2.*
31 *[Munn v. Illinois, 94 U.S. 113 (1876),*
32 *SOURCE: http://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?case=6419197193322400931]*

33
34 *"The Government urges that **the Power Company is estopped to question the validity of the Act creating the***
35 ***Tennessee Valley Authority**, and hence that the stockholders, suing in the right of the corporation, cannot [297*
36 *U.S. 323] maintain this suit. . . . **The principle is invoked that one who accepts the benefit of a statute cannot***
37 ***be heard to question its constitutionality. Great Falls Manufacturing Co. v. Attorney General, 124 U.S. 581;***
38 ***Wall v. Parrot Silver & Copper Co., 244 U.S. 407; St. Louis Casting Co. v. Prendergast Construction Co., 260***
39 ***U.S. 469."***
40 *[Ashwander v. Tennessee Valley Auth., 297 U.S. 288 (1936)]*

41 The Bible also says that such a conversion of PRIVATE rights into PUBLIC privileges works an INJUSTICE and thereby
42 undermines God’s law and His RULE on earth:

43 *"Many [socialists] seek the ruler’s favor [privileges and “benefits”],*
44 *But justice for man comes from the Lord "*
45 *[Proverbs 29:26, Bible, NKJV]*

46 Those who have accepted this conversion thereby:

- 47 1. Fire God as their CIVIL protector.
- 48 2. Violate 1 Sam. 8 by nominating a secular civil KING to be above them and equal to or above God.
- 49 3. Volunteer to be raped and pillaged and enslaved by the secular king in a way that God would NEVER do:

50 *So Samuel told all the words of the LORD to the people who asked him for a king. ¹¹ And he said, "This will be the*
51 *behavior of the king who will reign over you: He will take your sons and appoint them for his own chariots and*
52 *to be his horsemen, and some will run before his chariots. ¹² He will appoint captains over his thousands and*
53 *captains over his fifties, will set some to plow his ground and reap his harvest, and some to make his weapons of*
54 *war and equipment for his chariots. ¹³ He will take your daughters to be perfumers, cooks, and bakers. ¹⁴ And he*
55 *will take the best of your fields, your vineyards, and your olive groves, and give them to his servants. ¹⁵ He will*
56 *take a tenth of your grain and your vintage, and give it to his officers and servants. ¹⁶ And he will take your male*
57 *servants, your female servants, your finest ^{1a}young men, and your donkeys, and put them to his work. ¹⁷ He will*

1 take a tenth of your sheep. And you will be his servants. ¹⁸ And you will cry out in that day because of your king
2 whom you have chosen for yourselves, and the LORD will not hear you in that day.”

3 ¹⁹ Nevertheless the people refused to obey the voice of Samuel; and they said, “No, but we will have a king over
4 us, ²⁰ that we also may be like all the nations, and that our king may judge us and go out before us and fight our
5 battles.”

6 [1 Sam. 8:10-20, Bible, NKJV]

- 7 4. Surrender their equality and dignity in relation to the government and possibly to OTHER people as well.
8 5. Bring a literal biblical curse upon the society they live in. AVOIDING this curse is the meaning behind Ben Franklin’s
9 report as he left the Constitutional Convention when asked what kind of government the founders had given us: “A
10 Republic madam, if you can KEEP it”. See:

[How Scoundrels Corrupted Our Republican Government](https://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Evidence/HowScCorruptOurRepubGovt.htm), Family Guardian Fellowship

<https://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Evidence/HowScCorruptOurRepubGovt.htm>

- 11 6. Must LICK THE GOVERNMENT HANDS that now FEED THEM or which they depend on in some literal way:

12 “People of all races, genders, political beliefs, sexual orientations, and nearly all religions are welcome here.
13 All are treated equally under REAL “law”. The only way to remain truly free and equal under the civil law is to
14 avoid seeking government civil services, benefits, property, special or civil status, exemptions, privileges, or special
15 treatment. All such pursuits of government services or property require individual and lawful consent to a franchise
16 and the surrender of inalienable constitutional rights AND EQUALITY in the process, and should therefore be
17 AVOIDED. The rights and equality given up are the “cost” of procuring the “benefit” or property from the
18 government, in fact. Nothing in life is truly “free”. Anyone who claims that such “benefits” or property should
19 be free and cost them nothing is a thief who wants to use the government as a means to STEAL on his or her
20 behalf. All just rights spring from responsibilities/obligations under the laws of a higher power. If that higher power
21 is God, you can be truly and objectively free. If it is government, you are guaranteed to be a slave because they can
22 lawfully set the cost of their property as high as they want as a Merchant under the U.C.C. If you want it really
23 bad from people with a monopoly, then you will get it REALLY bad. Bend over. There are NO constitutional limits
24 on the price government can charge for their monopoly services or property. Those who want no responsibilities
25 can have no real/PRIVATE rights, but only privileges dispensed to wards of the state which are disguised to LOOK
26 like unalienable rights. Obligations and rights are two sides of the same coin, just like self-ownership and
27 personal responsibility. For the biblical version of this paragraph, read 1 Sam. 8:10-22. For the reason God
28 answered Samuel by telling him to allow the people to have a king, read Deut. 28:43-51, which is God’s curse
29 upon those who allow a king above them. Click Here
30 (<https://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Evidence/HowScCorruptOurRepubGovt.htm>) for a detailed description of
31 the legal, moral, and spiritual consequences of violating this paragraph.”
32 [SEDM Opening Page, <http://sedm.org>]

33 The only remedy to avoid the above is PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY and to NEVER CONSENT to or depend on anything
34 the government provides CIVILLY, COMMERCIALY, or BENEFIT wise and thus to RETAIN their status as legislatively
35 foreign, a “stranger” as the Bible calls it, and a sovereign representative of God on Earth who serves ONLY ONE MASTER
36 and never the GOVERNMENT. This is why our ministry seeks to teach you the principles of LIBERTY, and NOT
37 FREEDOM. FREEDOM= LIBERTY- RESPONSIBILITY.

38 More on the subject of property, ownership, and self-ownership may be found on our website below:

- 39 1. [Hot Issues: Laws of Property](https://sedm.org/laws-of-property/), SEDM
40 <https://sedm.org/laws-of-property/>
41 2. [Laws of Property Blog Articles](https://sedm.org/category/hot-issues/laws-of-property/), SEDM
42 <https://sedm.org/category/hot-issues/laws-of-property/>
43 3. [Separation Between Public and Private Course](https://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf), Form #12.025-the main purpose of government is to separate YOUR
44 property from THEIR property so that you can use it to control THEM, instead of the other way around.
45 <https://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf>
46 4. [Property and Privacy Protection Topic](https://famguardian.org/Subjects/PropertyPrivacy/PropertyPrivacy.htm), Family Guardian Fellowship
47 <https://famguardian.org/Subjects/PropertyPrivacy/PropertyPrivacy.htm>

48 **3. Options for Taking Ownership of the Straw Man Name**

49 The main method of protecting commercial uses or CIVIL statutory enforcement uses of your birth name is through a
50 Service Mark, Trade Mark, or Copyright. Each has its own advantages and disadvantages which is the subject of the
51 following subsections.

52 We get a lot of questions about this subject, which is why we cover those questions here once and for all.

3.1. Using a Service Mark to Take Ownership

A service mark relates to services provided rather than the merchandising or sale of property as in the case of a trade mark. Services might include services by a tradesman or company, or RENTING or USING but not literally BUYING or OWNING property outright. Below is a legal definition:

Service Mark

A word, name, symbol or device that is to indicate the source of the services and to distinguish them from the services of others. A service mark is the same as a trademark except that it identifies and distinguishes the source of a service rather than a product. The terms “trademark” and “mark” are often used to refer to both trademarks and service marks.

[U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Glossary: Service Mark, Downloaded 9/7/22; SOURCE: <https://uspto.report/resources/glossary/service-mark/>]

service mark

noun

Definition of service mark

: a mark or device used to identify a service (such as transportation or insurance) offered to customers [Merriam Webster’s Online Dictionary: Service Mark, Downloaded 9/7/22; SOURCE: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/service%20mark>]

Service Mark

Updated July 19, 2021

What Is a Service Mark?

A service mark is a brand name or logo that identifies the provider of a service. A service mark may consist of a word, phrase, symbol, design, or some combination of these elements. A form of [intellectual property](#) protection, the mark prevents competing businesses from using names and insignias that could potentially confuse consumers.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Service marks are brand names or logos that identify a service provider; they can consist of a word, symbol, or design.

Service marks are a form of intellectual property and are considered an intangible asset that is provided for the benefit of another.

A service mark can carry the standard registered symbol ® if federally registered, while SM is used prior to registration.

Service marks help prevent the theft of intellectual property under the law and can award the owner of the mark with monetary damages if their mark has been infringed upon.

A trademark identifies the source of goods, while a service mark designates the provider of a service; however, “trademark” is commonly used to describe both forms of intellectual property.

How a Service Mark Works

A [trademark](#) identifies the source of goods, while a service mark designates the provider of a service. Despite the distinction, the term “trademark” is commonly used to describe both forms of intellectual property.

