

The use of the 2 cent stamp is a key procedural and symbolic act used by individuals asserting their status outside the conventional corporate jurisdiction of the United States.

I. Character and Nature of the 2 Cent Stamp

The selection of the **2 cent stamp** is based on historical and legal assertions regarding the legitimacy of the United States government and its currency.

- **Historical Legitimacy:** The **rationale for using two-cent stamps** is that, in the 19th Century, the **official postage rate for the *de jure* Post Office of the United States of America was fixed at two (2) cents.**
- **De Jure Symbolism:** The U. S. **\$.02 (2 cent stamp)** is suggested as the most advisable denomination to use, as it was the **last authorized stamp under the *de jure* United States of America.**
- **Cultural Context:** The denomination is also linked to the old expression, “**add your two cents worth**”.
- **Aesthetic and Practical Use:** A light-colored stamp in a **2 cent denomination** would be considered ideal, and this denomination is recommended as **ideal in most situations**. While a dollar stamp is stated as being best for crucial instruments, the 2 cent stamp is highly suitable if economy is a consideration.

II. Purpose in International Law (Universal Postal Union)

The primary purpose of affixing a stamp, including the 2 cent stamp, is to invoke the jurisdiction of the **Universal Postal Union (UPU)**, thereby asserting a superior authority over domestic courts and governmental bodies.

A. Invoking Superior Jurisdiction

The UPU is an international organization formalized by **treaty**,. It is the organization that coordinates postal policies between member nations and consists of a single, worldwide postal territory.,

- **Automatic Invocation:** The **authority of the UPU is automatically invoked by the use of postage stamps on documents,,**
- **International Law Supremacy:** Placing an autographed stamp on a document places that document and the underlying contract under **international law and treaty**, which the courts (lower courts operating in corporate jurisdiction) **have no jurisdiction to deal with**. The UPU is the **supreme overlord of the commerce, banking, and postal systems of the world**.
- **Sovereign Authority:** By using the postage stamp, the individual is utilizing the authority of the sovereignty of the **longest surviving, solvent, governmental authority in the United States** (the Post-Office). This action is asserted to simultaneously **create a new territory** with all the rights afforded to independent countries.
- **Non-Jurisdiction:** Officials, attorneys, and judges **have no authority/jurisdiction to impair a contract** between the individual (as the living principal) and the UPU (as the overseer of all world commerce).

B. Securing Rights and Penalizing Obstruction

Invocation of UPU jurisdiction provides protective mechanisms for the document and the filer:

- **Freedom of Transit:** The UPU guarantees **freedom of transit** throughout the entire union territory, which applies to documents filed in an admiralty court.
- **Personal Liability for Officials:** If a clerk, judge, or other official fails to deliver documents as directed, delays them, or obstructs them, that person is faced with **several penalties within the postal statutes and admiralty statutes**. Anyone who interferes with a stamped and autographed document is deemed to be **tampering with the mail and engaging in mail fraud**, which can result in severe repercussions for the official.
- **Adjudication:** If obstruction occurs, the transitory nature of the action allows the case to be taken **offshore for adjudication in any court in the world**.

III. Purpose in Ecclesiastic Trust Law

In the context of the Sovereign Trust (which is often declared an Ecclesiastical body,,), the stamp serves vital **commercial, fiduciary, and administrative** purposes.

A. Commercial Authentication and Fiduciary Status

The act of affixing the stamp transforms the document into a properly authenticated commercial instrument:

- **Master of the Contract:** The act of **autographing a stamp** not only establishes the jurisdiction but makes the individual the **postmaster for that contract**. The **Office of Post Master** is formally established as the designated receiving and processing agent for all instruments directed to the Trust.
- **Fiduciary Role:** This office serves a **vital fiduciary role** and functions analogously to a Notary Acceptor. The Post Master ensures that commercial due process is completed, which involves managing administrative remedies and producing counterclaims.
- **Superseding Seals:** Stamps, and especially postage meter stamps, are said to have **rendered seals superfluous**. The postage meter stamp is argued to authenticate the endorser better than any seal.
- **Commercial Due Process:** The postal system is inherently linked to commerce. The UPU functions as a **clearinghouse for international postal accounts and as a conciliator and arbitrator in disputes**. Affixing the stamp helps ensure the document is treated as a recognized commercial instrument in the **"Universal-Legal-Technology"**.

