



Violation Tickets and



Appearance Notices De-Constructed

VOLUME #2

Never Pay Another!



Robert Arthur Menard



Violation Tickets and Appearance Notices Deconstructed



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and
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The information in this book is complete and true to the best of the authors knowledge and belief. The author and publisher disclaim all liability in connection with the use of this book. Knowledge is power, and this book definately holds a lot of it. What you do with it is entirely up to you. I cannot be responsible for the acts of idiots.

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Quotes from 'The Matrix' used without permission under the doctrine and principles or fair use.

I stand against a Matrix also, and I do not think Neo or Morpheus would mind.

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The information within and the ways of dealing with Bills mentioned is lawful according to The Common Law and The Bills of Exchange Act.

This information is not intended to aid anyone in avoiding lawful debts or duties.

The fundamental purpose of this work and the intent of the author is to help create a freer and more just society. Anyone who doesn't like the goal or means of achieving it is free to move to France.

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Morpheus: This is your last chance. After this, there is no turning back. You take the blue pill - the story ends, you wake up in your bed and believe whatever you want to believe. You take the red pill - you stay in Wonderland and I show you how deep the rabbit-hole goes.

Morpheus: What you know you can't explain, but you feel it. You've felt it your entire life, that there's something wrong with the world. You don't know what it is, but it's there, like a splinter in your mind, driving you mad.

Morpheus: I'm trying to free your mind, Neo. But I can only show you the door. You're the one that has to walk through it.

Commander Lock: Not everyone believes what you do Morpheus.

Morpheus: My beliefs do not require them to.

Just because you do not know the source of a smell, doesn't mean there is not a stink in the room.

Clarence Darrow:

You can only protect your liberties in this world by protecting the other man's freedom. You can only be free if I am free.

Eugene V. Debs:

Now my friends, I am opposed to the system of society in which we live today, not because I lack the natural equipment to do for myself but because I am not satisfied to make myself comfortable knowing that there are thousands of my fellow men who suffer for the barest necessities of life. We were taught under the old ethic that man's business on this earth was to look out for himself. That was the ethic of the jungle; the ethic of the wild beast. Take care of yourself, no matter what may become of your fellow man. Thousands of years ago the question was asked; "Am I my brother's keeper?" That question has never yet been answered in a way that is satisfactory to civilized society.

Yes, I am my brother's keeper. I am under a moral obligation to him that is inspired, not by any maudlin sentimentality but by the higher duty I owe myself. What would you think of me if I were capable of seating myself at a table and gorging myself with food and saw about me the children of my fellow beings starving to death?

1908 speech

Frederick Douglass:

Where justice is denied, where poverty is enforced, where ignorance prevails, and where any one class is made to feel that society is an organized conspiracy to oppress, rob and degrade them, neither persons nor property will be safe.

Anyone can stand against injustice and deception.

To stand against it without succumbing to anger, fear and hatred, that is the nobler path.

For we do not stand so we may fight, we stand so that the fight can be avoided, without servitude.

To stand in harmony with your fellows, to act with honour towards them, regardless of their beliefs about the Law or society, that is the path which will lead all to

PEACE

Introduction

If you are reading this, chances are you have at one time or another received a Violation Ticket. Like many others, you might have considered it to be unfairly issued, yet to fight it would require you to take time off work and go dispute in court, often with nothing more than the hope that the officer who issued it would not show up. It is not like these tickets are honestly issued. The authority to issue them is covered in so much deception it really feels more like we are being fleeced.

The Violation Tickets and Appearance Notices used by The Province of British Columbia have been deconstructed and the deception inherent within them is about to be revealed to you. With this information, you can successfully deal with any Violation Ticket or Notice honorably and without worry of having to go to court. The way to deal with them is to first understand what some of the words on them actually mean. Then you must realize that you have options not mentioned on the Tickets themselves. Once you have a basic understanding of what it is you are actually dealing with, you can better defend yourself against them.

First you will learn what some of the more deceptive words mean, and then we will take a very close look at one of the Tickets and one of the Appearance Notices and examine not only what they do say, but more importantly what they do not say. Then you will be shown sample documents you can use as a template to deal with your own Tickets and Notices.

Although this information is specific to British Columbia, it relies on Federal Statutes concerning Bills of Exchange and therefore should be suitable across the country.