To register a trademark or service mark, one has to file an application with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

1 A "service" is something intangible provided for the benefit of another party. For instance, a major carpet
2 cleaning company would likely use a service mark in its marketing efforts because it performs an activity rather
3 than offering a physical product.

4 When federally registered, a service mark carries the standard registration symbol ®. "Reg U.S. Pat & TM Off"
5 can also be used. Prior to registration, it is common practice (including legal standing) to use the service mark
6 symbol SM (which is the common superscript SM).

7 *Special Considerations*

8 Given the many gray areas of intellectual property law, many are left to question the differences between "TM"
9 and "SM" and ®. The TM and SM designations are reserved for trademarks and service marks to prove that
10 someone owns them. While the "R" symbol designates a trademark or service mark that has been officially
11 registered with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

12 [Investopedia: Service Mark, Downloaded 9/7/22; SOURCE: [https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/service-](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/service-mark.asp)
13 [mark.asp](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/service-mark.asp)]

14 **3.2. Using a Trade mark to Take Ownership**

15 A trade mark signifies ownership of a name in connection with the delivery of goods rather than services. However, trade
16 mark and service mark are often used interchangeably. Therefore you should refer to the previous section for details on the
17 advantages of a trade mark or service mark.

18 **3.3. Using a Common Law Copyright to Take Ownership**

19 Secured Party Creditor (SPC) packages are an example of the invocation of a common law copyright of a name designed to
20 claim ownership of the name. The disadvantage is that the copyright is not officially registered and therefore not easily
21 recognized as the property of another. Examples of SPC packages that do this include the following:

- 22 1. *SEDM Liberty University, Section 4.19: UCC Security Agreement*
23 <https://sedm.org/LibertyU/LibertyU.htm>
- 24 2. *Initial Processes*, Makefreedom.com
25 <https://makefreedom.com/product-category/initial-processes/>

26 **4. Which Method of Taking Ownership or Preventing Misuse is Best?**

27 Obviously, this document prefers a Service Mark over a Trade Mark or a Copyright, mainly because:

- 28 1. Our ministry seeks to PREVENT government SERVITUDE, in satisfaction of the First Four Commandments of the
29 Ten Commandments in Exodus 20. Those commandments literally COMMAND Christians to "NOT SERVE other
30 gods", which in this case implicates ANYONE who:
 - 31 1.1. Claims or enforces authority or legal rights ABOVE you.
 - 32 1.2. Claims to be equal to or above the true and living God of the Bible and thus seeks to establish a civil religion in
33 violation of the First Amendment.
- 34 2. Servitude represents a type of "service". Hence, a "service mark".
- 35 3. Calling it a "service" allows you to classify the SPECIFIC TYPES of servitude you wish to charge for and prevent.
- 36 4. Civil enforcement by governments usually has FINANCIAL servitude or SURETY of some kind to the obligations of a
37 fictional straw man as its main objective.
- 38 5. The IRS calls ITSELF "The Service", and we want to take the SAME approach as them by offering the
39 GOVERNMENT "Service" as well. Fight fire with fire, consistent with the Sun Tzu Proverbs of War.
- 40 6. Trademarks are used for PRODUCTS and you are not selling a physical product when you interact with others.
- 41 7. Copyrights are used mainly for entire written works and not for individual names or their corresponding symbols.
- 42 8. Unlike Secured Party Creditor Party (SPC) packages, Service Marks are registered in a national database that is
43 searchable. This provides a way for anyone to search whether they are infringing upon your name to use it for a
44 commercial or beneficial (to them) purpose without your consent.

5. Procedure for filing a Service Mark application with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

5.1. Overview

The service mark application process is done online. Service marks refer to the company, while trademarks identify products created by the company. Businesses usually use both types of marks, and each must be applied for separately.

Each different type of service provided by the company requires selecting a DIFFERENT class and paying a separate application fee per class.

In the case of the United States government, the COMPANY as a federal corporation is called the “United States”. Civil legislation, IN TURN, is the “Product” produced by the Legislative Branch of this mother corporation. During the legislative process, this “Product” is called a “Bill”. All “Bills” are in effect an offer by the Legislature as a Merchant under the U.C.C. to the electorate as a Buyer under the U.C.C. of a PRIVILEGE that is being SOLD at the cost of a loss of your PRIVATE, unalienable, constitutional rights. Both the PRIVILEGES and the RIGHTS are offered together, and attach to the same CIVIL STATUS. You cannot apply for or accept the CIVIL STATUS, such as “person”, without also paying the COST of procuring the privilege in the form of CIVIL OBLIGATIONS. Everything must be paid for. There is no such thing as a “free lunch”.

The civil statutory straw men represented by all civil statutes are created by this corporation in civil statutes. Anything the government CREATES it owns, as is explained below:

[Hierarchy of Sovereignty: The Power to Create is the Power to Tax](https://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Remedies/PowerToCreate.htm), Family Guardian Fellowship

Each civil status represents a specific type of what we call “civil services” delivered to the surety for the office, who is a human being VOLUNTARILY occupying said PUBLIC OFFICE. The reason we say that it is a PUBLIC OFFICE is because a “public office” is legally defined as: Someone owing a CIVIL OBLIGATION, also called a DUTY, to any government:

*"The term office' has no legal or technical meaning attached to it, distinct from its ordinary acceptations. An office is a public charge or employment; but, as every employment is not an office, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between employments which are and those which are not offices.... **A public officer is one who has some duty to perform concerning the public; and he is not the less a public officer when his duty is confined to narrow limits, because it is the duty, and the nature of that duty, which makes him a public officer, and not the extent of his authority.**' 7 Bac. Abr. 280; Carth. 479.... **Where an employment or duty is a continuing [***65] one, which is defined by rules prescribed by law and not by contract, such a charge or employment is an office, and the person who performs it is an officer....** The powers vested in the government of the state of Mississippi are either legislative, judicial, or executive; and these respective branches of power have been committed to separate bodies of magistracy.... Whether an office has been created by the constitution itself, or by statute, ... the incumbent, as a component member of one of the bodies of the magistracy, is vested with a portion of the power of the government.... The words civil office under the state'... import an office in which is reposed some portion of the sovereign power of the state, and of necessity having some connection with the legislative, judicial, or executive departments of the government.... The local and limited power and duties of the levee commissioner can have no effect in determining the question whether his office is not an office under the state. A member of the board of county police, or a justice of the peace, is as much an officer under the state as the executive, the heads of department, or a member of the judiciary. The powers attached [***66] to the office of levee commissioner evidently pertain to the executive branch of the government. Clothed with a portion of the power vested in that department, the commissioner, in the discharge of his proper functions, exercises as clearly sovereign power as the governor or a sheriff." Shelby v. Alcorn, 36 Miss. 273, 288-290, 292. The constitution provided that "no senator [*233] or representative" should, during his term, "be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state," which had been created during his legislative term. The object of the clause was manifest, and the office of levee commissioner was held to be within the mischief which the prohibition was intended to prevent.*

*[Ricker's Petition, 66 N.H. 207 (1890); SOURCE:
https://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/CitesByTopic/PublicOffice-Ricker_s%20Petition_%2066%20N.H.%20207.pdf]*

We define “civil service” as follows in our Disclaimer:

SEDM Disclaimer
Section 4: Meaning of Words
4.6 Civil Service

The term "civil service" or "civil service fee" relates to any and all activities of "government" OTHER than:

1. Police.
2. Military.
3. Jails.
4. Criminal court.
5. Common law court.

"civil service" and "civil service fee" includes any attempt or act to:

1. Establish or enforce a [domicile \(Form #05.002\)](#)
2. Procure [consent \(Form #05.003\)](#) of any kind to alienate rights that are supposed to be INALIENABLE per the Declaration of Independence.
3. PRESUME [consent \(Form #05.003\)](#) to surrender INALIENABLE PRIVATE RIGHTS by virtue of submitting, accepting, or receiving any application for a government benefit, license, or franchise. See [Form #12.023](#).
4. Convert PRIVATE property or PRIVATE rights to PUBLIC property, PUBLIC offices, or excise taxable franchises. See [Form #12.025](#). Government's FIRST and most important duty is to at all times maintain TOTAL separation between PRIVATE and PUBLIC and NEVER to allow them to convert one to another. Every attempt to convert one to the other represents a criminal financial conflict of interest that turns the PUBLIC trust into a SHAM trust.
5. Offer or enforce the civil statutory code.
6. Offer or enforce [civil franchises \(see Form #05.030\)](#)

[SEDM Disclaimer, Section 4.6; SOURCE: <https://sedm.org/disclaimer.htm>]

Services provided to each "OFFICE", such as "person", "citizen", "resident", etc. may be classified into a specific occupational category, just like the classes assigned to service marks. We apply this analogy to the way the national government is structured in order that you will know that by requesting a service mark you are, in effect, emulating them to become a legally recognized "Merchant" to them of your services and property, and they become a "Buyer" of those services under the Uniform Commercial Code. So long as you are NEVER anything less than a Merchant in relation to the government, you will ALWAYS be in charge and they can never do anything but be a SERVANT and do exactly and only what they are told. This has the practical legal effect of preventing them from ever flipping the relationship around and turning our political system into a "dulocracy", where PUBLIC SERVANTS become MASTERS:

"Dulocracy. A government where servants and slaves have so much license and privilege that they domineer."
[Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 501]

This approach toward dealing commercially with any and all governments is explained and mandated in the following document on our site:

[Path to Freedom](#), Form #09.015, Sections. 5.6-5.8
<https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/PathToFreedom.pdf>

Note that we DO NOT object to the government providing "civil services". We don't even object to taxation to PAY for said services. The services or the taxation are NOT the problem. The problem is the "weaponization of government", in which:

1. Your inability to NOT participate in a specific service, meaning NOT consent or PAY for the service or "benefit".
2. The government having any kind of monopoly on a specific service OTHER than courts, military, and jails.
3. Specific services being bundled together with ANYTHING and EVERYTHING that the government ALSO wants you to buy, thus leading to an unconscionable "adhesion contract" and very hazardous monopolistic practices that typically and unavoidably result in the complete destruction of any and every constitutional right the government doesn't want you to have or exercise.

