

STRAWMAN?

A strawman is defined by Black's Law dictionary 8th Edition as

"1. A fictitious person, esp. one that is weak or flawed. 2. A tenuous and exaggerated counterargument that an advocate puts forward for the sole purpose of disproving it. - Also termed straw-man argument. 3. A third party used in some transactions as a temporary transferee to allow the principal parties to accomplish something that is otherwise impermissible. Cf. DUMMY. 4. A person hired to post a worthless bail bond for the release of an accused. - Also termed stramineous homo. See MEN OF STRAW."

The issue of what "it" is was resolved many years ago. You can find at www.riceandassociates.net in the Memorandum section a list of files to download that are court briefs regarding the issue of suing to recover the trust res, or corpus.

In 2000/2001 I attended a short one-day course taught by Brian Garner, JD in San Diego, California on preparing an effective legal brief. One of the many things that Brian covered was having two associates review all court pleadings before filing them. One of the other tools was having a retired judge review the pleadings and issue his own opinion as to form, structure, premise, and what his ruling would be had he been the judge in the case.

The material in short discussed hereafter was reviewed by a retired state supreme court judge and he determined that (paraphrased) "other than being a religious wacko, I would rule that your premise is legally correct, you will get remedy, make

sure you seal the case because you have breached national security." National security? How did I breach that? Let's examine the facts in outline form.

The Social Security "strawman" is a grantor trust. Whenever you make application on a government form you are tendering an offer to contract. The government just accepts your offer to contract or to enter an agreement. The differences between the two can be found in the first article of the UCC - agreement vs. contract. You will find that the difference between the two is the entry and acceptance methods. However, the end result is the same. In the Social Security trust you are the grantor since you (or your parents, it matters not) "made application" on Form SS-5 and then you assented when you filed your first Form 1040 with the IRS.

The First Annual Report on Social Security dated 1936 states on page 20, "Title VIII of the Social Security Act imposes an income tax upon the employees covered by the old-age benefits sections". Covered by? Coverage. Coverage denotes an assurance plan. Assurance denotes a limited liability plan. Admiralty / Maritime law only has four areas of concern; maritime wages, bottomry, salvage and limited liability. Benedict on Admiralty covers workman's compensation principles quite well and it states that you cannot enter into an admiralty/maritime

agreement on land for covered employment without first going through equity. A cursory study of equity law will illustrate we are discussing trust law. In the Social Security relation you are the grantor, the co-fiduciary (with the USAG as Trustee in his capacity as Alien Property Custodian, 50 USC Appx 12) for tax form filing purposes, and a co-beneficiary. Any time the same party is grantor and beneficiary you have a grantor trust. This is also why "willful failure to file" is a felony because it is fiduciary misconduct as a fiduciary book keeper for a trust that you do not own. Blackstone's Commentaries volume 1, chapter 18 discusses trusts and corporations to be one in the same. The United States Supreme Court still uses Blackstone's Commentaries as an authoritative reference for determinations in law as our legal system is based upon the British ("Brit" is covenant in Hebrew and "ish" is Hebrew for man) legal system. Therefore, the "strawman" in a Social Security relation is a grantor trust. Therefore, the grantor trust is a corporation for the purposes of taxation. And, you will find that the trust is domiciled in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Herefore, the grantor trust is foreign to the several states doing business as a foreign entity to the several states. After all, a trustee holds legal title. The legal title holder in any trust holds decision authority over the property in question - i.e. everything the

"strawman" touches. The beneficiary holds equitable title. The equitable title holder gets to use the property held in trust as determined by the terms and conditions of the trust agreement. Have the terms and conditions of the trust agreement ever been disclosed to you?

