

# Riverside Farm Market

(Private Membership Association)

## Bylaws and Contract

### Preamble

***“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.” Margaret Mead.***

Riverside Farm Market is a Private Membership Association (hereinafter the “PMA”), that will assist people in building strong local communities that are well educated, trained, and grounded in love, family values, sharing and respect for people, property, law, and will promote good mental, physical and spiritual health.

The benefits of membership include access to all information available to the PMA concerning God and mans’ reality and laws including, but not limited to, reading, writing, mathematics, science, common law, the Law of Nations, state and federal constitutions, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, administrative agency and court decisions, rules of evidence and procedure, private associations, contracts, and trusts.

Every member joins the PMA as a living man or woman in their natural and highest character, capacity, and standing; fully equal to all other men and women members.

In order to protect all members of the PMA from any adverse action by any local, municipal, city, county, state, or federal administrative or regulatory agency, BAR Association, or any court, in exchange for the benefits offered by the PMA all members agree and consent to the terms and conditions set forth in this contract.

Predicated on the above and in order to protect each members' *privacy* and prevent any unconstitutional or unwarranted application of any public law or policy to the PMA, each member takes upon themselves the responsibility for their own education, experimentation, learning and knowledge of law and in so doing consents to do due diligence regarding anything offered to them by any PMA member and to make fully informed decisions on matters of education, law, and procedure that the members individually or collectively think best for complying with applicable education standards, law, and for living a healthy productive life in order to attain, restore and maintain optimum physical, mental and spiritual wellness and defend and protect both private property and the environment.

Please read this contract carefully and completely and make sure that you fully understand it and agree with it. If you are unable to read English, please have someone read this contract to you. If you do not understand this contract or any part of it, please find someone that you trust and have them explain it to you. If you do not agree with the terms and conditions of the PMA contract you are not authorized to conduct any activity with the Director(s) of the PMA, the PMA or with any PMA member concerning PMA matters.

### **PMA is founded on One Fundamental:**

That all People are **creations** of **יהוה** – *JHVH* or *YHWH* – (most commonly known in English as *Jehovah*), the **Almighty God, Creator and absolute Sovereign** and **יהושע** (most commonly known in English as *Jesus*), His Firstborn Son (herein referred to collectively as “God”<sup>1</sup>), and are all equal.

All members join the PMA as People **subject to** God’s law.

God’s Law is set forth in His written Word, The Bible.<sup>2</sup>

Many of God’s Laws are incorporated in common law from time immemorial through the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1776 A.D.; summarized in the Law of Nations, 1758 A.D.; printed in the Declaration of Independence . . . , July 4, 1776 A.D.; the

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<sup>1</sup> God also means “Grantor of dominion.”

<sup>2</sup> The Bible that originated from the original Hebrew and Aramaic scrolls including, but not limited to, those known as the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Greek *Textus Receptus*.

Northwest Ordinance, 1787 A.D.; the Constitution for the united States of America, 1789 A.D., as amended and ratified by passage of first 10 Amendments, also known as the Bill of Rights, 1791 A.D. (herein referred to collectively as “the federal Constitution”), as lawfully amended and the Laws made in pursuance thereof; and set forth in the Constitution of Florida, 1838 A.D., as lawfully amended and the Laws made in pursuance thereof; that do not in any manner whatsoever, in whole or in part, conflict with or impair, impede, obstruct or defeat any Law in The Bible, any God-bestowed liberties, or any of the protections of the perfect rights secured to the People by any of the above-mentioned documents and that does not affect, diminish, set aside or destroy the lawful character, capacity or standing (hereinafter collectively referred to as “standing”) of the People/members.

