

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)
<b>Stamp</b>	Affixed to the designated corner(s). A light-colored, two-cent denomination stamp is ideal.	
<b>Autograph (Cancellation)</b>	The sender must <b>autograph across the stamp at an angle</b> . This cancels the stamp and establishes the sender as the postmaster of the contract. The signature should be <b>diagonally</b> across the stamp, typically from upper left to lower right.	
<b>Ink Color</b>	Ideal ink colors for the autograph are <b>purple (royalty), blue (origin of the bond), and gold (king's edict)</b> , chosen to contrast well with the stamp colors. Red should be avoided.	
<b>Date</b>	Date the autograph over the top of the stamp.	
<b>Security Identifier (EIN/SS#)</b>	The sender's EIN number (SS# without dashes) should be handwritten in <b>gold ink</b> on the <b>top right corner of every page</b> (front side). On the back side, the gold SS# (w/o dashes) should be placed just over the date on the canceled stamp.	
<b>Seal</b>	The document must be sealed with a <b>red ink thumb print seal</b> (right thumb print) on the back side, at or above the stamp, <b>overlapping both the stamp and the diagonal autograph</b> . 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**.