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See, it's ALL about Honour and Offers

You think you have to fight these tickets, and that is exactly what they want you to do. These Tickets and Notices are in fact Bills and therefore they come under the Bills of Exchange Act.

From the Act:

Bill of exchange

16. (1) *A bill of exchange is an unconditional order in writing, addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay, on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money to or to the order of a specified person or to bearer.*

These tickets or bills are just like a bill you might get in a restaurant, and just like in a restaurant, they are in fact offers and you have four basic options.

The first two will cause you to be in dishonour, and in court, you almost always automatically lose. The third will not result in dishonour, but will cause you to accept their offer, which might not be in your best interest.

1. You can refuse to pay it through active rejection. (You can **dispute** it and say "I am NOT paying this!" Do this and you have created dispute without benefit of discussion, and therefore you lose your honour. You lost before going to court.)
2. You can ignore it. (Imagine walking out of a restaurant with a server tugging at your arm, you totally ignoring them. Or you do a dine-and-dash. Again this is a dishonour of an offer and thus creates a conflict.)
3. You can pay it, but by doing that accept their offer. (In the case of Violation Tickets this means you also get a conviction registered against your name!)

The final option is the fourth option.

They have gone to great lengths to hide this option from you, but they can't stop you from using it once you know it is there. So understand this: You do not want to dispute it, as this will bring in the court. (You want to accept it and make them be the ones desiring dispute.) You also cannot simply ignore it, especially Appearance Notices. You want to embrace the Rule of Law and keep your hands clean. This means you need to know what the Rule of Law is. Finally, you obviously do not want to pay it, especially since as I will prove, the Bill is deception filled. Your fourth option is this:

1. You can accept it, with conditions attached.

By accepting it and honoring the Bill, you cause them to lose the ability to drag you into court. There is no dispute; therefore there is no court, because court is a place for those with disputes. Plus, the Rule of Law states that disputes should be avoided and when they arise should be settled with discussion, negotiation and then adjudication in a court of competent jurisdiction. You are simply offering to discuss this Bill and its particulars prior to paying it. You have no intention of dishonoring it at all. Imagine you are in the Restaurant again and you get an illegible bill, you can't read it so you ask what it says. You have the right to do that, don't you? Doing so is not a dishonorable act nor does it cause dispute. "I'll pay this Bill, just prove I ordered and ate a lobster! Wait a minute, you don't even serve Lobster! What's going on here! I want to speak to the Manager!"

From the Bills of Exchange Act:

37. (1) An acceptance is either general or qualified.

General (2) A general acceptance assents without qualification to the order of the drawer.

Qualified (3) A qualified acceptance in express terms varies the effect of the bill as drawn and, in

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particular, an acceptance is qualified that is **(a) conditional, that is to say, that makes payment by the acceptor dependent on the fulfillment of a condition therein stated;** **(b) partial, that is to say, an acceptance to pay part only of the amount for which the bill is drawn;** **(c) qualified as to time;** or **(d) the acceptance of one or more of the drawees, but not of all.**

That is exactly how you are going to deal with these Violation Tickets and other Notices and you have every right to do so. Before we do that, we need to know what some of the words mean, because we are going to use that knowledge to formulate our questions later. You should start by realizing that words in Legalese often do not mean what they do in English. Moreover, they also often have TWO separate and distinct and often contradictory definitions or senses.

Freddy Freepickles' list of Deceptive Words

·APPLICATION

Means to beg, plead petition, implore, entreat or request. The assumption it creates in court is that he who begs knows exactly what he is begging for, what he is giving up for it, he is acknowledging the authority to grant or he is creating it through transference and he is doing all voluntarily.

·ATTEND

Legally, this means to accept a duty of service or a debt. It does not mean to show up or be present.

·MUST

This is one of their trickiest. Legally it is synonymous with 'may' and can be used either as a directive or an imperative. The imperative creates an obligation; the directive merely defines conditions which have to be fulfilled in order for authority to be claimed. Often used with the word 'application'.

· **NAME**

Your name is like a label. Saying 'My Name is John' is not the same thing as saying "I am John.". The name designates a 'person' and that person is what the government can act upon. If you are ever asked for a name for a ticket or notice, never say 'My name is...' Say instead "I am..."