### **The PMA is supported by the following:**

In the Constitution for the united States, Amendements I, IV, IX, X, and Article I, § 10; and numerous cases including Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 (1906)<sup>3</sup> that reads in pertinent part:

“ . . . If, whenever an officer or employee of a corporation were summoned before a grand jury as a witness, he could refuse to produce the books and documents of such corporation upon the ground that they would incriminate the corporation itself, it would result in the failure of a large number of cases where the illegal combination was determinable only upon the examination of such papers. **Conceding that the witness was an officer of the corporation under investigation, and that he was entitled to assert the rights of corporation** with respect to the production of its books and papers, **we are of the opinion that there is a clear distinction in this particular between an individual and a corporation, and that the latter has no right to refuse to submit its books and papers for an examination at the suit of the State. The individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the State or to his neighbors to divulge his business, or to open his doors to an investigation, so far as it may tend to criminate him. He owes no such duty to the State, since he receives nothing therefrom beyond the protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the State, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself and the immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under a warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights.**

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<sup>3</sup> Any and all references to any **corporate** Act of Congress (federal), Act of the Legislature (State) including, but not limited to, any statute, code section, ordinance, regulation, rule, procedure or case decision having any **corporate** party that is or could be considered part of “American Jurisprudence” and applicable to corporate governance is for the convenience of the reader only does not mean and cannot be construed to mean that Plaintiff is or could be considered to be subject to any commercial or corporate part of American Jurisprudence.

Upon the other hand, the corporation is a creature of the State. It is presumed to be incorporated for the benefit of the public. It receives certain special privileges and franchises, and holds them subject to the laws of the State and the limitations of its charter. Its powers are limited by law. It can make no contract not authorized by its charter. Its rights to act as a corporation are only preserved to it so long as it obeys the laws of its creation. There is a reserved right in the legislature to investigate its contracts and find out whether it has exceeded its powers. It would be a strange anomaly to hold that a State, having chartered a corporation to make use of certain franchises, could not, in the exercise of its sovereignty, inquire how these franchises had been employed, and whether they had been abused, and demand the production of the corporate books and papers for that purpose. The defense amounts to this: that an officer of a corporation which is charged with a criminal violation of the statute may plead the criminality of such corporation as a refusal to produce its books. To state this proposition is to answer it. **While an individual may lawfully refuse to answer incriminating questions unless protected by an immunity statute, it does not follow that a corporation, vested with special privileges and franchises, may refuse to show its hand when charged with an abuse of such privileges.**” (Emphasis supplied.) Id. 75-76.

## Articles of Association

### Article I.

#### Foundation

1.1. The PMA was founded on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2024.

### Article II.

#### Intent

2.1. The intent of the PMA is to *lawfully* be able to *privately* provide all members of the PMA access to healthy, local foods, natural medicines, alternative wellness services, health resources, a safe space for free speech and exchange of ideas in order to improve the lives of members.

### Article III.

#### Purpose

3.1. The purpose of the PMA is to provide space whereby the members can *privately* discuss reality regarding local, municipal, county, state, and federal facts,

by and among themselves, without any BAR membership, governmental approval, oversight, permission or regulation.

#### Article IV.

##### Name

4.1. The name of the PMA is:

#### **Riverside Farm Market**

#### Article V.

##### Venue and Situs

5.1. Proper venue for the PMA is on the soil, land and water that is generally known as 6900 County Route 27, Canton, New York, an independent compact state of the Nation styled *The United States of America*.

5.2. The PMA's initial place of operations shall be the location on the soil/land generally known as 18 Riverside Drive, Canton, New York.

#### Article VI.

##### Governing Law

6.1. God's Law as set forth in The Bible.

6.2. People may, conditionally, be subject to certain man-made *mala in se* laws that do not conflict with God's laws and that have a **real corpus delicti**, (the dead, harmed, injured, or endangered body, or some real damage, destruction or deprivation of the use of private or public property or the environment), laws dealing with identifiable harm, injury, wrong or damage to someone or something found in common law; the Law of Nations; the Declaration of Independence . . . ; the Northwest Ordinance; the federal Constitution, as lawfully amended and the Laws made in pursuance thereof; and the New York Constitution, as lawfully amended and the Laws made in pursuance thereof; that do not in any manner whatsoever, in whole or in part, conflict with the ministering of The Bible or impair, impede,

obstruct or defeat any of the God-bestowed liberties on mankind or the protections secured to all PMA members by any of the above-mentioned or that does not affect, set aside, diminish or destroy the lawful standing of any PMA member and each PMA member agrees to assert absolute complete control over all matters concerning their own body, mind and spirit.

