



The Offices of the General Post Master Council for The United States of America

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**Articles of Organization and  
RULES OF PROCEDURE  
For the COURT**

**of**

**THE GENERAL POST MASTER COUNCIL**

**of**

**The United States of America**

**Compiled for use by**

**The Assembly of American Nationals**

**January 2015**

## **Glossary of Terms**

### **Synonymous Terms used for Common Terminology Used in Law Documents**

**Advocate/Advisor = Agent or Representative**

**American National = National**

**Articles of Confederation, as Amended=Authority for the General Post Master Council**

**Autograph = Signature**

**Be Present = Appear**

**Claim = Complaint**

**Claimant = Plaintiff**

**Congregation = Jury**

**Corpus = Person (depending on context used)**

**Court Action = Trial**

**Demand to be Present in Court = Summons**

**General Post Master Council= Judge**

**General Post Master Council = National Government Court (Court)**

**Acts Passed in the United States, in Congress assembled = Acts**

**Officeholder = Official**

**One Named in an Action = Party**

**Post Master General = Establishes seat of Government**

**Relief = Remedy**

**Respondent = Defendant**

**Sign = Autograph**

**Signature = Autograph**

**Someone/Anyone/One = Person**

**Subpoena = Demand to be Present**

**Township = Independent Body Politic**

**Wo/Man = Individual**

## Preface

This undertaking will undoubtedly grow over time as more is discovered about operating a Court of common law. The Common law is a body of law based on custom and general principles embodied in case law which serve as precedent (customs) and is applied to situations not covered by statute. In other words, common law includes those principles, usages and rules of action applicable to the Government and security of person and property, which do not rest for their authority upon any express and positive declaration of the will of the assembly.

Common law is defined as:

**“That which is forbidden, all else is permitted.”**

The General Post Master Council (GPMC) as a National Government Court shall utilize the common law until the assembly for the Government of The United States of America establishes a working statutory system of justice exclusive to American Nationals.

Mostly, this brief manual will focus on the common procedures needed by men and women who present themselves before the Court for a resolution of conflict that caused an injury, represented by a Claim and Response.

The GPMC endeavors to make the technical, often obscure and complicated aspect of the Law as simple, transparent, and straightforward as possible. Definitions of words should be presented and understood to avoid untruthful presumptions, deception, and tricks are avoided at all costs. Justice should be based on facts and truth, balanced by compassion and understanding, not lies and tricks hidden in the rules and terms.

One final note about this endeavor, today a lot of noise is made in certain circles about returning Government to the control of the people it serves. Researchers tell us that there was a lot of noise about how harsh common law was under a Monarch and that is what gave rise to the existence of equity Courts. The GPMC sees the common law as an important step in bringing the Nation to a point of accepting responsibility and returning liability to daily life, which is the only responsible way to build anything.

## PROCEDURAL RULES FOR THE GENERAL POSTMASTER COUNCIL

## **Jurisdiction**

1. Within the metes and bounds of The United States of America
2. This Court adheres to the Responsible Party Doctrine
3. The Court serves American Nationals and RESIDENTS of The United States of America with exclusive jurisdiction.

