

Legal “person” “actors” for incorporated governments, banks, and all corporate entities, need to contract with other legal “person” “actors” to extract their “commercial energy”.

These legal “actors” make the PRESUMPTION that you are also “acting” in the “role” of a legal “person” in “legal fiction” commerce, which is why they are seeking a contract “performance”. They ALWAYS want the NAME and often the creation date of the legal “person” to establish “joinder”, forming an “adhesion contract”. They NEED A “PERSON”, because there is absolutely no way they can contract directly with a living man or woman. They need a man or woman to CONSENT TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY IN THE MATTER OF THE “PERSON”, unknowingly or knowingly, which is JOINDER.

In this way, a man or woman becomes party to the action involving the “person”, which is “joinder” of the parties into a single case in legal fiction commerce.

From “Living in the Private”

<https://livingintheprivate.blogspot.com/p/home.html>

The Twelve Presumptions of Court

A Roman Court does not operate according to any true rule of law, but by presumptions of the law.

Therefore, if presumptions presented by the private Bar Guild are not rebutted, they become fact and are therefore said to stand true [Or as “truth in commerce”].

There are twelve (12) key presumptions asserted by the private Bar Guilds which if unchallenged stand true. Those twelve presumptions are:

1. Public Record
2. Public Service
3. Public Oath
4. Immunity
5. Summons
6. Custody
7. Court of Guardians
8. Court of Trustees
9. Government as Executor/Beneficiary
10. The Presumption of Executor De Son Tort
11. Incompetence
12. Guilt

1. **The Presumption of Public Record.** Any matter brought before a lower Roman Court is a matter for the public record when in fact it is presumed by the members of the private Bar Guild that the matter is a private Bar Guild business matter. Unless openly rebuked and rejected by stating clearly the matter is to be on the Public Record, the matter remains a private Bar Guild matter completely under private Bar Guild rules.
2. **The Presumption of Public Service.** Private Bar Guild members have sworn a solemn secret absolute oath to their Guild. To act as public agents of the Government, or “public officials” they take an additional oath of public office that openly and deliberately contradicts their private “superior” oath to their Guild. Unless openly rebuked and rejected, the claim stands that these private Bar Guild members are legitimate public servants and therefore trustees under public oath.
3. **The Presumption of Public Oath.** Private Bar Guild members acting in the capacity of “public officials” who have sworn a solemn public oath remain bound by that oath and therefore bound to serve honestly, impartiality and fairly, as dictated by their oath. Unless openly challenged and demanded, the presumption stands that the Private Bar Guild members have functioned under their public oath in contradiction to their private Guild oath. If challenged, such individuals must recuse themselves as having a conflict of interest. They cannot stand under both a public oath and a private oath. [**Mat 6:24** No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.]
4. **The Presumption of Immunity.** Private Bar Guild members in the capacity of “public officials” acting as judges, prosecutors, and magistrates, who have sworn a solemn public oath in good faith are immune from personal claims for injury and liability. Unless openly challenged and their oath demanded, the presumption stands that the members of the Private Bar Guild as public trustees acting as judges, prosecutors and magistrates are immune from any personal accountability for their actions.
5. **The Presumption of Summons.** A summons that is un-rebutted stands. One who attends Court is presumed to have accepted the role, (defendant, juror, or witness) and the jurisdiction of the court. Attendance to court is usually invitation by summons. Unless the summons is rejected and returned, with a copy of the rejection filed prior to choosing to visit or attend, the role, jurisdiction, and/or “guilt” stands.
6. **The Presumption of Custody.** A summons or warrant for arrest un-rebutted stands. One who attends Court is presumed to be a thing and is liable to be detained by “Custodians”. [This includes the dead legal fiction non-human “PERSON” that corporate government rules and regulations are written for.] Custodians may only lawfully take custody of property and “things”, not flesh and blood, soul possessing beings. Unless this presumption is openly challenged by rejection of summons and/or at court, the presumption stands that you are a thing. You are property, lawfully kept in custody, by custodians.

- 7. The Presumption of Court of Guardians.** If you are a “resident” of a ward of a local government area and have on your “passport” the letter P, then you are a pauper, and are under the “Guardian” powers of the government and its agents as a “Court of Guardians”. Unless this presumption is openly challenged to demonstrate you are both a general guardian and general executor of the matter (trust) before the court, the presumption stands and you are by default a pauper, and lunatic and therefore must obey the rules of the clerk of guardians (clerk of magistrates’ court).
- 8. The Presumption of Court of Trustees.** Private Bar Guild members presume you accept the office of trustee as a “public servant” and “government employee” just by attending a Roman Court, as such Courts are always for public trustees by the rules of the Guild and the Roman System. Unless this presumption is openly challenged to state you are merely visiting by “invitation” to clear up the matter, and you are not a government employee or public trustee, the presumption stands and is reason to claim jurisdiction, simply because you “appeared”.
- 9. The Presumption of Government as Executor and Beneficiary.** For the matter at hand, the Private Bar Guild appoints the judge/magistrate in the capacity of Executor of the trust, while the Prosecutor acts in the capacity of Beneficiary. Unless this presumption is openly challenged to demonstrate you are both a general guardian and general executor of the matter (trust) before the court, the presumption stands and you are by default the trustee, and therefore must obey the rules of the executor (judge/magistrate).
- 10. The Presumption of Executor De Son Tort.** If the accused seeks to assert their right as Executor and Beneficiary over their body, mind, and soul, then they are acting as an Executor De Son Tort or a “false executor”, challenging the “rightful” judge as Executor. Therefore, the judge/magistrate assumes the role of “true” executor and has the right to have you arrested, detained, fined, or forced into a psychiatric evaluation. Unless this presumption is openly challenged by asserting one’s right as Executor and questioning if the judge or magistrate is seeking to act as Executor De Son Tort, the presumption stands, and bailiffs or sheriffs may be used to assert their false claim.
- 11. The Presumption of Incompetence.** The presumption that you are ignorant of the law and incompetent to present yourself and argue properly. The judge/magistrate as executor has the right to have you arrested, detained, fined, or forced into a psychiatric evaluation. Unless this presumption is openly challenged by the fact that you know your position as executor and beneficiary and actively rebuke and object to any contrary presumptions, then it stands by the time of pleading that you are incompetent. The judge or magistrate can do whatever they want to keep you obedient.
- 12. The Presumption of Guilt.** Because the “court” is a private business meeting of the Bar Guild, you are guilty, whether you plead “guilty”, do not plead, or plead “not guilty”. Unless you have submitted an affidavit of truth and motion to dismiss with extreme prejudice onto the public record, or called a demurrer, then the presumption is that you are guilty, and the private Bar Guild can hold you until a bond is prepared to guarantee the amount the guild wants to profit from you.

Syllogism

syl·lo·gism

/ˈsɪləˌdʒɪzəm/

a noun

1. an instance of a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn (**whether validly or not**) from two given or assumed propositions (premises), each of which shares a term with the conclusion, and shares a common or middle term not present in the conclusion (e.g., *all dogs are animals; all dogs have four legs; therefore all animals have four legs*). **The problem here is not all animals have four legs!**
- deductive reasoning as distinct from induction. "this school of epistemology is highly advanced in syllogism and logical reasoning"

No fact or truth shall be tried in court!

This is how they GET you!

The BAR tries to destroy us using Syllogism of the 12 Presumptions!

We will NOT accept any Presumption, Assumptions, Tacit agreement, or Hearsay!

Do not let them take you down the garden PATH!

PATH

Presumption Assumption

Tacit agreement Hearsay

PATH acknowledgement: David Lester Straight