6.3. In order to achieve the above stated intent and purpose all PMA members need to first and foremost understand that there are two completely separate and distinct things named "New York".

6.4 First is The State of New York("New York") the entity that refers to all the land, water, animals, people, assets and property found inside the defined exterior boundaries referenced in the Consolidated Laws of New York, Chapter 57, Article 2.

6.5. This New York is an **unincorporated association** of People conditionally consenting to submit to the constitutional Republican Form of government that does not impair, impede, obstruct or defeat any of their God-given liberties or perfect constitutionally secured rights or diminish, defeat or destroy their standing.

6.6. Second is the **STATE OF NEW YORK** ("NEW YORK") the corporation controlling **legally disabled "persons"** that are subject to *mala in se* laws **and** to numerous *mala prohibita* laws.

6.7. *Mala prohibita* laws either **arbitrarily** and **capriciously** forbid the doing of something not necessarily bad or evil (such as exceeding a posted speed limit) or require specific performance (such as filing tax returns) and apply only to agents, employees, officers, officials, servants, and volunteers of the 50 States, the United States, and all their assets, properties, insular possessions and territories; and only to People **by their fully informed, knowing and voluntary consent**.

6.8. Most *mala prohibita* laws are administered or enforced through a license or permit. NEW YORK grants a "person" (such as a "driver") a **license** to do things that the People living on the land generally called New York have the inherent absolute right to do.

6.9. **License** is defined as "the permission by competent authority to do an act which, without such permission, would be illegal, a trespass, a tort, or otherwise not allowable." Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition.

6.10. dun & bradstreet (“d&b”) rates credit worthiness of entities and persons.

**d&b Credit** for NEW YORK, STATE OF – Full Company View – Report as of 12-12-2021, identifies NEW YORK, STATE OF (better known as [THE] EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK) as a corporation headquartered at Executive Chamber State Capitol, Albany, NY, 12224, United States UNITED STATES (that happens to be the Governor’s office).

**d&b family tree product** lists the JUDICIARY COURTS OF STATE OF NEW YORK directly under EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF STATE OF NEW YORK, 36-073-9262, Albany, New York.

6.11. Through birth and death registrations/certificates, school registrations, driver’s licenses, vehicle registrations, marriage and business licenses, that are required and issued by NEW YORK, most people’s interaction with NEW YORK will be through the administrative court system which is, as the facts shown below prove, a subsidiary **corporation** of STATE OF NEW YORK, the parent **corporation**.

6.12. d&b **Business Background Report**, December 12, 2022, reads: JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, DUNS: 36-070-8531, and reveals that JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK is a subsidiary [corporation] of (EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK [corporation]) with the main office located at Executive Chamber State Capitol, Albany, New York, 12224 , telephone: 518-474-8390 that was incorporated in the year 1788.

Contact information for the New York State Unified Court System, found on the Internet at: [www.nycourts.gov](http://www.nycourts.gov) is the same as that set forth in the above paragraph.

Pursuant to the subheading COMPANY PROFILE (emphasis supplied)  
Line of Business : EXECUTIVE OFFICE (Emphasis supplied)  
SIC Code: 9111

**Parent company financial information is not available.** (Emphasis supplied.)

BRANCHES: this **business** has **multiple branches**, detailed branch/division information is available in dun & bradstreet linkage or family tree products. (Emphasis supplied.)

6.13. STATE OF NEW YORK is a 236 year old **corporation** with 105,019 Executive Office employees.(2022 employees statistics)

STATE OF NEW YORK, has been given D-U-N-S number 36-073-9262 by d&b; and is identified with the Mailing Address “United States”; its Legal Form is listed as “Corporation (US)”; and its Ownership is “Not publicly traded.”

6.14. All of the above raise very important questions relevant to the corporation including, but not limited to, “who or what is the corporator or incorporator of STATE OF NEW YORK?”; “what ‘business’ does the corporate charter authorize it to conduct and, specifically, what contract(s) is it authorized to offer or enter?”; “who/what is/are the shareholder(s) and where are its financial records located and who maintains them?”

6.15. Nowhere in any d&b document is there any mention of any constitution; or of any Republican Form of government; nor is there any claim of any authority or power somehow having been lawfully acquired from, delegated by, or otherwise obtained from “the people” collectively in order to “govern” any man or woman living on the land generally known as New York.