## **Court Action**

1. One form of action
2. The Court action is a formal series of claims.
  - A. Each time a claim is made (i.e. a Court paper is filed), the Respondent has an opportunity to honor or dishonor the claim made against them.
  - B. The response, honorable or dishonorable, is a rebuttal or non rebuttal.
  - C. The objective is to never leave in dishonor.
  - D. When a Claimant/Respondent persists in argument or silence, the way to stay in honor is to refuse ensuing arguments for cause, restate the cause, and give opportunity to cure the defects.
  - E. When arguing persists, remaining in honor will eventually result in justice.
3. An action is commenced when a Claimant files his/her Claim with the Court.
4. At filing, after attempting to resolve the conflict outside of the Court, a Claimant should present to the Clerk a Demand for the Respondent to be present in Court. The Clerk shall autograph, seal, and issue that Claim to the Claimant for service on each named Respondent.
5. The Demand to be present in Court must:
  - (A) name the Court and the ones named in the action to be served;
  - (B) be directed to each Respondent ;
  - (C) state the name and address of the Claimant;
  - (D) state the time within which the Respondent must appear and/or respond;
  - (E) notify the Respondent that a failure to be present in Court and/or respond will result in a default judgment against the Respondent for the relief demanded in the Claim;
6. Though there is much latitude in the form of the Claim being filed, it should at a minimum include the following elements:
  - (A) Specific Notice of what the Respondent has done or failed to do that caused the Claimant harm, including any personal action taken in an attempt to get remedy outside of Court. Filing his/her Claim with the Court should be made only after the Claimant has exhausted his/her remedies in accordance with the customs of The United States of America. Every attempt should be made to stay out of Court for obvious reasons.
  - (B) Citation of specific laws that restrict the Respondent's actions and create a duty for the Respondent that gives the Claimant protection against injury
  - (C) A statement of what damages the Respondent owes to make the Claimant whole. Some may be included in the law as a breach of duty and some the Claimant may need to support by invoice or some other reasonable means.
  - (D) A Demand that the Respondent act in good faith, do his duty, pay the damages, and to so do within a reasonable number of days (usually 30 to 60 days).

7. Once a Claim and Demand to be present in a Court action is served, the Respondent has one of two ways to respond. S/he may respond with Honor or respond with Dishonor.
  - (A) Respond with Honor
    - (1) Accord and satisfaction are achieved by accepting the claim with recourse and then satisfying the Demand.
    - (2) Conditional Acceptance is made by accepting the claim with conditions. A counter Claim is made and if it is accepted by the Claimant then the conditions should be honored and the Claim is resolved.
    - (3) Rejection without dishonor because of a defect or rejection of condition(s) in the presentment which, once corrected, will result in acceptance.
  - (B) Respond with Dishonor
    - (1) Silence or no response once full disclosure of a Claim is made will result in a judgment by default in favor of the Claimant once the time limit has been reached. The judgment will determine for him the facts, his duties, and the damages.
    - (2) Dishonor by argument Occurs when the substance being argued is immaterial or untruthful with no real attempt made to settle the Claim under dispute.
8. In theory, two reasonable but contending people will honor each other and attempt to resolve the problem at hand. In actual practice, often one or the other or both will act in dishonor. If both are acting in honor, the Court has nothing to decide. If one of the contenders is in dishonor, then the Court must look with favor toward the person who is in honor.
9. Court actions involving someone deemed incapable of making sane legal decisions, such as infants, insane, idiots, lunatics, or comatose
  - A. The common law doctrine of *Parens Patriae* enters in.
    - (1) Under English common law a King had a royal prerogative to act as guardian to persons with legal disabilities such as infants, idiots and lunatics.
    - (2) In The United States of America, the *Parens Patriae* function belongs to section 7B of this document.
  - B. If both parties are acting in dishonor, the doctrine of *Parens Patriae* becomes effective.
    - (1) Both contenders are in dishonor when they are arguing, confused, or silent
    - (2) The judge may intervene by invoking *Parens Patriae* to appoint someone interested in the outcome to assume control over the affairs of the apparently incompetent litigants (idiots).
    - (3) In the absence of a competent third man or woman, the Judge/Court may have to declare an outcome to satisfy the Claim or Response favorably.

## **Motions, Petitions, Arguments, and Additional Filings and Documents**

### **Officeholders of the Court and Duties**

1. Judges are elected to the General Post Master Council. The judges settle Claims and Responses, administer oaths or affirmations, interpret laws, use common sense in passing judgment on controversies
2. The Clerk processes Claims and Responses, receives documents for filing, autographs and seals documents, accounts for fees collected and judgments paid into the Court, administers oaths,

supervises Deputy Clerks, maintains all records, and generally oversees the daily operations of the Court

3. Process servers - Service of documents may be made by the Claimant or the Court may order a Human Rights Defender, or another designated office holder.
4. Recorders/Transcribers transcribe the court record

### **Body of Evidence**

1. Based on testimony of two (2) or more witnesses before Yahweh, under oath or affirmation administered by a Judge
2. Facts as discovered by observation, inspection, testimony, research, investigation, written, argued, and defined
3. Presumption of the truth when made must be made on the basis of revealed or known facts and upon knowledge of all named in an action
4. No rule shall trump the application of law or result in a judgment contrary to the known truth; no fact founded on truth shall be supplanted by technicality.
5. Silence is evidence in truth or admission of guilt only when a default procedure is set forth with full disclosure.
6. Actions and judgments will have no commercial value unless one named in the action is held accountable and financially liable according to the finding of the Court.