· **NOTICE**

Legally, it is akin to an invitation, although if ignored or rejected you go into dishonor. It is really nothing more than an offer.

· **PERSON**

A human being and a 'person' are two very different things. A 'person' is 'the legal subject or substance of which rights and duties are attributes'.

POBC

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA is not a geographical area. It is a legal entity or a *fiction* and human beings simply cannot exist within it. Our '*persons*' however can.

REQUIRED

The same as 'must'. This word has two opposite legal senses. One is passive, the other active. Remember this, unless it says 'obliged' you aren't. They will often try to use the words 'must' and 'required' to get you to fulfill the conditions which grant them power.

SOCIETY

A society is a number of people joined through mutual consent to deliberate, determine and act for a common goal. Being a member of a society is a choice and just because you exist within a certain area does not mean you are obliged to join.

STATUTE

A legislated rule of society which has the force of law. Statutes only have the force of Law over those who through consent, are members of the society governed by the statutes. You will know them by the word 'Act'.

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TICKET

Refers back to 'tick', which is a mark placed against a masters account by a servant. It implies a debt.

“A human being should be able to change a diaper, plan an invasion, butcher a hog, conn a ship, design a building, write a sonnet, balance accounts, build a wall, set a bone, comfort the dying, take orders, give orders, cooperate, act alone, solve equations, analyze a new problem, pitch manure, program a computer, cook a tasty meal, fight efficiently, die gallantly. Specialization is for insects.”

Now at the time you get the ticket or notice, there are some things you do not want to do.

Do not give them a 'name'. Tell them "People call me" or "I am..." Or something of that nature.

IF you can avoid signing it, do so. If they threaten you then sign it but FIRST write in **“Non-Assumpsit, Without Prejudice, All Rights Reserved, and Under Duress”**.

Ask them if they are giving you a ticket or notice. When they say 'Yes', reply **“The word 'give' implies an acceptance on my part and I am not accepting any gifts today. Thank You.”** What you want to be able to accomplish is to be able to claim that you did not accept or assent to the ticket or bill being presented. It's a matter of 'joinder' and you do not want to create it. Go so far as to say **“I do not wish to create joinder.”**

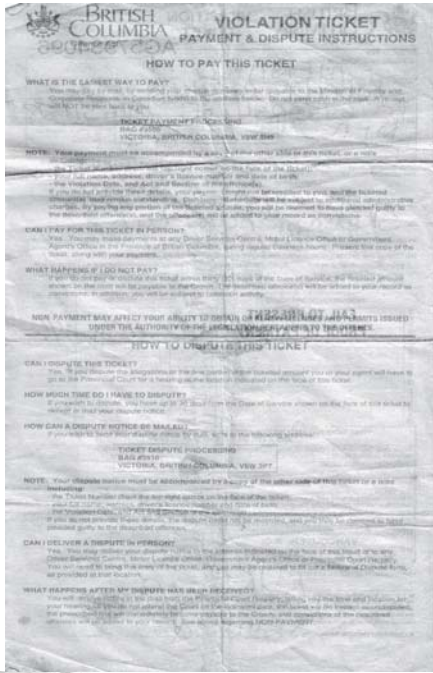
Do not be cocky or a smartass; just establish the foundation you will build upon later. Ensure also that you get a card from the issuer of the bill.

The basic foundation is this: You did not give a 'name' and you did not assent to the presentation.

Now let's take a look at both sides of a Violation Ticket and see what's there.

Poor Scan of a Violation Ticket.

This Violation Ticket was successfully discharged by the author using the concepts discussed within this book



BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT VIOLATION TICKET
Offence Act **AG57934096**

ISSUED TO: **ALAN ARTHUR NEA**

VEHICLE MAKE: **CHEVROLET** MODEL: **TRAILBLAZER** YEAR: **08** COLOR: **BLACK**

VEHICLE REGISTRATION: **5700** VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN): **1G1ZB3T8320041136**

VEHICLE MAKE: **CHEVROLET** MODEL: **TRAILBLAZER** YEAR: **08** COLOR: **BLACK**

VEHICLE REGISTRATION: **5700** VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN): **1G1ZB3T8320041136**