6.16. STATE OF NEW YORK is tied to **the United States**, the entity located in the District of Columbia. See the UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, § 9-307(h).

6.17. In 28 UNITED STATES CODE (U.S.C.), § 3002(15) “United States’ means –

(A) a federal corporation;

(B) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or

(C) an instrumentality of the United States.”

6.18. On December 23, 1913 Congress passed the “FEDERAL RESERVE ACT”, ch.

6, 38 Stat. 251 (codified in 12 U.S.C., §§ 221 to 522, that in turn allowed for the creation of 12 private “FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS” (also known as the “FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM”, 12 U.S.C., Chapter 3) (collectively the “FED”) that issues the private coin and currency called the “FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE” (FRN) that is not intended for use by the people of New York or by the people of any of the other 49 unincorporated states of the Union styled The United States of America according to the following:

6.19 No PMA member is an agent for the FED and, therefore, legally authorized to negotiate the FRN according to the Act of Dec. 23, 1913, ch. 6, § 16 (par.), 38 Stat. 265, codified at 12 U.S.C., § 411, that reads:

“Federal reserve notes, to be issued at the discretion of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks through the Federal reserve agents as hereinafter set forth **and for no other purpose**, are authorized. The said notes shall be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable by all national and member banks and Federal reserve banks and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They shall be redeemed in lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or at any Federal Reserve bank. (Emphasis supplied.) (Dec. 23, 1913, ch. 6, § 16 (par.), [38 Stat. 265](#); Jan. 30, 1934, ch. 6, § 2(b)(1), [48 Stat. 337](#); Aug. 23, 1935, ch. 614, title II, § 203(a), [49 Stat. 704](#).)”

6.20 The FRN will not be redeemed “dollar for dollar” (one dollar-denominated FRN in exchange for one lawful silver dollar coin struck in any United States mint) or for anything else of fixed or determinable value from the United States, the Federal Reserve System, or “THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA”. The FRN is not “real money”<sup>4</sup>; it is merely an easily transportable/negotiable form of commercial accounting called “commercial paper.”

6.21 The PMA director hereby claims that he does not knowingly, willingly or voluntarily accept the FRN or consent to the use or negotiation of any FRN; and,

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<sup>4</sup> **Real Money** - Money which has real metallic, intrinsic value as distinguished from paper currency, checks and drafts. Black’s Law Dictionary, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition.

any agreement or contract that he or the PMA allegedly may have been a proper party to, that they are, allegedly, now a proper party to, or that they may become a proper party to and that are predicated upon the use or negotiation of any FRN or of any **cheque/check, credit or debit** predicated upon the FRN was/is/and will be done by the PMA members only pursuant to the other contracting party's request for only the FRN for discharge of debt and by the undersigned invoking the protection or remedy of the doctrines or theories of **necessity** (Law of Nations, Book II, §§ 116-119) and **innocent use** (Law of Nations, Book II, § 127) in that there is no practical choice but to receive and transfer FRNs from time-to-time for discharging debts created for basic necessities such as food, clothing, health care, water, shelter, fuel and all other living expenses to any party that will not accept real money, U.S. gold or silver coin, in payment for their products and services.

6.22. Any sovereign's participation in any corporation causes a loss of sovereign standing and the taking on of corporate status as is made clear in Bank of United States v. Planters' Bank of Georgia, 22 U.S. (9 Wheat.) 904 (1824) that reads in pertinent part:

“It is, we think, a sound principle that **when a government becomes a partner in any trading company, it divests itself, so far as concerns the transactions of that company, of its sovereign character and takes that of a private citizen.** Instead of communicating to the company its privileges and its prerogatives, **it descends to a level with those with whom it associates itself and takes the character which belongs to its associates, and to the business which is to be transacted.** Thus, many states of this Union who have an interest in banks are not suable even in their own courts; yet they never exempt the corporation from being sued. **The State of Georgia, by giving to the bank the capacity to sue and be sued, voluntarily strips itself of its sovereign character so far as respects the transactions of the bank and waives all the privileges of that character. As a member of a corporation, a government never exercises its sovereignty.** It acts merely as a corporator, and exercises no other power in the management of the affairs of the corporation than are expressly given by the incorporating act.” (Emphasis supplied.) Id. 908-10.