Below is how we describe "weaponization of government" on our Police/Terry Stop Handout:

Section 4: Court Admissible Facts About Civil Status of Traveler

Traveler:

[...]

6. Does not question the need for public safety on the roadways. The problem is that this is not the goal of MOST of the vehicle code. The main if not EXCLUSIVE goal of the vehicle code is:

6.1. To raise revenue to support functions and services that have NOTHING to do with safe roadways and which I do not want, do not need, do not approve of, and in many cases injure the public health.

6.2. To admit to a domicile or privileged "residence" (res-identified) that I don't want, don't need, and which I define as an INJURY.

6.3. To regulate, control, or tax things or property that have NOTHING to do with public safety. For instance, to make the issuance of a driver license CONDITIONED upon the payment of all government fines, whether child support is paid, or any other condition. All of these things are CIVIL rather than CRIMINAL matters that do nothing to increase the safety of the roadways.

6.4. To compel participation in OTHER unrelated franchises, such as Social Security. Issuance of Driver Licenses is conditioned on applying for and using a Social Security Number, which is NOT available to Americans born or domiciled within constitutional states as proven in: Why You Aren't Eligible for Social Security, Form #06.001; <https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/SSNotEligible.pdf>.

6.5. To force me to acquire a statutory CIVIL status that I don't consent to in yet ANOTHER unrelated franchise, such as the CIVIL code status of "person", "resident", "citizen", "spouse" (under the family code), etc. This is criminal identity theft. This makes me a member of a civil or legal group I do NOT want membership in, thus violating my First Amendment rights and my biblical delegation of authority order. Christians are commanded to be IN the world but not OF the world. They are CITIZENS of Heaven who the Bible calls whores if they claim to be STATUTORY "citizens" of any secular worldly authority. Phil. 3:20.

6.6. To engage in unconscionable adhesion contracts to destroy or invalidate MOST of the constitutional rights of those who are subject to it.

The above items are what I refer to as "weaponization of government". In the corporate world, this is called monopolistic "bundling" and it is ILLEGAL. What you have implemented in effect functions in the private realm like a store where if you buy ANYTHING in the store, you can't walk out of the store without buying EVERYTHING and ANYTHING in the store that the store owner wants you to. No store is allowed to function like this and no GOVERNMENT should either. For a definition of "weaponization of government", see:

SEDM Disclaimer, Section 4.30,
<https://sedm.org/disclaimer.htm#4.30>. Weaponization of government.

A government CREATED exclusively to PROTECT constitutional rights and PRIVATE property must NOT be allowed to create or implement a profitable CIVIL franchise business out of ALIENATING those same rights, whether by the vehicle code or some other name, and worst yet do it in the fraudulent name of "public safety". It is a violation of fiduciary duty and their oath for public officers to abuse their authority, whether through CIVIL legislation, or by executive or regulatory authority or policy, to implement such things. This is also called "the Unconstitutional Conditions Doctrine" by the U.S. Supreme Court. The fact that a corrupted government is doing these things is a crime in my case. This criminal activity is the main reason I don't want to apply for or use a Driver License or CONSENT to the CIVIL franchise obligations of the "driver" described in the state vehicle code. This is also why even if I DID have a license, I wouldn't want to present it to you because it would inevitably be abused for the above NEFARIOUS purposes. It is precisely this problem that gives rise to a "reasonable suspicion" of criminal activity on your part in this case that gives rise to MY right to ask YOU questions in this case, just like the U.S. Supreme Court acknowledged that you have against me for the same reason. [Police/Terry Stop Handout, Form #09.078, Section 4; [https://sedm.org/Forms/09- Procs/PoliceStopHandout.pdf](https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/PoliceStopHandout.pdf)]

We define "weaponization of government" in our disclaimer as follows:

SEDM Disclaimer

Section 4: Meaning of Words

4.30. Weaponization of Government

1 The process by which a classically governmental function is abused as a method to destroy or war against private rights,
2 private property, common law remedies, constitutional remedies, or even personal choice and autonomy. The
3 PERPETRATOR we call the RECRUITER and the VICTIM we call the PEON, VASSAL, and SLAVE. We describe the
4 HAZARDS of participating in, NOT opposing, or benefiting from the "weaponization of government" on the opening page
5 of our site as follows:

6 *People of all races, genders, political beliefs, sexual orientations, and nearly all religions are welcome here. All*
7 *are treated equally under REAL "law". The only way to remain truly free and equal under the civil law is to*
8 *avoid seeking government civil services, benefits, property, special or civil status, exemptions, privileges, or*
9 *special treatment. All such pursuits of government services or property require individual and lawful consent to*
10 *a franchise and the surrender of inalienable constitutional rights AND EQUALITY in the process, and should*
11 *therefore be AVOIDED. The rights and equality given up are the "cost" of procuring the "benefit" or property*
12 *from the government, in fact. Nothing in life is truly "free". Anyone who claims that such "benefits" or property*
13 *should be free and cost them nothing is a thief who wants to use the government as a means to STEAL on his or*
14 *her behalf. All just rights spring from responsibilities/obligations under the laws of a higher power. If that higher*
15 *power is God, you can be truly and objectively free. If it is government, you are guaranteed to be a slave because*
16 *they can lawfully set the cost of their property as high as they want as a Merchant under the U.C.C. If you want*
17 *it really bad from people with a monopoly, then you will get it REALLY bad. Bend over. There are NO*
18 *constitutional limits on the price government can charge for their monopoly services or property. Those who*
19 *want no responsibilities can have no real/PRIVATE rights, but only privileges dispensed to wards of the state*
20 *which are disguised to LOOK like unalienable rights. Obligations and rights are two sides of the same coin, just*
21 *like self-ownership and personal responsibility. For the biblical version of this paragraph, read 1 Sam. 8:10-22.*
22 *For the reason God answered Samuel by telling him to allow the people to have a king, read Deut. 28:43-51,*
23 *which is God's curse upon those who allow a king above them. Click Here for a detailed description of the legal,*
24 *moral, and spiritual consequences of violating this paragraph.*
25 *[Sovereignty Education and Defense Ministry (SEDM) Website Opening Page; <http://sedm.org>]*

26 Below are the elements describing exactly what we mean by this term:

27 1. The result is:

- 28 1.1. An INVOLUNTARY conversion of PRIVATE property, PRIVATE rights, and PRIVATE civil status into
29 PUBLIC property, PUBLIC rights, and PUBLIC civil statutory status respectively.
30 1.2. A destruction of the legal separation between PUBLIC and PRIVATE. See:

Separation Between Public and Private Course, Form #12.025
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf>

- 31 1.3. A government that has superior or supernatural powers in relation to the people it was created to SERVE from
32 below rather than RULE from above.
33 1.4. The creation of a ALLEGED but not ACTUAL consensual connection between a fictional office (the
34 "franchisee") in the government and an otherwise PRIVATE human OUTSIDE the government.
35 1.5. A destruction of equality of treatment and protection between the GOVERNORS and the GOVERNED. See:

Requirement for Equal Protection and Equal Treatment, Form #05.033
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/EqualProtection.pdf>

- 36 1.6. The establishment of a civil or governmental religion in violation of the First Amendment. See:

Socialism: The New American Civil Religion, Form #05.016
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/SocialismCivilReligion.pdf>

37 2. Such activities:

- 38 2.1. Work a purpose OPPOSITE of that of establishing government in the first place, which is EXCLUSIVELY the
39 protection of PRIVATE property and PRIVATE rights.
40 2.2. Violate the Bill of Rights of the constitution of the government doing so.
41 2.3. Violate the oath of office of those working in the government who conspire to engage in such activities.
42 2.4. Result in a conversion of the government engaging in them from DE JURE to DE FACTO. See:

De Facto Government Scam, Form #05.043
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/CorpGovt.pdf>

43 3. The method of instituting this weaponization of government usually consists of illegal "bundling" of a WANTED
44 service with an UNWANTED service, privilege or franchise. This makes it IMPOSSIBLE to avoid the UNWANTED
45 service, privilege, or franchise, because:

- 46 3.1. The government has a monopoly on the WANTED aspect of the product or service.
47 3.2. Private industry is usually legally prohibited from offering the WANTED service. In some cases, the offering of
48 the service is a criminal offense, in order to ENSURE and protect this criminal mafia racketeering.