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DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE	ACT / REG	SECTION	TICKETED AMOUNT
FAIL TO PRESENT PROOF OF PAYMENT	ACT / REG	4(2)	\$46

THIS TICKETED AMOUNT CONSISTS OF THE FINE FOR THE ALLEGED OFFENCE AND A 15% VICTIM SURCHARGE LEVY

RECORDING THE VEHICLE (FROM 1981) PLAIN PLATE REGISTRATION NUMBER

VEHICLE MAKE: **CHEVROLET** MODEL: **TRAILBLAZER** YEAR: **08** COLOR: **BLACK**

VEHICLE REGISTRATION: **5700** VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN): **1G1ZB3T8320041136**

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On the face of the Tickets, you will find your name, usually spelled with all capitalized letters and with your last name first and then your given names last. I.e. DOE, JOHN ADAM instead of John Adam Doe. The capitalization indicates that they are dealing with your 'strawman' or nom-de-guerre. It is not you the human being, it is your person, which is the legal subject or substance of which rights a duties are attributes. Do not worry if you do not understand this concept; as long as the person who issued the ticket doesn't know, you can use this information to ask them questions which they will be incapable of answering.

You will also find that they will label you as either a 'passenger', 'driver', 'pedestrian', 'cyclist', 'owner' or 'other'. You should know that legally, a 'passenger is one who has paid a fare to be on the conveyance. If you did not pay, you are not legally a passenger. Most Officers do not realize that and think that if you are on the train or in the vehicle you are a passenger. Make them prove that.

You will also find the statement **“THE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER SAYS THAT HE OR SHE HAS REASONABLE AND PROBABLE GROUNDS TO BELIEVE AND DOES BELIEVE THAT THE ABOVE NAMED, AS,** [here they mention and label you as one of the things mentiond above] on or about [then they give details of time and location] **DID COMMIT THE OFFENCE(S) INDICATED, UNDER THE FOLLOWING ACT OR ITS REGULATIONS:** [Then they list various Acts]

If when the ticket was issued to you, you did not show Identification, they have no claim that there even is a 'person' for them to act upon. They also act upon the assumption that you will not realize that all Acts only have the force of law over those who hav consented to being governed. When you respond to them, you will raise this issue. It scares them. Unless the person who issued the Ticket knows what every word on there means, they are the ones who will end up 'dishonouring' the bill.

The most important words you will find on the Tickets are the smallest ones there. In super small type it states 'IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA'.

You will be asking them to provide proof that they even know what THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA is. If they cannot do that, they have no 'reasonable and probable grounds' to believe anything happened within it, do they?

These are the two biggest secrets you will be expressing to them with your questions.

1- THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA is not a geographical area, it is a legal entity or fiction and no human being can possibly exist within it.

2-The 'person' named on a ticket can and does exist within TPOBC and therefore is not a human being. It exists in an association with you and you can end that association whenever you want. If you do **NO STATUTE OR ACT WILL HAVE THE FORCE OF LAW OVER YOU.**

By asking them these questions, you put them in a position where they have to acknowledge the truth and thus abandon much of their authority, or they will have to acknowledge that they are ignorant of the law. Either way, you put them between a rock and a hard place. Remind them that ignorance of the law is no excuse for breaking the law.

Chances are, they will not get back to you. Imagine once again you are in a restaurant, the server presents a bill, you ask some questions concerning the bill, they take it back and never return. Do you owe anyone anything? NO you do not. The Bill was presented, honoured and never re-presented. There is no Bill.

Read the example on the next page and use it as a template to create your own Conditional Acceptance. The system they use is simply not designed to deal with you exercising your right to Conditionally Accept.

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Back of the Tickets:

On the back of the Tickets they tell you that you have three choices; ignore, pay or dispute. If you choose to pay, you are agreeing with them that you are guilty and a conviction is entered against your name. If you ignore, its the same thing, you are deemed to have accepted the bill and you have to pay. The third option is to choose to dispute and this is where they really trick you. If you accept this option, you are willfully stepping into dishonour. You have not exercised your right to discuss or negotiate and are jumping right into the dispute. Bear in mind, that if you engage in that option, there will be two parties before the court, with only one wishing to dispute. You have lost honour merely by **WISHING FOR DISPUTE**. You have abandoned the rule of Law and there really is no sense going to court, for you have essentially already lost. What you want to do is extend an offer to discuss and have them reject that offer. They are then the ones 'wishing for dispute' and thus are in dishonour.