And,

United States v. Pewee Coal Co., 341 U.S. 114 (1951), in pertinent part

reads:

“Whatever might have been Pewee’s losses had it been left free to exercise its own business judgment, **the crucial fact is** that the Government chose to intervene by **taking possession and operating control**. By doing so, it became **the proprietor** and, in the absence of contrary arrangements, was entitled to the **benefits** and **subject to the liabilities which that status involves**. (Emphasis supplied.) Id. 118.

6.23. The Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (FSIA) recognizes the fact that the only “real authority” is the “creator-created authority.” That is, only the creator is sovereign over its creation and specifically grants immunity to any **foreign corporation** or entity that does not have at least some “minimum contacts” with the United States.

6.24. In order to achieve the above stated intent and purpose all PMA members agree and consent to at all times in dealing with the PMA or with any PMA member on matters within the scope of the PMA to assert, stand upon and enforce all their liberties and protections expressly set forth in the Bible, in the above-referenced; or by reason, logic, and common sense included in any applicable statute, regulation, administrative agency or court decision (case law) that have been incorporated into the state or federal constitutions including, but not limited to, the rights to Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness; the rights to the defense, ownership and enjoyment of private property; and especially the rights to freedom of assembly, expression, speech, the press, privacy and religion and enforce their absolute freedom of choice in matters of education, health and law.

## Article VII.

### Jurisdiction

7.1. All members **consent** to lawful governance according to the principles of law set forth in God’s Word, “The Holy Bible”; as protected by common law; the Law of Nations; The Declaration of Independence . . .; the rights expressly secured by and deemed incorporated in the federal Constitution and the New York Constitution, as

lawfully amended, and the Laws made in pursuance thereof that do not impair, impede, obstruct, or defeat any God-endowed liberty or constitutionally secured right of or diminish or destroy the standing of any director or member.

## Article VIII.

### Waiver of Protection and Privileges

8.1. All PMA members ***do not*** consent to and will not call upon, depend or rely upon or request any authority or permission to discuss law, procedure, or reality from any man-made **governmental authority**<sup>5</sup>.

8.2. Each PMA member consents to exercise due care and to do due diligence regarding any law or procedure discussed with or suggested by any other member before beginning any such action.

8.3. All PMA members hereby specifically release and hold harmless from any and all liability, any and all governmental authorities for any act or omission made by the PMA or by one PMA member to another member except when any PMA member commits any act, makes any omission, publishes or utters any statement that creates a **real** injury or damage, as the Supreme Court wrote:

“[t]he question in every case is whether the words used are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a **clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent**. It is a question of proximity and degree. When a nation is at war, many things that might be said in time of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured so long as men fight, and that no Court could regard them as protected by any constitutional right.” Schenck v United States, 249 U.S. 47, 53 (1919).

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<sup>5</sup> The term “**governmental authority**” used in this contract means and includes any and all local, municipal, township, parish, town, city, county, state, federal or international governmental administrative agencies, courts, *ens legis* entities, instrumentalities, subsidiaries or organizations; each and every agent, employee, officer, official, servant or volunteer thereof and any and all administrative or judicial personnel acting in any representative character and capacity therefore.

In other words, there must be ***clear and present danger that they will***, not merely that they may ***bring about substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent***.

8.4. Every PMA member hereby specifically holds harmless and releases from liability each and every local, municipal, city, county, state, federal and international court (magistrate, judge or justice) from adjudicating any matter arising from participation in this PMA and for any act or omission (except for an act or omission creating a “clear and present danger of substantive evil”) made by the PMA or any PMA member.

8.5. No PMA member shall agree, consent to, or grant any magistrate, judge, or justice of any court in *The United States of America*, or any international court lawfully conducting business in *The United States of America*, ***in personam*** or **personal jurisdiction** over such member while acting in or who has acted in the scope and purview of this PMA until such member has exercised all available remedies set forth in paragraphs 13 and 14 herein.