49 4. The techniques described herein fit in the following CRIMINAL categories:

- 50 4.1. Extortion. [18 U.S.C. §872](#). They are coercing you into a public office and franchise so you become a usually
51 ONGOING sponsor of their criminal activities.

- 1 4.2. Offer to procure appointive public office. [18 U.S.C. §210](#). Offering you the UNWANTED portion of the service,
2 which is usually a public office, constitutes a criminal offer to procure the public office with the bribe of
3 "benefits" that you technically aren't eligible for.
- 4 4.3. Bribery of public officials and witnesses. [18 U.S.C. §201](#). The monies paid to the government under the coerced
5 public office or fiction occupied by the victim of this extortion constitute bribes to a public official to treat you
6 AS IF you are a real de jure public officer and to pay you "benefits" that only public officers can collect.
- 7 4.4. Conflict of interest. [18 U.S.C. §208](#). A criminal financial conflict of interest is created in the people offering the
8 WANTED service to market and compel the UNWANTED service to increase their revenues.
- 9 4.5. Peonage and slavery. [18 U.S.C. §1581](#) and Thirteenth Amendment. The civil statutory obligations that attach to
10 the compelled office that the VICTIM involuntarily occupies constitute PEONAGE.
- 11 4.6. Impersonating a public officer. [18 U.S.C. §912](#). Government can only regulate its own officers. Those officers
12 must, in turn, be lawfully elected, appointed, or hired and they NEVER are. Following proper appointment,
13 election, or hiring protocol would, after all, inform you that you are a volunteer, and they can NEVER admit that
14 they need your consent to regulate you.
- 15 5. Those in government engaging in such activities protect themselves from criminal consequences by:
16 5.1. Abusing "equivocation" of key terms to make PUBLIC and PRIVATE indistinguishable.
17 5.2. Playing stupid.
18 5.3. Ensuring that people administering the program are NOT legally responsible or accountable for anything they
19 say, write, or publish. See:
- Legal Deception, Propaganda, and Fraud*, Form #05.014
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/LegalDecPropFraud.pdf>
- 20 5.4. Compartmentalizing service personnel at the bottom by telling them to learn PROCEDURES and NEVER actual
21 LAW. Thus, they can claim plausible deniability and never be prosecuted personally for their criminal activities. .
- 22 6. To ensure the continuation and protection of the weaponization of government, the corrupt government agents and
23 employees engaging in it will:
24 6.1. Hide forms for quitting the programs.
25 6.2. Describe the program as "voluntary" but provide no regulations, forms, or internal procedures to QUIT.
26 6.3. Not offer options on the application for the WANTED service any method of UNBUNDLING or REMOVING
27 the UNWANTED service from the transaction.
28 6.4. Define no statutory or regulatory terms which recognize ANYONE who has not volunteered for the
29 UNWANTED service so that their PRIVATE rights can be legally recognized and even ADMINISTRATIVELY
30 enforced.
31 The above tactics, in a PRIVATE business context, would be referred to as "marketing".
- 32 7. To ensure that the government is never victimized by the above tactics by PRIVATE people using it against THEM,
33 the corrupted and covetous government must implement SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY in its own case but DENY it to
34 the sovereign people they serve:
35 7.1. Government must claim to have sovereign immunity which requires EXPRESS WRITTEN CONSENT to
36 surrender that sovereign immunity. By the way, the CONSTITUTION DOES NOT AUTHORIZE sovereign
37 immunity and there is therefore NO SUCH THING! See: [Najim v. CACI Premier Tech., Inc., 368 F.Supp.3d. 935](#)
38 [\(2019\)](#).
39 7.2. The Sovereign People from whom that sovereign immunity was delegated DO NOT have sovereign immunity.
40 Thus, sovereign immunity is a "supernatural power" the people as the "natural" cannot and do not possess.
41 7.3. All people signing up for the SCAM UNWANTED service do so through usually IMPLIED rather than
42 EXPRESS consent. Thus, they are UNAWARE that they are "electing" themselves ILLEGALLY into a public
43 office and joining the government by doing so. This constitutes fraud, because they are NOT ALLOWED to
44 know that is what they are doing, and if they knew that was what they were doing, they would DEMAND the
45 ability to NOT CONSENT to the UNWANTED service connected to the office and receive only the WANTED
46 service or product. See:
- Proof That There Is a "Straw Man"*, Form #05.042
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/StrawMan.pdf>
- 47 8. Synonyms for this process include: adhesion contract, unconscionable contract, compelled franchise, compelled
48 privilege, SLAVERY, PEONAGE, HUMAN TRAFFICKING.
- 49 Examples of government programs which usually implement "weaponization of government" as described above:
- 50 1. Passports. Most people use this document mainly for INTERSTATE travel and ID to conduct commerce, neither of
51 which can be or should be "privileged" or regulated. Foreign travel use requests the PRIVILEGE of protection abroad
52 is only secondary and should be optional. The Department of State should offer TWO passports, one for INTRASTATE

1 use and one for FOREIGN use, so that you have a "NONPRIVILEGED" version of the document that you can obtain
2 WITHOUT the need to collect an SSN or TIN. Forcing applicants to provide an SSN or TIN to receive ANY kind of
3 passport essentially bundles a DE FACTO public office with otherwise PRIVATE travel. That office is called
4 "STATUTORY citizen" under [8 U.S.C. §1401](#), 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(c), etc. See:

[Getting a USA Passport as a "State National", Form #10.013](#)
<https://sedm.org/product/getting-a-usa-passport-as-a-state-national-form-10-013/>

- 5 2. State "resident" ID. This id is intended primarily for use in commerce, and most people, if they had a choice, would
6 AVOID the STATUTORY "resident" civil status and public office bundled with it.
- 7 3. Driver licensing. This id is intended primarily for use in commerce, and most people, if they had a choice, would
8 AVOID the STATUTORY "driver" civil status and public office bundled with it.
- 9 4. Marriage licensing. Licensed marriage is a civil statutory privilege and a three party contract. A licensed marriage is
10 polygamy with the state, and the state is the only one of the three parties who can rewrite the contract at will any time
11 they want. Thus, the state literally becomes god as the only party with superior or supernatural powers in violation of
12 the First Amendment.
- 13 5. Professional licensing. Government uses licenses to institute in effect ECONOMIC EMBARGOES on all those who
14 don't follow their rules. If you don't follow their rules and regulations, they take away the license. In the absence of a
15 license, you lose business and could literally starve in some cases. The result is GENOCIDE.
- 16 6. Building permits. It's not your property if you need permission from the government to do anything to it that doesn't
17 demonstrably injure others.
- 18 7. Property taxes. Through the Torrens Act and the building code, the state claims a shared ownership in the property and
19 acquires absolute ownership. If you don't pay the property tax, they literally STEAL your property and all your equity.
20 The absolute owner is the only party who can deprive other parties of the use of the property so they are the absolute
21 owner.
- 22 8. The Federal Reserve counterfeiting franchise. We presently have "currency", and not "money". Currency in turn is a
23 debt instrument, and the effective lender is the PRIVATE, for profit, Federal Reserve. Every attempt to regulate the use
24 of this fiat currency through money laundering statutes presupposes that those handling it are engaged in a public office
25 in the national government. See:
26 8.1. [The Money Scam](#), Form #05.041
27 <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/MoneyScam.pdf>
28 8.2. [The Money Laundering Enforcement Scam](#), Form #05.044
29 <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/MoneyLaunderingScam.pdf>
30 9. Criminal courts, who will insist that you must be "REPRESENTED" essentially by a public officer and officer of the
31 court with a criminal financial conflict of interest, or they won't allow litigation to proceed. See:

[Unlicensed Practice of Law](#), Form #05.029
<https://sedm.org/product/unlicensed-practice-of-law-form-05-029/>

32 In the private commercial marketplace, such tactics by large corporations include the following:

- 33 1. The Google Android operating system:
34 1.1. If phone manufacturers what to implement on their phone, must agree to use Google Search as their default
35 search engine.
36 1.2. Developers who want to sell their apps in the Google Play store must run all payments through the Google Play
37 payment system and pay a commission to Google. They are NOT allowed to have their OWN private app store or
38 payment platform.
- 39 2. The Apple IOS operating system. Vendors who want to offer their apps in the Apple Store must use the Apple payment
40 platform and pay an exorbitant 30% of all revenues their app collects, even if it isn't the sale of their app initially. This
41 is extortion.
- 42 3. The Microsoft Windows operating system. For years, Microsoft mandated that the Internet Explorer browser had to be
43 installed as the default browser on all new PC's sold, or the manufacturer could not buy Windows to install on their
44 computer.
- 45 4. Amazon marketplace. Third party vendors who sell on Amazon must agree in writing when they sign up to NEVER
46 offer the products they sell on Amazon at a LOWER price than the Amazon price.
- 47 5. Banks. Most banks COMPEL you ILLEGALLY into a public office called a [STATUTORY "U.S. Person"](#) in order to
48 open a bank account, even though it is ILLEGAL to occupy or elect yourself into such an office. They do this by
49 refusing to accept the W-8 form and mandating the use of the W-9 form to open an account, even though the W-9
50 doesn't apply to most Americans. See:

["U.S. Person" Position](#), Form #05.052
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/USPersonPosition.pdf>

1 6. Money Service Businesses (MSBs) such as Western Union. They require you to provide an SSN in order to obtain a
2 reloadable gift card and claim that "the law" mandates this.