B. Protecting the Trust Estate

The use of the stamp is an essential part of the larger strategy to reclaim property and assert the superior financial standing of the Trust:

- **Secured Party Status:** The Post Master receives instruments related to the reclamation of the Trust's security, such as the **Certificate of Live Birth (COLB)**, which is asserted to be the security (surety) the State gave for the property (Estate),.

- **Setoff Mechanism:** The Post Master manages documents related to the **discharge of claims achieved by presenting a Bonded Registered Bill of Exchange** (BoE) to the Secretary of the Treasury, which utilizes the superior **setoff** mechanism afforded to the beneficiaries of the trusts created by the Constitution and President Roosevelt.,,
- **Ecclesiastical Exclusion:** The Ecclesiastical body of the Moorish Science Temple of America and its official operations are asserted to **exclude all United States corporations and instrumentalities**,. By asserting postal authority derived from the *de jure* government and international treaty, the Trust maintains separation from the corporate governmental structure.

The 2 cent stamp, due to its historical link to the solvent *de jure* Post Office, serves as a mechanism to signal this sovereign and fiduciary status in commercial dealings, invoking international treaty protection to secure the Trust's commercial instruments and rights against corporate interference,,,.

The 2 cent stamp, along with other postage stamps, is utilized in international and commercial law strategies to explicitly invoke the jurisdiction of the **Universal Postal Union (UPU)** and transition legal documents into an international commercial domain where different legal principles and liabilities apply.

IV. How the 2 Cent Stamp is Used in International Law

The specific use of the 2 cent stamp is symbolic and legal, tied to the assertion of sovereign status outside of the "commercial, international jurisdiction" of the corporate U.S. courts.

A. Invoking Universal Postal Union (UPU) Jurisdiction

The act of applying a postage stamp, particularly the 2 cent stamp, directly engages international law by invoking the jurisdiction of the UPU.

1. **Treaty Authority:** The UPU, headquartered in Berne, Switzerland, is formulated by **treaty** and operates as the **overlord or overseer** over the common interaction of all countries in international commerce. Its authority is **automatically invoked by the use of postage stamps** on documents.
2. **Single Postal Territory:** The formation of the UPU in 1874 has the legal effect of uniting member countries into a **single, worldwide postal territory**. This territory is guaranteed **freedom of transit** throughout the entire union.
3. **Jurisdictional Shift:** By placing a stamp on admiralty paperwork, the proponent asserts the **authority of the sovereignty of the longest surviving, solvent, governmental authority in the United States** (the Post-Office). This move simultaneously creates a **new territory** with rights afforded to independent countries, effectively taking the matter into **international law and treaty**, which domestic courts are asserted to **have no jurisdiction to deal with**. Litigation entered in this manner becomes subject to the UPU's function as a **clearinghouse for international postal accounts** and as a **conciliator and arbitrator in disputes** between administrations.

B. Significance of the 2 Cent Denomination

The specific choice of the **2 cent stamp** holds symbolic and historical weight in this context:

- **De Jure Status:** The rationale for using 2 cent stamps is that it was the **official postage rate for the *de jure* Post Office of the United States of America** in the 19th Century.
- **Last Authorized Stamp:** The U. S. **\$.02 (2 cent stamp)** is suggested as the most advisable denomination as it was the **last authorized stamp under the *de jure* United States of America**.
- **Ideal for Use:** If one can obtain a **light colored stamp, in a 2 cent denomination, that would be ideal**. This denomination is suggested as **ideal in most situations** where cost is a consideration.

V. Why and How to Cancel the Stamp

The cancellation of the stamp is a deliberate and essential legal step that confirms the action and establishes the status of the individual and the document in commerce.