Realize that they are trying to create an adversarial relationship. They are your foe and antagonist. Lets say someone tried to get you to consent to fight and then said "You have to fight me and and the first thing you have to do is either bang your head against the wall or kick the curb." Why let your adversary dictate the way you will fight them? Clearly they will try to get you to do something that is in their interest and not yours.

Wishing dispute is one of the stupiest things anyone can do. Make **them** state that they wish dispute or force them to discuss it with you. The Officer who issued the ticket will not like that. Defending in court he or she will get paid overtime; dealing with a Conditional Acceptance they will not. Plus, if they do not deal with it, they ends up DISHONOURING THEIR OWN BILL and thus ends up having to pay it themself.

The following two pages were added for the second printing. After much investigation, I suddenly saw the truth; these Violation Tickets are in fact bills of exchange! Wait till you see how incredibly huge the governments deception is. What would happen if EVERY ticket 'issued' in the last two years were suddenly disallowed for failure to lawfully present? I can hope...

FACT: A violation Ticket is a **bill of exchange** according to the Bills of Exchange Act. (Section 16(1) BEA)

FACT: A bill returned to the issuer by you with merely a signature on it is evidence of a dishonoured bill. (Sec 98 BEA)

FACT: A copy of a dishonoured bill is evidence that the bill was presented, served and dishonoured. (Section 10 BEA)

FACT: The reason they impose the copy on you is because you failed to take the original! You can take the original, not a mere copy.

FACT: If the officer tries to stop you from taking the original, HE IS DISCHARGING THE BILL FOR YOU AND ENDS UP BEING LIABLE! (Sec 84 BEA.)

FACT: You have three days grace to honour the bill (original) once presented to you. (Sec 41 BEA)

FACT: If you sign a bill, it is assumed that you are a party to that bill and are liable for it. (Sec 35 (2) BEA)

FACT: You can accept the bill up to two days after it has been duly presented. (Sec 79(1) BEA)

FACT: You do not have to sign the ticket unless you intend to give it back to the officer dishonoured.

FACT: If the officer presenting the bill is incapable of accepting payment when offered, the bill is considered invalid.

Violation Tickets and Appearance Notices Deconstructed

Ever wonder why the Police say they will give you a ticket, and then only give you a mere copy of it?

Ever wondered why it is so important that they get you to sign the original?

Ever wondered why there is a conviction registered against your name, even if you pay it?

All of these are about to be revealed to you in a very quick lesson on the exchange of bills and the Bills of Exchange Act.

The fact is, every police officer who has issued tickets has been breaking the law. (If they do not know this information, they are grossly negligent. If they do, they have been willfully defrauding the public. Either way, just about every Peace Officer out there is arguably a criminal.)

According to the Bills of Exchange Act, a bill must be ‘presented’ and then ‘dishonoured’ before any legal action can take place. You present a bill, it is accepted or not. If not, it is considered ‘dishonoured for non-acceptance’. If you do ‘accept’ it but never pay it, it is dishonoured for ‘non-payment’. Either way, you lose for merely dishonouring the bill.

The way it happens now is this:

-The Officer believes you committed an action for which you can be fined.

1. He issues a ticket.
2. You sign it.
3. You give it back unpaid.
4. He thrusts a copy of the bill with your signature on it, back at you.
5. You go your separate ways.
6. You have the option of ‘disputing’ the bill or paying it.

Now let’s look at those actions in light of the

Bills of Exchange Act.

1. He issues a ticket- He is presenting a bill.
2. You sign it – You are rejecting that bill and saying yes I have received it, but I refuse to pay it. You are dishonouring that bill through an expression of intent to dishonour by non-payment.
3. You return the bill to him - with all the evidence he needs to claim that he presented it to you and you refused to pay. He has the bill and your signature on it and you do not have a receipt. It is in fact a Notice of Dishonour.
4. He serves you with a copy of the bill you just gave back to him. - He has served a Notice of Protest on you. A copy of the bill with your signature on it, is proof that you have been warned a second time to pay this bill. When you collect that copy, you have lost the ability to claim the original bill was not properly presented. He can’t serve the

copy UNTIL he has tried to get you to take the original.