3 6.1. Their basis for doing so is usually "anti-money laundering" statutes (not "laws", but "statutes") that DO NOT
4 apply to the average American. See:

The Money Laundering Enforcement Scam, Form #05.044

<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/MoneyLaunderingScam.pdf>

5 6.2. No law mandates that a state national and nonresident alien not engaged in the "trade or business" franchise must
6 have or use an SSN or TIN, but they ILLEGALLY refuse to allow prospective cardholders to claim this status or
7 avoid the SSN/TIN requirement. See:

About IRS Form W-8BEN, Form #04.202

<https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/2-Withholding/W-8BEN/AboutIRSFormW-8BEN.htm>

8 7. Private employers accepting job applicants. They say you MUST fill out a W-4 and will not accept a W-8 in order to
9 obtain a job, NOT as an "employee", but simply as a "worker" who is NOT a statutory government "employee". See

Federal and State Withholding Options for Private Employers, Form #09.001

<https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/FedStateWHOptions.pdf>

10 The European Union has previously SANCTIONED large corporations to the tune of billions of dollars of penalties connected
11 with the above tactics, which they label in court as "anti-competitive behavior". Why aren't they applying the SAME tactics
12 to THEMSELVES, as far as the MONEY system? For instance, why aren't PRIVATE companies allowed to have private
13 money systems and not connect those who use them into a public office illegally? Every time someone tries to do this, they
14 get RAIDED illegally under the guise of "know your customer rules" that don't apply to private people. This has happened
15 with eGold, Bitclub, Liberty Dollar, National Commodity and Barter Association (NCBA), and MANY others. Litigating
16 against these entities can only have one purpose: Protect a de facto monopoly on money that the Constitution does NOT
17 EXPRESSLY authorize and which is therefore FORBIDDEN. See:

18 1. *The Money Scam*, Form #05.041

<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/MoneyScam.pdf>

19 2. *Why It Is Illegal for You to Enforce Money Laundering Statutes In My Specific Case*, Form #06.046

<https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/MonLaundEnfIllegal.pdf>

20 3. *Money Laundering Enforcement Scam*, Form #05.044

<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/MoneyLaunderingScam.pdf>

21 22 23 The main purpose of ELIMINATING all "weaponization of government" as described above is to:

24 1. Pursue "justice", which is legally defined as the "right to be left alone" by everyone, INCLUDING and ESPECIALLY
25 government. See:

What is "Justice"?, Form #05.050

<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/WhatIsJustice.pdf>

26 27 28 2. Restore the constitutional separation between PUBLIC and PRIVATE. The Constitution is a TRUST indenture, and the
main "benefit" it delivers, in fact, is PRIVATE PROPERTY! See:

Separation Between Public and Private Course, Form #12.025

<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf>

29 3. Restore government to it's DE JURE functions and eliminate all DE FACTO practices. See:

De Facto Government Scam, Form #05.043

<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/DeFactoGov.pdf>

30 31 4. Eliminate the "Administrative State" that depends for its entire existence upon the ILLEGAL creation of the public
offices that animate and implement the above FRAUD upon the people. See:

Administrative State: Tactics and Defenses Course, Form #12.041

<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/AdminState.pdf>

32 33 5. To eliminate the criminal activities and criminal financial conflicts of interest in both the judiciary and the legal
profession created by the above.

34 [SEDm Disclaimer, Section 4.30; SOURCE: <https://sedm.org/disclaimer.htm>]

5.2. Selecting the Class

A Service Mark application is filed with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. The approval process takes 11 months. The fees are between \$250 and \$350 per class. Application is made online using the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS). A class is a category of product of service pertaining to a specific field of specialty. The most relevant classes for filing a service mark for our members are:

1. Class 36: Financial, monetary and banking services; insurance services; real estate affairs.
2. Class 41: Education. Providing training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities.
3. Class 45: Legal Services. Security services for the physical protection of tangible property and individuals; personal and social services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals.

You can find a description of the above classifications at:

Nice Agreement Eleventh Edition, Version 2022 (NCL 11-2022)
<https://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/trademark-updates-and-announcements/nice-agreement-current-edition-version-general-remarks>

To file a service mark, you must select one or more of the above classes to use in your application. It's best to limit your number of classes to keep the filing cost down. Unfortunately, there is no class listed for services rendered to GOVERNMENTS. Others who offer Service Mark Filings for freedom minded people typically invoke Class 36: Financial services. That doesn't seem relevant, because although government doesn't provide banking, insurance, or real estate services directly. The Federal Reserve isn't governmental AT ALL. Their website is federalreserve.GOV, but that is only the Federal Reserve BOARD. The individual banks have a *.ORG domain name because they are, in fact PRIVATE. Yes, government does, in a sense INSURE the safety of your property, but technically, they only protect and regulate their OWN property in the case of civil statutes. Below are excerpts from the congressional debates on the Sixteenth Amendment that serve to describe exactly what it is that government does, and therefore, what working for them as a "taxpayer" public officer would accomplish:

A fair and just income tax would transfer from the shoulders of those least able to bear it to the shoulders of the well-to-do and the rich, who can better bear it, the burden of raising annually many million dollars. An income tax has long been a well-established mode of raising revenue in most of the leading nations of the world, and is universally accepted as one of the most just and equitable methods of taxation. Writers on economic subjects and all authorities on taxation agree that a man should be taxed according to his ability to pay. Adam Smith says:

The subjects [citizens and residents, but not nonresidents] of every State ought to contribute toward the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, In proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State. In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the "equality or inequality of taxation."

M. Thiers, the great French statesman, says, a tax paid by a citizen to his government is like a premium paid by the insured to the insurance company, and should be in proportion to the amount of property insured in one case and in the other to the amount of property protected and defended by the government

Thorold Rogers, the English economist, says:

Taxation in proportion to benefits received is sufficiently near the truth for the practical operations of government.

Sismondi declares:

Every tax should fall on revenue, not on capital, and taxation should never touch what is necessary for the existence of the contributor.

John Stuart Mill said:

Equality of taxation as a maxim of politics means equality of sacrifice.

C. F. Bastable, of Dublin, in his Public Finance, says:

It is apparent that the rule of equality of sacrifice is but another mode of stating the rule of equality as to ability. Equal ability implies equal capacity for bearing sacrifice. An equal charge will impose equal sacrifice upon

1 persons of equal " faculty," and where abilities are unequal a corresponding inequality in the amount of taxation
2 will realize the aim of equality of sacrifice.

3 Robert Ellis Thompson in his work on "Political economy," says: . .

4 The most modern and theoretically the fairest form of taxation Is the Income tax. It seems to make every one
5 contribute to the wants of the State In proportion to the revenue he enjoys under Its protection. While falling
6 equally on all, it occasions no change in the distribution of capital or In the material direction of industry and
7 has no Influence on prices. No other Is so cheaply assessed or collected. No other brings home to the people so
8 forcibly the tact that It Is to their interest to Insist upon a wise economy of. the national revenue. .

9 John Sherman, in 1871, after the country had had several years' experience with an income tax and had seen its
10 advantages and disadvantages, its defects and its merits, said:

11 They have declared it to be invidious. Well, sir, all taxes are invidious. They say It is inquisitorial. Well, sir, there.
12 never was a tax in the world that was not inquisitorial ; the least inquisitorial of all is the income tax. . . . There
13 never was so just a tax levied as the income tax. There is no objection that can be urged against the income tax
14 that I can not point to in every tax. . . . Writers on political economy, as well as our own sentiments of what is
15 just and right, teach us that a man ought to pay taxes according to his income.

16 * * * The Income tax is the cheapest tax levied except one.

17 On another occasion Mr. Sherman said:

18 But years of further experience will convince the whole body of our people that a system of national taxes which
19 rests the whole burden of taxation upon consumption and not one cent upon property or income is intrinsically
20 unjust.

21 **While the expenses of national government are largely caused by the protection of property, it is but right to**
22 **require property to contribute to their payment.** It will not do to say that each person consumes in proportion to
23 his means. That is not true. Everyone can see that the consumption of the rich does not bear the same relation to
24 the consumption of the poor that the income of the one does to the wages of the other.