A. Purpose of Cancellation

The act of cancellation is necessary for several reasons:

1. **Establish Paid Status:** A stamp, particularly a red-metered postage mark often used by officials, is considered an **uncancelled stamp**. An uncancelled stamp has **nothing** and is **not paid**. It is the **cancelled stamp that has the power**.
2. **Registration and Contract:** Canceling a stamp is reasonable to conclude that it both **registers the matter and forms a contract** between the party that cancels the stamp and the UPU.
3. **Postmaster Status and Cross-Claim:** **Autographing a stamp** makes the individual the **postmaster for that contract**. This act **constitutes a cross-claim** against adversaries. The individual becomes the **master of that post office**.
4. **Avoiding Fraud and Liability:** Interference with a stamped and autographed document is considered **tampering with the mail and engaging in mail fraud**. The act of cancellation prevents this liability from resting on the official mail system and places the burden on any interfering party.
5. **Discharge in Commerce:** Historically, the **holder of a negotiable instrument can discharge any party to the instrument by cancellation**. This applies because stamps were/are considered "negotiable instruments" also.

B. Method of Cancellation

The cancellation of the stamp is achieved through specific manual acts of the person filing the document:

1. **Location:** The stamp is typically placed on the document, such as on the right-hand corner of the instrument. When used on court documents, it is advised to put a stamp on the **back side of each page**, at the bottom right-hand corner, to prevent a judge from concealing the document's legal status.
2. **Affixing the Autograph:** The person must **autograph across the stamp**. This is typically done **diagonally** across the stamp.

3. **Dating:** The person must **date the autograph**. In older law, the person affixing an adhesive stamp was required to **write thereupon the initials of his name, and the date** upon which the same was attached, so that the stamp may not again be used.
4. **Color and Style:** The signature should be inscribed **over the stamp at an angle**. Ideal ink colors are purple, blue, and gold.
5. **Sealing/Thumbprint:** The cancellation process is often finalized by applying the individual's **seal** (right thumb print in red ink) to the back side of the document, typically **at or above the stamp**. This seal provides evidence that the individual possesses the cancelled obligation.

Detailed instructions for placing the two-cent stamp on instruments, particularly foundational or commercial documents like trust instruments, to invoke postal jurisdiction and establish the sender as the Post Master:

The two-cent stamp is suggested because it represents the **last authorized stamp under the *de jure* United States of America**, corresponding to the official postage rate fixed in the 19th Century.

Here are the specific placement instructions and accompanying requirements for using the two-cent stamp on instruments, based on the sources:

I. Placement on Foundational Documents and Checks

For foundational documents, checks, notes, or bills of exchange, the general placement is specified as:

1. **Front Side:** Put a stamp on the **right hand corner of the instrument**. The **bottom right hand corner of the face** of a check, note, or bill of exchange signifies the liability.
2. **Back Side:** Put a stamp on the **right hand corner of the instrument**. Specifically, the **bottom right hand corner of the reverse** of the document is the final position on the page, ensuring no one can endorse anything after that point.

For a trust instrument which is likely multi-paged, instructions derived from court document procedures should be considered for maximum coverage:

- **First Page (Affidavit/Notice):** If the trust instrument includes an affidavit, an autographed stamp should be placed on the **upper right hand corner of the first page** (just under the gold SS#).
- **Subsequent Pages:** Place an autographed stamp on the **lower right hand corner of the back of every page**. This practice prevents a judge from using the "blank back side" trick and places the paperwork under UPU jurisdiction.

II. Cancellation and Affixation Procedure

The mere placement of the stamp is insufficient; it must be canceled and sealed by the issuer to establish the role of the Post Master.

Element	Location/Method	Source(s)
Stamp	Affixed to the designated corner(s). A light-colored, two-cent denomination stamp is ideal.	
Autograph (Cancellation)	The sender must autograph across the stamp at an angle . This cancels the stamp and establishes the sender as the postmaster of the contract. The signature should be diagonally across the stamp, typically from upper left to lower right.	
Ink Color	Ideal ink colors for the autograph are purple (royalty), blue (origin of the bond), and gold (king's edict) , chosen to contrast well with the stamp colors. Red should be avoided.	
Date	Date the autograph over the top of the stamp.	
Security Identifier (EIN/SS#)	The sender's EIN number (SS# without dashes) should be handwritten in gold ink on the top right corner of every page (front side). On the back side, the gold SS# (w/o dashes) should be placed just over the date on the canceled stamp.	
Seal	The document must be sealed with a red ink thumb print seal (right thumb print) on the back side, at or above the stamp, overlapping both the stamp and the diagonal autograph . If a Great Seal is used on the left of the autograph, the red thumb print seal should not be used.	

If only **one stamp** is available, place it where you are expected to sign and **autograph over it cross-wise**.