5. They invite you to either pay or dispute. The dispute is pretty much over; you have twice accepted the bill, once in original form once in copy form. When you go to court, the judge will ask to see your copy. That's all he needs to see to know you are the one in dishonour. Plus an invitation to dispute, if accepted without counter-offering discussion, is an abandonment of the rule of law and is again an act of dishonour. There will be two parties before the court with only one wishing dispute. **Who do you think will win?**

Next time you get a ticket, try these actions:

1. Take the original and tell him you intend to honour it within 3 days.
2. If he demands you return the original, consider the bill not properly and duly presented.
3. Ask before he gives it to you if he is giving you a ticket. When he says yes, you have an agreement to take the original, not a copy. They do not say they are giving you a copy of the ticket, they say they are giving you a ticket. BIG difference.
4. To accept the ticket, lay your hands out flat and make him put the ticket book in your hands. Do not touch the ticket until he is no longer in contact with it. Anything less and the presentation is not complete and he likely knows it.
5. Ask "You don't mind if I conditionally accept this do you?"
6. Quote section 16 (1) of the Bills of Exchange Act. It defines a bill of exchange and a violation ticket matches it exactly.
7. Ask him if he has the right to impose a copy of a bill when the original of the bill has never been duly presented.
8. Quote this section:

55 (2) In particular, the title of a person who negotiates a bill is defective within the meaning of this Act when he obtained the bill, or the acceptance thereof, by fraud, duress or force and fear, or other unlawful means, or for an illegal consideration, or when he negotiates it in breach of faith, or under such circumstances as amount to a fraud.

Tell him he is engaged in a type of fraud by failing to understand the nature of the instrument he is presenting. If he does not give you the ticket and then claims in court that you rejected the ticket, he is guilty of perjury and it can cost him his job! Remember, he has not completed the presentation of the bill until it is in your control and possession and he is no longer touching it.

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Re: Violation Ticket AG57934096

September 22, 2003

To the Trans Link Security Officer # 8245 who issued the above mentioned ticket.

I conditionally accept your offer to agree that I am MENARD, ROBERT ARTHUR and that I owe \$46 upon proof of claim of all of the following:

1. Upon proof of claim that I am a 'person' and not a human being.
2. Upon proof of claim that you know what a 'person' actually is, legally speaking.
3. Upon proof of claim that you know what THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA actually is, legally speaking.
4. Upon proof of claim that I showed you some sort of identification establishing an equity relationship with THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
5. Upon proof of claim that I own and am in possession of a 'DRIVERS LICENCE' with the number you put on the ticket.
6. Upon proof of claim that you putting the DL number on that ticket and trying to associate me with that number is not unlawful and a potential act of fraud.
7. Upon proof of claim that a human being can exist within THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
8. Upon proof of claim that I am MENARD, ROBERT ARTHUR and not Robert-Arthur: Menard.
9. Upon proof of claim that the ticket was the result of a lawful investigation unmarred by prejudice.
10. Upon proof of claim that you offered and I refused a Fare Deferral Receipt.
11. Upon proof of claim that I am a member of the society whose statutes and subsisting regulations you were enforcing.
12. Upon proof of claim that the only three ways to lawfully discharge this ticket is by doing one of the three things on the back of the ticket.
13. Upon proof of claim of your Peace Officer status.
14. Upon proof of claim of your identity.
15. Upon proof of claim that you can act with dishonour and ticket me as well.

Please respond within three days to the address below to avoid dishonoring your own ticket.

Sincerely and without malice aforethought, ill will, vexation or frivolity,

Signature

Address

Witness Signature

Appearance Notices

NOTICE. The information given of some act done, or the interpellation by which some act is required to be done. It also signifies, simply, knowledge; as A had notice that B was a slave. 5 How. S. C. Rep. 216; 7 Penn. Law Journ. 119.

2. Notices should always be in writing; they should state, **in precise terms**, their object, and be signed by the proper person, or his authorized agent, be dated, and addressed to the person to be affected by them.