25 An income tax is a tax upon a man's ability to pay, and not upon consumption. It is fair, because it is based upon
26 property and income. There is no tax which will be felt so little by those called upon to pay it, or cause as little
27 distress. **A man whose facilities for making money are based upon the law and order guaranteed by a**
28 **government can not question the right of that government to inquire into his income.**
29 [Sixteenth Amendment Congressional Debates, SEDM Exhibit #02.007; p. 188;
30 <https://sedm.org/Exhibits/ExhibitIndex.htm>]

31 Based on the above, we think Class 45 is more appropriate because:

- 32 1. Government is in the protection business. They are protection contractors to be precise.
- 33 2. Governments offer protection through publishing STATUTES and enforcing them in the courts and using the police.
- 34 3. When they can impose a civil duty upon you such as a duty to pay tax, you are treated for all practical purposes as an
35 officer of theirs, and thus are performing the same service as THEY do FOR THEM:

36 "The term office' has no legal or technical meaning attached to it, distinct from its ordinary acceptations. An
37 office is a public charge or employment; but, as every employment is not an office, it is sometimes difficult to
38 distinguish between employments which are and those which are not offices.... A public officer is one who has
39 some duty to perform concerning the public; and he is not the less a public officer when his duty is confined to
40 narrow limits, because it is the duty, and the nature of that duty, which makes him a public officer, and not the
41 extent of his authority.' 7 Bac. Abr. 280; Carth. 479.... Where an employment or duty is a continuing [***65]
42 one, which is defined by rules prescribed by law and not by contract, such a charge or employment is an office,
43 and the person who performs it is an officer....The powers vested in the government of the state of Mississippi
44 are either legislative, judicial, or executive; and these respective branches of power have been committed to
45 separate bodies of magistracy.... Whether an office has been created by the constitution itself, or by statute, ... the
46 incumbent, as a component member of one of the bodies of the magistracy, is vested with a portion of the power
47 of the government.... The words civil office under the state' ... import an office in which is reposed some portion
48 of the sovereign power of the state, and of necessity having some connection with the legislative, judicial, or
49 executive departments of the government.... The local and limited power and duties of the levee commissioner
50 can have no effect in determining the question whether his office is not an office under the state. A member of the
51 board of county police, or a justice of the peace, is as much an officer under the state as the executive, the heads
52 of department, or a member of the judiciary. The powers attached [***66] to the office of levee commissioner
53 evidently pertain to the executive branch of the government. Clothed with a portion of the power vested in that
54 department, the commissioner, in the discharge of his proper functions, exercises as clearly sovereign power as
55 the governor or a sheriff." Shelby v. Alcorn, 36 Miss. 273, 288-290, 292. The constitution provided that "no
56 senator [*233] or representative" should, during his term, "be appointed to any civil office of profit under this

1 state," which had been created during his legislative term. The object of the clause was manifest, and the office
2 of levee commissioner was held to be within the mischief which the prohibition was intended to prevent.
3 [[Ricker's Petition, 66 N.H. 207 \(1890\)](#)]

- 4 4. They sustain themselves by STEALING property most of the time rather than the reason they were created, which is to
5 PROTECT PRIVATE property to PREVENT it from being stolen or converted to the use of others, including
6 themselves. This process is called "taxation", but it's really THEFT and conversion. In other words, they only protect
7 property if you donate it to them so they can be the real owner.

8 **5.3. Filling out the application online**

- 9 1. The trademark and service mark applications with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) use the same
10 application process and the same website page to process both.

- 11 2. Procedures for making a Service Mark Application are found on the USPTO website at:

Trademarks, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

<https://www.uspto.gov/trademarks>

- 12 3. The forms and procedures change frequently, so we won't document them in detail here.

- 13 4. To begin your service mark application, visit:

<https://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/apply/initial-application-forms>

- 14 5. Processing wait times are described on the following page:

<https://www.uspto.gov/dashboard/trademarks/application-timeline.html>

- 15 6. After you have completed the application process, the processing can take up to 15 months.

- 16 7. During the processing of the application, they may ask you to send a copy of GOVERNMENT ID, which is not what
17 you want. In response to such a request, we suggest, we suggest one of the following

18 7.1. A signature and a thumb print. . .OR

19 7.2. A foreign driver license from another country. . .OR

20 7.3. Use the following PRIVATE ID:

Government Verified Identity Document, Form #06.021

<https://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

- 21 7.4. Attach the following to a photocopy of the GOVERNMENT ID AS A LAST RESORT:

Privacy Agreement, Form #06.014

<https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/PrivacyAgreement.pdf>

22 **6. Common mistakes**

23 The most common mistake a business can make is using its service mark incorrectly. A service mark is meant to be a
24 representation of your business and its services. This is why most service marks are the actual name of a business, such as
25 Walmart or FedEx. If you use your service mark incorrectly, you may lose the rights to it.

26 You can also lose your service mark by not using it. If you've failed to employ it for three years in a row, this is seen as
27 abandoning the mark. It can then be canceled. Protect your intellectual property by using your service mark correctly.

28 Another mistake is not making your mark unique or distinctive. If your service mark is too general, it likely will not be
29 approved for registration. And if your mark is similar to that of another company, you may find yourself in legal trouble.
30 Make sure your service mark stands out and clearly indicates the services your business offers.

31 **7. Identity Theft Resources Useful After you Apply for Your Service Mark**

32 **7.1. Identity Theft Filings with the IRS**

33 The IRS Identity Theft page can be found at:

Identity Theft Central, IRS

<https://www.irs.gov/identity-theft-central>

34 We have also developed a form to report commercial abuse of your identity and your name by the corrupt covetous public
35 servants. This is part of our *Path to Freedom*, Form #09.015, Section 2 process. See:

Identity Theft Affidavit, Form #14.020
<https://sedm.org/Forms/14-PropProtection/IdentityTheftAffidavit.zip>

7.2. Identity Theft Filings with the Social Security Administration

The Social Security Identity Theft page can be found at:

Social Security Fraud Prevention and Reporting, SSA
<https://www.ssa.gov/fraud/>

7.3. Statutory methods of protecting your identity using Privacy Laws

A number of states of the Union and the European Union allow you to control who can use and store information about you. This includes the [European General Data Privacy Regulation \(GDPR\)](#). Privacy laws in the U.S.S.A. (United Socialist States of America, successor to the USSR) are far more lenient, but some states of the Union such as California, as of the writing of this document, lead the nation and exceed federal privacy standards.

7.4. Notice and Demand for Service Mark Infringement

This section contains a notice that you can use to notice those who are abusing your name for commercial purposes. This notice and demand is formatted in legal pleading form.

1 **NOTICE AND DEMAND OF SERVICE MARK INFRINGEMENT**

2 1. Court is noticed that a service mark owned by me, the man, _____ with the name
3 “_____”is on file with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO # _____)
4 prohibiting commercial use of the all caps artificial person’s name for the “benefit” of anyone other than
5 _____ . (me)

6 2. United States Inc. federal corporation is hereby noticed, that they are in violation of the prohibited uses of the Service
7 Mark which is currently being used by them for commercial gain, and therefore, they agree:

8 A. To be subject to the *Injury Defense Franchise and Agreement*, Form #06.027; [https://sedm.org/Forms/06-](https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/InjuryDefenseFranchise.pdf)
9 [AvoidingFranch/InjuryDefenseFranchise.pdf](https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/InjuryDefenseFranchise.pdf).

10 B. Waive official, judicial, and sovereign immunity.

11 C. Whatever terms are specified by _____ (me) for the beneficial use of the Service Mark. I’m happy to
12 contract with you if you would like to use the service mark. I charge the following for each use:

13 i. All taxes owed by the service mark plus.

14 ii. All penalties and interest, plus.

15 iii. \$500,000 for each use of it.

16 iv. That the person using service mark becomes the substitute surety for any public offices and obligations
17 attached to it by them or their employer.

18 **8. Sample submissions and responses to a national service mark registration**

19 **8.1. Sample USPTO Response after the application process**

20 The following document after the line starting on the next page is a sample of the email submission notification you will
21 receive after making application for your service mark:
22 _____

Filing Receipt for Trademark/Service Mark Application for Registration on the Principal Register and Next Steps in the Application Process

Thank you for submitting your trademark application to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). This filing receipt confirms your mark and serial number, describes next steps in the application process, and includes the information submitted in your application. Please read this receipt carefully and keep a copy for your records.

For an overview of important things to know after filing your application, visit our website to read the [After You File](#) page and watch video number 9 "[After You File](#)."