### **Judgments**

1. As Result of affirmative Court Action
2. By Summary Judgment

### **Deadlines and Time Frames**

1. Must be reasonable, giving consideration for the anticipated response, stated in writing.
2. Respondents may petition the one giving the time frame or, if denied, the Court for additional time when necessary and reasonable for cause.
3. Extensions may be granted by the one petitioned or the Court with sufficient cause given.

### **Procedures for handling process and acts of aggression from foreign powers**

1. The American National who is subject to an aggression by a foreign jurisdiction should immediately file his or her written and signed Motion for Dismissal with the GPMC
2. The GPMC will respond by convening with written minutes for its resolutions for resolving the act of aggression, outlining the offenses against the Nation
3. GPMC will also do its Acceptance and Acknowledgement in writing with appropriate signatures and seals
4. General Post Master Council will issue its Order to dismiss
5. Documents once written, signed, and under seal, will be sent to the Secretary of State for international filing

# ADDENDUM

## SAMPLE DEMAND TO BE PRESENT

### The Procedure

All those named in a Court action are entitled to use the Demand to Be Present to compel attendance of witnesses and for the production of documents in the action. A Demand to Be Present is a lawful process document that demands a response from a witness by his/her presence in Court to testify, or through submission of documentation which stands as witness in a case. It may also specify that certain documents or physical evidence be produced. This is called a Demand to Be Present.

Only those whose testimony is relevant and material to a case should receive a Demand to Be Present. All matters relevant to the case should be made available in the cause of a just finding. Abuse of the Demand to Be Present function may result in an assessment of penalties. Also, in some cases, a failure to comply with the Demand could be construed as contempt of Court, which could result in penalty assessment.

Any one requesting a Demand to Be Present may be assessed a reasonable fee by the Court, to be paid out to the witness as compensation for his/her time and expenses. If a Respondent is found not guilty, the Court may assess the fees to the Claimant(s), unless the Court finds that the Respondent has abused their use unnecessarily.

The GPMC has also adopted the following rules of procedure with regards to Demands to Be Present:

- 1). A writ must be completed (copy attached) by each person requesting a Demand to Be Present for each request. It must fully state the name and last known address and telephone number of the one whose presence is Demanded and list, in detail, the documents or physical evidence the one submitting the request wants produced.
- 2). Writs are to be delivered to the Clerk at least 2 weeks prior to an action. They will not be accepted after the 2 week cut-off.
- 3). On receipt, the Clerk will file stamp the writ. Within 2 business days, a formal Demand to Be Present will be prepared and delivered, along with one copy, to the one designated to serve process.
- 4). The one serving process will serve the original of the Demand to Be Present on the person by mail within two (2) days of receipt and return the copy with a completed return to the Court at least one week prior to the trial date. If the Demand to Be Present is returned as undeliverable prior to the Court date, the one requesting the Demand to Be Present shall be so notified, either by telephone or mail, as time allows. The returned Demand to Be Present along with its envelope shall be placed in the Court file.
- 5). It shall be the responsibility of the one requesting the Demand to Be Present to notify those being Demanded to Be Present immediately of any continuances granted. This shall include notice to the one serving process, so that they can stop service attempts if the one being Demanded to be Present has not yet been served. Failure to so notify either the process server or the one whose presence is being demanded may result in the assessment of costs and a finding of contempt. The Court will not notify witnesses of continuance

Sample Form \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ Claim'(s) and Damage'(S) (Form)  
✓ Demand'(s) for Respondent'(s) to be present(Form)

Case# \_\_\_\_\_

## Claim'(s) or Damage'(s) (FORM)

To be heard by The General Post Master Council for  
The United States of America

- All Claims forms when being filed must be accompanied with it a Demand for Respondents to be Present(FORM)
- (NOTE) The Clerk of the court must autograph, and Issue (Complete), for service on each named (Respondent).
- If not Autographed, Issued completed by The Clerk of the court, then no Claims can be filed or heard.

