

No Man Shall be Ignorant of God's law.

A Maxim of Her Majesty's Common Law.

There is much confusion about what legal force and effect means. When a real man communicates in written form, he should communicate in proper, lawful English, meaning with lawful effect, but not necessarily with legal force and effect. In fact most often, if you attempt to craft a written communication that has legal force and effect, you will have effectively lost your lawful standing as a real man.

When referring to written communications, the words "legal force and effect" are commercial, or statutory terms that mean the form and content of the document conforms to commercial, or statute policy. A man is not required to conform to such policy, but fiction persons are. When a man volunteers to conform to commercial policy, he is acting like a fiction person, and he is acting like it is okay to be the fiction person that must conform, which is typically what happens when a man attempts to use or reference commercial codes or statutes in any of his written communications.

A man must be able to communicate without reference to commercial codes and statutes but still get his lawful points across, because a real man will actually know the real law, which has nothing at all to do with commercial codes and statutes. Thus when a real man communicates properly to a legal fiction entity, like a bank or a lawyer or even CRA, the real man may receive a response that suggests his communications are of no legal force and effect. A real man knows this is a good thing. Because if his original communications did have legal force and effect, he would have been at fault for placing himself in commercial jurisdiction as a fiction person.

This is precisely why courts for example, attempt to trick you by stating your common-law documents are not proper and that you must file or submit your information on "their" forms. What they don't tell you, is that no matter what the intent of your communications, by conforming to their commercial forms, you have acknowledged their fiction jurisdiction and you have acted like a fiction person. And regardless of what the form is titled, every single one of "their" forms is considered an application and an offer to contract in their commercial venue. And every one of "their" forms is considered to have been tendered to them by a fiction person.

The purpose of lawful, common-law, written communications is not to gain legal force or effect over anyone, or to magically solve commercial problems. It will not. Rather the purpose of common-law paperwork is to provide the intended recipient with notice, or advance warning, that they are dealing with a real man, not a fiction person, and they will be obliged to uphold the Natural and common law, not the artificial commercial law, even though many who receive such written communications will pretend not to understand it. But a man will know how to present himself as a man, and how to maintain his standing as a man under the Natural and common law, and he will know how to command that standing as a man with authority, because it was and remains his birthright to do so.

Thus the maxim: **No man shall be ignorant of God's law**. And therein lies justification for the face to face test. Man will always be tested by the commercial authorities for one thing and one thing only. Not whether that man knows who he is, or who he is not, but whether that man knows his Father's Natural Law. Because if he knows His Father's Law, then he also knows his Father, the One True God and Creator of all that is.

Speaking of all that is, let's look at what estate or estates are. In commercial law, an estate most commonly refers to a dead person's assets. In common-law and in proper English derived of common-law, the word estate has multiple uses but all of similar meaning. For example, a marriage is an estate, and a "person" is an estate, and a man or a woman is an estate, a contract between parties is an estate, assets are an estate, fixed and movable possessions are individually estates and collectively, part of the estates, the estates are everything, or all things, that a man and woman possess and have unrestricted dominion over. It is not a single estate, it is rather estates, being the combined description of all things under the dominion and possession of the head of the House, which in many cases may also be beyond simply a household.

Truly, the head of a House is like the chieftain, or leader of a tribe or clan. He is head of his wife, his children, his younger siblings and their wife's or husbands, his relatives, his servants (a.k.a. employees), and all their households, etc., and all except those that declare themselves head of their own House (tribe or clan). Historically, even unrelated neighbours and friends could opt to be part of a man's House, if it were deemed by all to be expedient and worthwhile for any number of mutually acceptable reasons, including mutual protection, and the mutual sharing of work, productivity, etc.

Now look to the word executor. In commercial law an executor is the fiction office designated to administer the dead fiction person's estate. In Common-Law the word can be used to designate the type of authority being commanded by that man who is the Head of the House, a.k.a., the chieftain, clan leader, etc. That man is not an "executor" per se, rather he commands authority to act as such. It is like comparing the role of corporate Executive Director, or Chief Executive Officer; the man is none of these fiction officers, yet he holds all of the authority to give direction and to command others as if he were any of them. Thus the real man is Head of His House, which includes all of his Estates, not just his fiction person. This is so, because this is how that real man's Father gave command, and that real man knows this and knows how to command this, because that real man is familiar with His Father's Natural Law.

Thus again the maxim: **No man shall be ignorant of God's law**. And therein lies justification for the face to face test. Man will always be tested by the commercial authorities for one thing and one thing only, not whether that man knows who he is, or who he is not, but whether that man knows his Father's Natural Law. Because if he knows His Father's law, then he also knows his Father, the One True God and Creator of all that is. The One who created that man and the One who gave that man dominion and authority over his estates.