- 1. Your mark.** JOHN HENRY SMITH (Standard Characters, mark.jpg)
The literal element of the mark consists of JOHN HENRY SMITH. The mark consists of standard characters, without claim to any particular font style, size, or color.
 - 2. Your serial number.** Your application was assigned serial number '97 ____'. You must refer to your serial number in all communications about your application.
 - 3. What happens next—legal examination.** Your mark will not be registered automatically. Your application will be assigned to a USPTO examining attorney for review. [See current trademark processing wait times](#) for more information. The attorney will determine if your application meets all applicable legal requirements, and if it doesn't you will be notified in an email with a link to the official Office action (official letter from the USPTO). Visit our website for an explanation of [application process timelines](#).
- If your mark includes a design element, we will assign it one or more [design search codes](#). We will notify you of these codes within the next few weeks and you can suggest that we add or delete a design search code from your file.
- 4. Keep your addresses current in USPTO records.** We do not extend filing deadlines if you do not receive USPTO mail or email. If your postal address or email address changes, you must update the correspondence or owner's address using the [address forms](#) on our website.
 - 5. Check your application status in our database every three to four months.** To be sure that you don't miss an important email from us, and to avoid the possible [abandonment](#) of your application, check your application status and review your documents in our database, [Trademark Status and Document Retrieval \(TSDR\)](#), every three to four months.
 - 6. Warning about private companies offering trademark-related services.** Private companies may send you communications that resemble official USPTO communications. These private companies are not associated with the USPTO. All official correspondence will be from the "United States Patent and Trademark Office" in Alexandria, Virginia, and from emails with the domain "[uspto.gov](#)." If you are unsure about whether the correspondence is from us, check your records in our database, [TSDR](#). Visit our website for more information on trademark-related [communications that may resemble official USPTO communications](#).
 - 7. Questions?** Please visit our [website](#), [email us](#), or call us at 1-800-786-9199 and select option 1.
 - 8. Application data.** If you find an error in the data below, visit the [After You File](#) page on our website for information on correcting errors.
 - 9. Provide feedback.** You may receive a survey invitation in a separate email. Let us know how we can improve your experience.

Stay current with Trademarks

Stay up-to-date with changes in Trademarks that may impact your application or registration. This may include upcoming system changes, events and roundtables, rules changes, and other operational matters. Sign up to get Trademark Alert emails through our [subscription center](#).

How to sign up

On our [subscription center](#) webpage, select the Subscribe button, enter your email address, and select the **Submit** button. Consent to the privacy policy and select the **Submit** button. You can choose to receive emails about all United States Patent and Trademark (USPTO) topics or specific topics (e.g. Trademark Alerts). Pick your areas of interest, then select the **Submit** button.

The information submitted in the application appears below:

PTO- 1478

Approved for use through 10/31/2024. OMB 0651-0009

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number

Trademark/Service Mark Application, Principal Register
The table below presents the data as entered.

Input Field	Entered
SERIAL NUMBER	97 _____
MARK INFORMATION	
*MARK	mark.jpg
STANDARD CHARACTERS	YES
USPTO-GENERATED IMAGE	YES
LITERAL ELEMENT	JOHN HENRY SMITH
MARK STATEMENT	The mark consists of standard characters, without claim to any particular font style, size, or color.
APPLICANT INFORMATION	
*OWNER OF MARK	Smith, John Henry
*MAILING ADDRESS	1234 Anystreet Court
*CITY	Anycity
*STATE (Required for U.S. applicants)	Anystate
*COUNTRY/REGION/JURISDICTION/U.S. TERRITORY	United States
*ZIP/POSTAL CODE (Required for U.S. and certain international addresses)	90102
PHONE	888-888-8888
*EMAIL ADDRESS	johnsmith@proton.me
LEGAL ENTITY INFORMATION	
TYPE	Individual
COUNTRY/REGION/JURISDICTION/U.S. TERRITORY OF CITIZENSHIP	United States
GOODS AND/OR SERVICES AND BASIS INFORMATION	
INTERNATIONAL CLASS	036
*IDENTIFICATION	Financial consultancy; Financial information and advisory services
FILING BASIS	SECTION 1(b)
CORRESPONDENCE INFORMATION	

NAME	Smith, John Henry
DOCKET/REFERENCE NUMBER	198_____
PRIMARY EMAIL ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE	johnsmith@proton.me
SECONDARY EMAIL ADDRESS(ES) (COURTESY COPIES)	NOT PROVIDED
FEE INFORMATION	
APPLICATION FILING OPTION	TEAS Standard
NUMBER OF CLASSES	1
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION PER CLASS	350
*TOTAL FEES DUE	350
*TOTAL FEES PAID	350
SIGNATURE INFORMATION	
SIGNATURE	/John Henry Smith/
SIGNATORY'S NAME	John Henry Smith
SIGNATORY'S POSITION	Owner
SIGNATORY'S PHONE NUMBER	888-888-8888
DATE SIGNED	03/05/2020
SIGNATURE METHOD	Signed directly within the form

Trademark/Service Mark Application, Principal Register

Serial Number: 97 _____

Filing Date: 03/05/2022

To the Commissioner for Trademarks:

The applicant, Jobadiah Sinclair Weeks, a citizen of United States, having an address of

1234 Anystreet Court
Anycity, Anystate 90102
United States
888-888-8888(phone)
johnsmith@proton.me

requests registration of the trademark/service mark identified above in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on the Principal Register established by the Act of July 5, 1946 (15 U.S.C. Section 1051 et seq.), as amended, for the following:

International Class 036: Financial consultancy; Financial information and advisory services

Intent to Use: The applicant has a bona fide intention, and is entitled, to use the mark in commerce on or in connection with the identified goods/services.

The applicant's current Correspondence Information:

Weeks, Jobadiah Sinclair

PRIMARY EMAIL FOR CORRESPONDENCE: jobadiahweeks@proton.me SECONDARY EMAIL ADDRESS(ES)
(COURTESY COPIES): NOT PROVIDED

The docket/reference number is 198_____.

Requirement for Email and Electronic Filing: I understand that a valid email address must be maintained by the applicant owner/holder and the applicant owner's/holder's attorney, if appointed, and that all official trademark correspondence must be submitted via the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS).

A fee payment in the amount of \$350 has been submitted with the application, representing payment for 1 class(es).

Declaration

Basis:

If the applicant is filing the application based on use in commerce under 15 U.S.C. § 1051(a):

- The signatory believes that the applicant is the owner of the trademark/service mark sought to be registered;
- The mark is in use in commerce and was in use in commerce as of the filing date of the application on or in connection with the goods/services in the application;
- The specimen(s) shows the mark as used on or in connection with the goods/services in the application and was used on or in connection with the goods/services in the application as of the application filing date; and
- To the best of the signatory's knowledge and belief, the facts recited in the application are accurate.

And/Or

If the applicant is filing the application based on an intent to use the mark in commerce under 15 U.S.C. § 1051(b), § 1126(d), and/or § 1126(e):

-
- The signatory believes that the applicant is entitled to use the mark in commerce;
The applicant has a bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce and had a bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce as of the application filing date on or in connection with the goods/services in the application; and
- To the best of the signatory's knowledge and belief, the facts recited in the application are accurate.

To the best of the signatory's knowledge and belief, no other persons, except, if applicable, concurrent users, have the right to use the mark in commerce, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance as to be likely, when used on or in connection with the goods/services of such other persons, to cause confusion or mistake, or to deceive.

To the best of the signatory's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances, the allegations and other factual contentions made above have evidentiary support.

The signatory being warned that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. § 1001, and that such willful false statements and the like may jeopardize the validity of the application or submission or any registration resulting therefrom, declares that all statements made of his/her own knowledge are true and all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true.

Declaration Signature

Signature: /John Henry Smith/ Date: 03/05/2022
Signatory's Name: John Henry Smith
Signatory's Position: Owner
Signatory's Phone Number: 888-888-8888
Signature method: Signed directly within the form

Thank you,

The TEAS support team
Fri Mar 05 15:47:56 ET 2022
STAMP: USPTO/BAS-185.243.218.41-20220305 _____ -
82034cc7673fad7a1a7ff19cec0ea11ff3a05356802f47bfb0b927638729de2033-CC-47554602-20220805152622190062

1 **8.2. Sample Service Mark**

United States of America

United States Patent and Trademark Office

ALLEN DAVID MURRAY

Reg. No. 6,570,573

Registered Nov. 23, 2021

Int. Cl.: 36

Service Mark

Principal Register

Murray, Allen David (UNITED STATES INDIVIDUAL)

2750 Lincoln Street #129
Oroville, CALIFORNIA 95966

CLASS 36: Financial consultancy; Financial information and advisory services

FIRST USE 3-9-1966; IN COMMERCE 3-5-1984

THE MARK CONSISTS OF STANDARD CHARACTERS WITHOUT CLAIM TO ANY PARTICULAR FONT STYLE, SIZE OR COLOR

The name identifies a living individual whose consent is of record.

SER. NO. 90-136,055, FILED 08-25-2020



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dennis Hunsicker".

Performing the Functions and Duties of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office



2
3

9. Service Mark Questions and Answers

9.1. QUESTION: How long to service marks last before you have to renew them?

ANSWER:

10 years.

9.2. QUESTION: Aren't Service Marks only used for services to OTHERS, not YOURSELF?

Technically, “services” are only considered services if they are performed for OTHERS.