The reason anyone creates a trust (of any kind) is to promote domestic tranquility in his relations, whatever they may be. In a grantor trust if the trustee breaches the principles of domestic tranquility the grantor may revoke legal title from the trustee and revest it in the grantor. Well, if the grantor already holds equitable title (co-beneficiary or not) the trust collapses because now the trust assets are held by the same party, hence there is no one left to trust. The concept of merging legal and equitable title is called "merger" doctrine and can be found in the set of books titled "Restatement of Trusts, Second Edition".

Therefore, our remedy for not holding legal title to any property dealing with the Social Security numbered property is to revest title by notifying the USAG among other parties and collapsing the trust.

All Federal Reserve Note (FRN) currency in circulation is based upon the principle of a future interest in labor of the Social Security trust holder as a pledge of future interest. This is

why the number on the back of the Social Security card is attached to the FRNs in circulation.

14 Statutes at Large 4 states that all United States citizens are stockholders of the United States of America. What is your fair share? After all, the trustees have been investing your tax dollars here and abroad for many years. See Confessions of an Economic Hitman. Where did they get the money to loan to other countries in the first place? How much property is held there? Think about it. Japan is a US trust territory and Iraq is a US trust territory. And, these are but two examples. How much money is kept in all the investments made by the USA? Now think drugs, guns, real estate, manufacturing, or even oil venture capital in limited partnerships where the USA is a General partner, etc. It is rather large.

Now to the guts of the matter. How can anyone file a Form UCC-1 with a Security Agreement on a "strawman" if they have not revested title? Who holds legal title to the property in question? That is the question that must be answered. The key to seeing whether someone did this properly is whether they attached the revesting documents to the security agreement. If they did not then the whole house of cards will fall.

However, here is the problem. Every state in the union is predicated on its Constitutional preamble. EVERY preamble

references God as its creator. The Declaration of Independence, the Treaty of Peace of 1783, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution for the United States of America (1787) all state a reference to God as the Creator. The U.S. Congress in the 1980s in Public Law (P.L.) 97-280 stated that the Bible is the word of God. IN the book of Daniel Chapter 4:34 there is an admission that if you do not recognize that the Creator is ultimately in charge then you are insane and divorced from reality. Are you getting the picture here? There are seven covenants/agreements in the Bible. All of them are trust agreements. These can also be found on www.riceandassociates.net in the Ministry section (7 covenants power point presentation).

Te American people began to divorce themselves from those covenants before the civil war in the 1860s. To do so equates to mass insanity. See the movie "Gangs of New York". The people were not honoring property rights, or the scriptural terms and conditions which are very short that apply to the man on the street. Those rules are found in Torah, first five books (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy). The rules are found in Exodus 20 (Ten Commandments), Exodus 34 (same with the appointed times listed), Leviticus 23 (appointed times), the Kosher recommendations in Leviticus, and the sexual laws found in Leviticus chapters 18-22. The rest applies to the priests

operating at the temple for temple services. Today there is no temple (not yet) so those other rules do not apply to the average man. And, for you Christians who think that the Torah was done away with you are to refer to Matthew 5:17-20, Romans 1 and Romans 7:1. The Torah was never done away with and in fact even the Koran refers to how the Christians and Jews violated the agreement at Mount Sinai (the Mosaic covenant). The rules are actually quite simple to follow. Any messianic Hebrew roots congregation can teach you how to follow them with ease.

So, what is the problem? You go to court not being Torah compliant and you are viewed as being pagan as well as the fact that you do not hold legal title to the PERSON in the pleadings with the Social Security number attached. Furthermore, how can you re-vest title and then go apply for benefits for Medicaid, Medicare, unemployment, welfare, etc. without showing you are incompetent in the premise of being and operating as a Sovereign in accord with the terms and conditions of the Treaty of Peace of 1783 where it states that you are "free, sovereign and independent". Collections on the trust res are a completely different discussion and this brief is just that - a brief. It is not comprehensive. I have taught this material for 12 years and each of my students I teach since 2001 receive 40 hours of

instruction to start. The Biblical component is another 40 hours. Banking is another 40 hours.

Shalom,

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