8.6. All PMA members hereby agree that as long as each and every one of the above-referenced administrative agencies and personnel; courts and the officials and officers thereof leaves each and every PMA member alone that all PMA members will waive any and all rights to either institute a lawsuit or civil action or become a proper party in any lawsuit or civil action against, or request criminal prosecution<sup>6</sup> for the deprivation of rights under color of law for any of the above stated persons’ or entities’ attempt to deprive any member of his/her rights either expressly stated, included or referred to herein.

8.7. In order to provide remedy for the above conditionally waived rights, all PMA members shall have the right, starting first within the PMA, to select members to serve as mediators to hear any grievance any member brings against either the PMA, another member or both. The panel shall consist of a minimum of five members, two selected by the aggrieved party, two selected by the accused party and one by the PMA. The fifth member may be any Director of the PMA unless the PMA itself is the accused. In any case that the PMA itself is accused, the fifth member may be any other PMA member who is not an aggrieved, injured or

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<sup>6</sup> See 18 U.S.C., §§ 241, 242 and 245.

damaged party to the issue and who is agreeable to both the aggrieved party and the accused.

8.8. In the event that internal mediation is unsuccessful, all parties agree next to seek arbitration from any reliable source outside the PMA. Such arbitration may be conducted by and according to the rules of the American Arbitration Association or by any other recognized arbitration association or society that has established by their record that they deal fairly with all parties.

## Article IX.

### Type of Association

9.1. The PMA is predicated on this *private contract*, the fully disclosed voluntary meeting of the minds of free people acting in their natural, real, character, capacity, and standing<sup>7</sup> associating together pursuant to the intent, purpose, express provisions, terms, conditions and principles set forth in this contract.

9.2. The PMA is **not** any **public entity** or any **public collective entity** of any kind whatsoever that is created by or under any “governmental authority”, permission, statute or regulation (such as any statutory association, corporation, limited liability company, limited or general partnership, foundation, trust, etc.).

## Article X.

### Membership

10.1. The PMA **publicly** offers men and women only one thing, membership.

10.2. Only a PMA member is allowed access to all educational data, information, knowledge and services that the PMA has available through its members consistent with the PMA’s mission and values to promote education, law, healthful living and a sustainable healthful environment.

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<sup>7</sup> Proper parties to this contract are not “persons”, “non-human factors of production”, men or woman presumed lost beyond the sea, at sea or on the land; deceased; or acting in any commercial, legislative or public status; they are simply private living fully informed men or women.

10.3. Every PMA member shall have unlimited access to the “membership only” part of the PMA’s website; the advice and counsel of each and every other PMA member on any topic of law or procedure and limited access to the PMA’s library, research data and materials.

10.4. Every PMA member is encouraged to publish their own research on the PMA’s website and let all other PMA members know about their individual successes or failures before any administrative agency or court.

10.5. PMA members may privately charge other members for any service that they provide.

10.6. The PMA is open to every man or woman of lawful age who is competent to enter a lawful binding contract and, through them, their family members and people or persons lawfully in their care, custody or under their control. **PMA Director reserves the right to decline membership to anyone that he/she feels may jeopardize the integrity of the association for any reason or no reason and also cancel membership (with refund of membership dues for current year) for any reason or no reason at anytime.**

10.7. Additionally, although everyone is welcome to apply for membership, in order to protect the *privacy* of the PMA and all members thereof, membership is **neither offered to nor available to any agent, employee, officer, official, servant, or volunteer (person) that is or will become engaged in any investigative or regulatory activity that is or may be relevant to the PMA by any local, municipal, city, county, state, federal, or international government or governmental administrative agency; licensing association or board; or any person engaged in any form of law enforcement performing any investigative activity or function or while acting in any official or quasi-official character or capacity whatsoever regarding the PMA.** Anyone acting in any such character and capacity may privately request membership and must agree to uphold at all times the privacy of the PMA and of each and every PMA member that such person may come into contact. Every person acting in any manner whatsoever for any administrative agency of any local, municipal, city, county, state, federal or international government must agree that this contract takes precedent over any **public law and their employment or official position** and agree not to disclose anything seen, heard or discovered through membership

contact with the PMA and its members to any investigative or regulatory entity or law enforcement agency or department.