*"Services are only legally considered services **if they are performed for others**. Reference 15 U.S.C. §1127 for more information."*

[Service Mark, Upcounsel, <https://www.upcounsel.com/service-mark>]

Then if you look at the above statute, it says:

[15 U.S. Code § 1127 - Construction and definitions; intent of chapter](#)

In the construction of this chapter, unless the contrary is plainly apparent from the context—

[. . .]

The term “person” and any other word or term used to designate the applicant or other entitled to a benefit or privilege or rendered liable under the provisions of this chapter includes a juristic person as well as a natural person. The term “juristic person” includes a firm, corporation, union, association, or other organization capable of suing and being sued in a court of law.

The term “person” also includes the United States, any agency or instrumentality thereof, or any individual, firm, or corporation acting for the United States and with the authorization and consent of the United States. The United States, any agency or instrumentality thereof, and any individual, firm, or corporation acting for the United States and with the authorization and consent of the United States, shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter in the same manner and to the same extent as any nongovernmental entity.

The term “person” also includes any State, any instrumentality of a State, and any officer or employee of a State or instrumentality of a State acting in his or her official capacity. Any State, and any such instrumentality, officer, or employee, shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter in the same manner and to the same extent as any nongovernmental entity.

[. . .]

"The term “certification mark” means any word, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof—

(1) used by a person other than its owner, or

(2) which its owner has a bona fide intention to permit a person other than the owner to use in commerce and files an application to register on the principal register established by this chapter,"

[SOURCE: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/15/1127>]

ANSWER:

During the 15 month process you’re going to upload to the USPTO site a “statement of use” which is basically a business card similar to the one below that Allen put together in the name of the ALL CAPS name. You have to show an intent that you are using the service mark or trade mark in commerce. Allen chose a service mark for services instead of trade mark. Trade marks is when you market products under that name similar to the company Calvin Klein which sell quality clothing and underwear. Since you file a service mark, you list the type of services as “Financial consultancy; Financial information and advisory services”. The business card is all they need as proof that you’re engaged in offering such services but nobody can prove that you’re not. Alternatively, if on chose to do a trademark, one can print up your trade mark (ALL CAPS name) on coffee mugs or T-Shirts.

1 We suggest that you might go and create a T-shirt with your ALL CAPS name on it and the day you walk into court, wears
2 that T-Shirt to send a message that the court is using your intellectual property for their own profit and gain. Now we can
3 force them to plea bargain themselves out of what they're doing. Give them a Cease and Desist and then fine them \$50
4 Million per incident per use for illegally trespassing on your intellectual property.

5 That's why we think it would be a good idea to also leave no stone unturned and put a Service Mark also on your name John
6 Henry Smith in this style also.



7

8 **9.3. QUESTION: Notice that the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office says the trademark and**
9 **service marks are equivalent. Why is that?**

10 **ANSWER:**

11 That is correct in the sense, that you make your pick. Are you marketing products or services. For products you will chose a
12 Trade mark TM. For services it's called a Service Mark (SM). Both use the same application process and charge the same
13 fees and take the same amount of time to process.

14 **9.4. QUESTION: What if the birth certificate is already in lower case?**

15 **ANSWER:**

16 We have NEVER seen a Birth Certificate in all lower case letters like this **john henry smith**. The government has no
17 jurisdiction over the lower case name. They only use these two styles **JOHN HENRY SMITH** and **John Henry Smith**. I
18 believe the **all lower case name** is the living man's given name.

19 If a person does a name change through the courts from JOHN HENRY SMITH to John Henry Smith, they do allow you to
20 change the style on the Birth Certificate. In fact there are many people with birth certificates born in certain years whose
21 names are in Proper form like this **John Henry Smith** but never **john henry smith**.

22 I personally believe that two trusts are created, the Foreign situs Trust styled as **John Henry Smith** and the Cestui que trust
23 styled as **JOHN HENRY SMITH**. That's why the courts sometimes charges John Henry Smith.

24 They may create two different Constructive trust. **So if we create a service mark on both of these, we hold the trump card.**

1 **9.4.1. The service mark and the owner must be distinguishable**

2 **ANSWER:**

3 Take a look at the .BAS file that Allen sent us back after he filed the Service mark that I posted on the Optout group;. He
4 happens to identify the owner as Smith, John Henry. Look at the above business card the way he has it. Now I have a
5 fundamental difference with Allen about this. If I personally were to file the service mark, I would identify the living
6 individual or the owner as John-Henry :Smith or which is another way of saying “john henry Family Smith”.

7 **9.4.2. How do you distinguish the service mark from its owner in that case? You can't change**
8 **your name to upper case.**

9 **ANSWER:**

10 Take a look at the following page when Allen received his official recognition as owner from the United States government
11 with their official seal on it. Notice the text that I highlighted. Allen chose to identify the owner as **Murray, Allen David**.
12 One might argue this is military style but **MURRAY, ALLEN DAVID** is actually military style. Again, this is a grey area
13 in which I have some minor differences with Allen in the way the living man’s name as owner is identified. As you can see,
14 there’s a clear distinction.

15 **9.5. QUESTION: Which is the most important for my business: A service mark or a**
16 **trademark?**

17 It depends on what type of business you operate. If you provide services rather than goods, a service mark is your primary
18 way to identify your services to consumers.

19 **9.6. QUESTION: Can I use both a service mark and a trademark?**

20 Yes. The service mark refers to a company, while a trademark identifies products created by a company. Businesses typically
21 use both marks.

22 **9.7. QUESTION: Do I need to register my service mark?**

23 No, but registration provides you with greater legal protection than if you simply used the mark with the "SM" designation.
24 An experienced attorney can help you with further questions and fully identify the benefits of registration.

25 **10. State service marks**

26 In addition to a national service mark, you may also apply for a State service mark. The Secretary of State of most states
27 allows for this. Please visit the website of the Secretary of State for the state you live in by visiting the following page on
28 our site:

<p><i>State Legal Resources</i>, Family Guardian Fellowship http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/LegalRef/StateLegalResources.htm</p>

29 **11. Burden of Proof for Service Mark Infringement**

30 *Prima Facie Service Mark Infringement*

31 *To prove service mark infringement in this case, plaintiff must prove*

- 32 *(1) that defendant used a term in commerce*
- 33 *(2) in connection with their services*
- 34 *(3) which is likely to be confused with the term*
- 35 *(4) in which plaintiff possesses the right to use to designate their services.*

1 Appellee concedes that elements (1) and (2) are present. The district court, however, found that plaintiff did not
2 own the right to designate its services with the term "Investacorp" and hence had no protectable interest that
3 could be infringed. Consequently, summary judgment was entered for defendant."
4 [Investacorp v. Arabian Inv. Banking Corp., 931 F.2d. 1519, 1521-22 (11th Cir. 1991)]

5 **12. Example Third-Party Sources for Service Mark Application**

- 6 1. Legalzoom: Intellectual Property
7 <https://www.legalzoom.com/business/intellectual-property/>
- 8 2. Trademark Engine
9 <https://www.trademarkengine.com/sem/file/trademark-registration>
- 10 3. *Application to Register a Service Mark*, New York State Department of State
11 <https://dos.ny.gov/application-register-service-mark>

12 **13. Resources for Further Study and Rebuttal**

- 13 1. *Identity Theft Affidavit*, Form #14.020-how to report commercial abuse of your identity and your name by the corrupt
14 covetous public servants. This is part of our *Path to Freedom*, Form #09.015, Section 2 process.
15 <https://sedm.org/Forms/14-PropProtection/IdentityTheftAffidavit.zip>
- 16 2. *Name Change*, Form #06.048
17 <https://sedm.org/product/name-change-form-06-048/>
- 18 3. *Proof That There Is a "Straw Man"*, Form #05.042
19 <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/StrawMan.pdf>
- 20 4. *Why Statutory Civil Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons*, Form #05.037
21 <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/StatLawGovt.pdf>
- 22 5. *Memorandum of Law on the Name*, Family Guardian Fellowship
23 <https://famguardian.org/Subjects/LawAndGovt/Articles/MemLawOnTheName.htm>
- 24 6. *How You Surrender Constitutional or Natural Rights*, Form #10.014
25 <https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/HowLoseConstOrNatRights.pdf>
- 26 7. *Enumeration of Inalienable Rights*, Form #10.002
27 <https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/EnumRights.pdf>
- 28 8. *35 U.S. Code Part I- United States Patent and Trademark Office*
29 <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/35/part-I>
- 30 9. CFR: Title 37-Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights
31 <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/37>
- 32 10. 37 CFR Chapter I-United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce
33 <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/37/chapter-I>
- 34 11. *Acceptable Identification of Goods and Services Manual (ID Manual) Next Generation*, U.S. Patent and Trademark
35 Office
36 <https://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/guides-and-manuals/manuals-guides-official-gazette#ID%20Manual>
- 37 12. *Trademark policy*, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
38 <https://www.uspto.gov/ip-policy/trademark-policy>
- 39 13. USPTO Fee Schedule
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