***Trinity:* What's he doing?**

***Morpheus:* He's beginning to believe.**

Violation Tickets and Appearance Notices Deconstructed

Below is a copy of an Appearance Notice I received and discharged through my own Notice. All terms on the Notice must be in precise terms and as this one is not, that ambiguity created questions. The Notice of Discharge of Appearance Notice on the following pages was used to discharge this document and the basic structure can be used for just about any Notice. Look up EVERY Word in a Black's Law Dictionary and if there is any questions in your mind at all, ask them of the one who issued the Notice.

This Appearance Notice was successfully discharged by the author using the concepts discussed within this book

 **APPEARANCE NOTICE**
(OFFENCE ACT)
FORM E 063473

CANADA:
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA Police File # 03-9881

To ROBERT ARTHUR MENARD
of _____

YOU ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE COMMITTED (SET OUT
SUBSTANCE OF OFFENCE)
FAIL TO PRESENT PROOF OF
PAYMENT SEC. 4(2) TCRA

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO ATTEND COURT ON
(date) 2003-10-30 AT 09:00 O'CLOCK
IN THE EDRE NOON IN THE PROVINCIAL
COURTROOM NUMBER _____ LOCATED AT
227 MAIN ST VANCOUVER BC
AND TO ATTEND THEREAFTER AS REQUIRED BY THE
COURT, IN ORDER TO BE DEALT WITH ACCORDING
TO LAW.

ISSUED AT (time) 20:54 hrs
ON (date) 2003-09-18
AT (location) SURREY BC
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

[Signature]
SIGNATURE OF ISSUER

TRANS LINK TRANSIT SECURITY
AGENCY
Under Direct Control of
W. H. C. [Signature]

SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT
DEFENDANT

PCR 676 (2/00)
©PCP# 753089(3855) (25/01)

Notice of Discharge of Appearance Notice and Request for Clarification

Tuesday, September 23, 2003

To: The TRANS LINK OFFICER WHO ISSUED APPEARANCE NOTICE #063473 AND AUTHUR OF Police FILE # 03-9881.

You have apparently made allegations of criminal conduct against me.

You have apparently made demands upon me.

I do not understand those apparent demands and therefore cannot lawfully fulfill them.

I seek clarification of your document so that I may act according to the law and maintain my entire body of God given Natural Rights.

Failure to accept this offer to clarify and to do so completely and in good faith will be deemed by all parties to mean you and your principal or other parties abandon all demands upon me.

Who are you? I do not know who you are. You purported to be a 'Peace Officer', wore no identification or number and then went out of your way to create conflict and act against the peace. Please provide identification and proof that you are in fact a 'Peace Officer' and an employee of TransLink.

Your document states **"YOU ARE REQUIRED TO ATTEND COURT ON 2003-10-30 AT 0500 O'CLOCK IN THE FORE NOON IN THE PROVINCIAL COURTROOM NUMBER _____ LOCATED AT 222 MAIN ST. VANCOUVER BC AND TO ATTEND THEREAFTER AS REQUIRED BY THE COURT, IN ORDER TO BE DEALT WITH ACCORDING TO LAW."**

What does the word 'attend' mean and from where are you deriving the definition? I simply cannot correctly do what you wish of me unless I know what that is. Please explain. I reason that if I am attending, then I am an 'attendant'. I looked that word up in a law dictionary and it stated

"ATTENDANT. One who owes a duty or service to another, or in some sort depends upon him. *Termes de la Ley*, h. t. As to attendant terms, see Powell on Morts. Index, tit. Attendant term; Park on Dower, c. 1 7."

If I owe you or anyone else a specific duty or service, please tell me when and how such a thing was created and then provide proof of your claim. It seems to me that if I do 'attend', I am agreeing to the supposed debt or duty, merely by my presence. I notice however, that presence is not mentioned in this definition and I wonder if it is possible to be present, and yet not be in 'attendance'. What do you think and what evidence do you have suggesting that what you think is in fact the truth? Would showing up in some way create a debt where none had previously existed? Certainly seems that way to me.