10.8. All PMA members agree that all members are equal. There is no, and there shall never be any, **public** "Attorney-Client" type relationship among PMA members. When dealing with PMA members offering education on law, procedure or other services all members waive the right to all the protections offered to the **public** by any and all governmental or quasi-governmental authorities.

10.9. No PMA member accepts any liability for any acts or omissions committed by either the PMA or by any other PMA member.

10.10. Membership does not convey any right, title or interest in the PMA or to any asset or property acquired or owned by the PMA unless the member donates or otherwise contributes the funds for the acquisition of any such asset or property and specifically reserves a right, title or interest in or to the property.

10.11. Members may be issued a membership card or number. The style and content of the membership card shall be determined by the Director(s).

10.12. A list of all current PMA members shall be kept by the Director(s) or a PMA member designated "Record Keeper" for the PMA's official documents and records.

**10.13. Any PMA member may terminate his/her membership by a communication in writing to the PMA location or to any PMA director of their intention to no longer be bound by this contract. Such termination will become effective immediately upon any Director's receipt of any writing evidencing the desire to terminate the contractual relationship.**

## Article XI.

### Consideration

11.1. Consideration for lifetime membership in the PMA is 21 (Twenty-one) Dollars silver coin, real money of The United States of America.<sup>8</sup> The membership fee

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<sup>8</sup> See the federal Constitution, Article in Amendment VII [Seven].

includes all family members and persons in the applicant's immediate family or in their care, custody or under their control and that are living under the applicant's roof.

11.2. The form of consideration or the amount may be modified or waived by any Director when requested by an applicant and deemed to be in the best interests of the applicant however, and in any event, all applicants agree that the PMA membership benefits offered to the member are worth far in excess of 21 (Twenty-one) Dollars silver coin, real money of The United States of America.

11.3 Yearly, non-lifetime membership fees will be posted inside the physical location of the PMA and on the website for potential members and renewing members to see.

## Article XII.

### Operation

12.1. The PMA shall initially operate by and through Joseph Paul Eisele, Jr., who shall serve as the first Director.

12.2. The PMA shall thereafter operate by and through the Director(s). Director(s) may be appointed, elected or hired by the first Director or by a majority vote of all members. A Director may be assigned one or more specific duties and may also become a spokesperson for the PMA for all or certain matters.

12.3. The PMA members reserve the right to select from among themselves any man or woman they deem best able to act and communicate should the first spokesman resign, become incapacitated or die.

12.4. All records maintained by the PMA,<sup>9</sup> especially regarding any members' mental, physical or spiritual condition or health are, wherever located, shall at all times be, and will always remain the **private property of the PMA and used for only that particular member** regardless of the member(s) that authored, amended or maintains custody of such record or where such record is

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<sup>9</sup> Includes, but is not limited to, any and all written/printed documents, photographs, X-ray films, CAT scans or MRI results whether on film or as computer generated images, audio/video recordings and the like and any and all paper, digital, magnetic, electronic or optical storage or copies thereof.

archived/stored; any such record is protected from any governmental encroachment by, at the minimum, Amendment IV to the federal Constitution.

12.5. The PMA may develop operational rules and regulations deemed necessary by the Director(s), which may be amended annually by the Director(s) or through a majority vote of all current members at the annual meeting held by the Director(s).

12.6. The PMA should create and maintain a website and a social media page(s), a blog, get an e-mail address and publish the physical location whereby at least the Spokesman or one Director can be contacted.

12.7. The principle place of administration or any other place where any PMA meeting is held or records are archived shall be posted "**Do Not Trespass**" by appropriate signage set forth according to the laws of the state in which the same shall be in order to keep any meeting and all PMA records private and closed to the public.

### Article XIII.

#### Money, Banking, Taxes and Fees

13.1. Although the Director(s) and many PMA members object to the "FEDERAL RESERVE ACT", the "12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS" the "FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM" and the "FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE" for constructive fraud however, under the doctrines of **innocent use** and **necessity**, the PMA may have to receive and transfer FRNs from time-to-time and may open bank/brokerage accounts for the purpose of negotiating and safeguarding any FRN that the PMA receives to be used for discharging expenses and taxes, for which the Director shall take responsibility.