\* \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_  
(Claimant) (Address) (City) (State)

\* (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ / (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
(Telephone/Mobile)

\* \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_  
(Respondent) (Address) (City) (State)

\* (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ / (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
(telephone) (/Mobile)-Optional

\* \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_  
(Respondent) (Address) (City) (State)

\* (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ / (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
(telephone)/(Mobile)-Optional

Has every remedy been exhausted before the filing of this claim?    
Yes / No

If marked no The Clerk suggests that all attempts to honor the opportunity to achieve remedy be exhausted before the filing of this claim form.

\* Claim being Filed:

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## **Demand for Respondent'(s) to be Present**

*Please fill in all Requested fields. (Note) All claims that are being made are to be made only after all remedies have been fully exhausted. Claims that are made and that aren't executed properly by the Body of Evidence, will result in the Respondents in which the Claims were made against, being damage. And therefore the Claimant who made the claims will be held liable and responsible to make that Party (Respondents), whole.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Court Name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Meet's and Bound's

A. \_\_\_\_\_,  
(Respondent) Address

1.) \_\_\_\_\_,  
(Respondent) Address

2.) \_\_\_\_\_,  
(Respondent) Address

B. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
(Claimant) Address (City) (State)

1.) (\_\_\_\_\_) - \_\_\_\_\_ / (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_,  
Telephone/Mobile

• The Time in which the Respondent must respond and /or appear  
Respond by \_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_ (a.m./p.m.)\_ on (\_\_\_\_)(\_\_\_\_)(2015)A.D.  
Or  
Appear on (\_\_\_\_)(\_\_\_\_)(2015A.D.)@ \_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_ (a.m./p.m.)

**\*(NOTE)** To the Respond. Any failure to be present in court and /or respond in the time specified, then a Default judgment will be made against the Respondent for The relief demanded in the claim.

Specific Notice of what the Respondent has done or failed to do that caused the Claimant harm, including any personal action taken in an attempt to get remedy outside of Court.

**(CLAIM)** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

Statement of how the Claimant has been injured.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

A statement of what damages the Respondent owes to make the Claimant whole. Some may be included in the law as a breach of duty and some the Claimant may need to support by invoice or some other reasonable means. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

Filing his/her Claim with the Court should be made only after the Claimant has exhausted his/her remedies in accordance with the customs or statutes of The United States of America. Every attempt should be made to stay out of Court for obvious reasons.

**\*(NOTE) This is a Demand that the Respondent act in good faith, do his duty, pay the damages, and to so do within a reasonable number of days (usually 30 to 60 days).**

- Once a Claim and Demand to be present in a Court action is served, the Respondent has one of two ways to respond. S/he may respond with Honor or respond with Dishonor.

A.) Respond with Honor

Accord and satisfaction are achieved by accepting the claim with recourse and then satisfying the Demand.

1.) Conditional Acceptance is made by accepting the claim with conditions. A counter Claim is made and if it is accepted by the Claimant then the conditions should be honored and the Claim is resolved.

2.) Rejection without dishonor because of a defect or rejection of condition(s) in the presentment which, once corrected, will result in acceptance.

B.) Respond with Dishonor

3.) Silence or no response once full disclosure of a Claim is made will result in a judgment by default in favor of the Claimant once the time limit has been reached. The judgment will determine for him the facts, his duties, and the damages.

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\_\_\_\_\_  
(Autograph of Claimant) (Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Autograph of Clerk ) (Date)

**Seal of the Clerk.**

**Seal of the Court.**



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### Judges:

**Maurice Johnson**

**Stuart Andrews Ronaldson**

**Derek Davidson**

**BE IT RESOLVED** that, the General Past Master Council has adopted on this one hundred sixth day of the year of Yahweh, six thousand and eighteen, translated to 10 April 2015.

**Lanny K Talbot Kay**

**Clerk**