13.2. A Director shall be the signatory on any financial account maintained by the PMA. The Director(s) may delegate this authority.

13.3. A Director shall review and timely legally dispute or pay any tax assessment levied and served upon the PMA by any governmental authority.

13.4. A Director shall timely review any license or permit law, regulation or rule which may be claimed to be applicable to the PMA and determine if any license or permit is, in fact, required for the PMA's lawful operation in the venue in which it is located.

#### Article XIV.

##### Dissolution

14.1. The PMA will terminate upon the death or resignation of all Directors or the last remaining member; or may terminate voluntarily upon the unanimous vote of all current Directors and members.

14.2. Upon voluntary termination the assets of the PMA shall be proportionally distributed among the members that donated them or that directly caused the acquisition of such assets. All assets not proportionally distributed among the members that donated or that directly caused the acquisition of such assets will become the private property of Joseph Paul Eisele, Jr., if then alive and competent; if deceased or incompetent, will become the private property of his spouse, heirs, assigns, devisees, or estate.

#### Article XV.

##### Force Majeure

15.1. Every PMA member specifically holds harmless and releases each and every local, municipal, city, county, state, federal and international magistrate, judge, or justice from any and all liability arising from any act or omission (except an act or omission creating a "clear and present danger of substantive evil") which could be considered to be an "act of God" or otherwise "beyond the control" of the members of the PMA regarding any matter arising from a member's participation in this PMA.

15.2. Conversely, any act or omission, of any kind whatsoever, committed by any person claiming to act or acting under **color of law** (not acting under actual constitutional authority) may be requested to be prosecuted, civilly and criminally, to the fullest extent of the law in any appropriate court.

Article XVI.

Construction and Interpretation

16.1. This contract is written by people using common non-technical writing patterns and the “generally accepted” Webster’s Dictionary definitions of the words herein. The contract is not written in proper quantum English syntax grammar however, the meaning should be clear to anyone with a 12<sup>th</sup> grade or higher education.

16.2. The meaning of all words used in this contract, unless specifically defined herein, are as used in conversational English in use in the year 2024 A.D., in the Nation styled The United States of America. No legal terms, phrases or definitions are used herein nor shall legal terms, phrases or definitions be used at any time in the future by anyone in order to give this contract a different intent or meaning than that which was intended and given by the author of this contract at the time of this document’s writing.

Article XVII.

Severability

17.1. Each article, numbered paragraph and subparagraph and all provisions, terms or conditions regarding this contract are severable. In the event that a jury of a court of proper venue and jurisdiction finds any provision(s), term(s) or condition(s) unlawful, illegal, void as a matter of law or unenforceable for any lawful reason, that/those provision(s), term(s), or condition(s) shall be deemed excised from this contract and this contract and all remaining provisions, terms and conditions shall remain in full force and effect.

Article XVIII.

Supersedes all Contrary Agreements and Contracts

18.1. This contract supersedes any and all previous agreements or contracts entered into by any PMA member that would or could be construed to have any negative affect on the operation of this contract.

Article XIX.

All Telephone Calls Subject to Recording

19.1. All phone calls made to or from the PMA are subject to being recorded.

Article XX.

Final Claim

20.1. The administration of this contract and the PMA hereby created is private and generally beyond the scope of authority and powers granted by “We the People” to either New York or the United States and this contract is protected by no less than the federal Constitution’s Article I, section 10, and the federal Constitution’s, Amendments I,IV,IX and X and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Article XXI.

Entire Contract

21.1. The above written constitutes all conditions, terms and provisions creating and governing the administration and operation of the PMA. No oral recitations or promises made by any man, woman or person shall have any force of law or binding effect on the PMA or on any member thereof when acting within the scope or purview of the PMA.

You are approved as a PMA member based upon payment received and accepted by the PMA for any product or service offered by the PMA.

This contract is hereby offered beginning on this 8<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2024..

Offered by: *Joseph Paul Cisele, Jr.*

Accepted by: The people who apply to join and those that have been accepted and are PMA members intend to remain private and the list of PMA members is confidential, private and is not for disclosure or publication.