The word 'required' is also causing me some concern. I am certain the word 'required' has two quite dissimilar legal meanings or senses. In one sense it is active and creates an obligation to act, in the other it is passive and merely defines conditions which need to be voluntarily fulfilled in order for

Violation Tickets and Appearance Notices Deconstructed

a later action to be lawfully undertaken. I also believe that when one issues a document, such as you did, which contains ambiguous words, as this one certainly does, then the interpretation of the ambiguous words must be to the benefit of the receiver and not the issuer. If that is the case, then it is clearly in my benefit to interpret the word 'required' in the passive sense, do you not agree? Also, if the makers of that document had wanted to state that the receiver of them had an obligation to 'attend', why did they not use the word 'obligation' or 'obliged' and thus avoid any ambiguity? The only logical explanation is that it is in fact being used in its passive sense and creates absolutely no obligation upon my part to attend, but is describing conditions which need fulfilling in order for some later action to be lawful. I therefore looked for any mention of later acts.

This brings me to the last part of the above mention portion. After the comma, it states 'IN ORDER TO BE DEALT WITH ACCORDING TO LAW'. The comma and the words 'IN ORDER TO BE' clearly tie directly to the previous words and 'DEALT WITH' is an action. (And not a very pleasant sounding one at that) Since the word 'required' (with all of its inherent ambiguity) is passive, and if I do not accept the imposition of an unproven debt by 'attending', then whatever the court attempts to do to me after that cannot be according to law, and thus will be unlawful. I interpret it as meaning that if I do not 'attend', then the courts actions against me will not be lawful. I will grant that the second 'required' may be active and create an obligation, as it is the courts acting after an appearance. You however are not a judge and therefore cannot tell me I am obliged to do anything. It seems the courts receive the power to deal with me when I 'attend'. If that is not the case will you please provide proof or at least make a lawful claim under full commercial liability to the contrary?

It is not my intent to be difficult, but I exercise and protect my rights and it seems to me not being hoodwinked into accepting a debt or unwillingly granting authority is a fundamental one. This issue would likely be clarified if you and your principal(s) would re-issue the document, replacing the word 'required' with 'obliged' and doing so under full commercial liability. And then of course be ready to prove such a thing.

Finally, I have questions about the very last portion of the Notice. It asks for a 'SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT'. A signature is legal evidence of an oath and as such in order to have any validity, must be freely given. If extracted under some unlawful threat of violence or otherwise compelled, it simply is not a lawful signature. I remind you that you threatened to arrest me unless I signed your document. Since the statutes which deal with the alleged infraction you were investigating do not inflict a punishment greater than a fine, threatening incarceration or detainment in the course of that investigation cannot be lawful. The investigation cannot be a greater imposition than the punishment for a conviction. Also, the term 'DEFENDANT' implies one engaged in a conflict. If we are in conflict does

not honour and the rule of law both demand we sit down and discuss and negotiate before going to court in an adversarial fashion? I certainly feel that is the case and would like to re-issue my previous offer to discuss this matter prior to using up valuable court resources. Also, if in the exercise of my rights and my lawful quest for a more compassionate society I have harmed anyone, I would like the opportunity to apologize and make amends immediately. Who exactly did I harm?

One of my other concerns is the fact that you failed in your duty as a TransLink employee to help me comply with the applicable section of the statute, by failing to offer a Fare Deferral Receipt. Had you offered one of those from the beginning, there would be no conflict. Since that was a lawful option, why did you not exercise it? Do you as a 'Peace Officer' benefit from the unnecessary and avoidable conflict you created?

Please consider your original Notice to be hereby lawfully discharged and re-issue it forthwith without any ambiguity if you intend to present it in a court of law. If you fail to do so please do not attempt to claim any obligation upon my part towards you or your principal. Also be aware that you failing to present this discharge to court if this matter is heard without my presence would likely be a fraud upon the court, as you would be withholding information vital to the proper administration of justice.

Finally, please ask your principal which section of the regulations empowers you to endanger human life by removing someone from the SkyTrain and stranding them miles from their home because they have failed to produce proof of payment.

As this appears to be a criminal matter, and what I am asking is very reasonable and is in fact information you should already have unless you are grossly negligent, you have three days to respond to this Notice or it will be deemed to be dishonored.

In Pure Trust and without malice aforethought, ill will, vexation or frivolity,

Robert-Arthur: Menard

Director,
The Elizabeth Anne Elaine Society
Justice is Truth in Action

Neo:

I know you're out there. I can feel you now.

I know that you're afraid... afraid of us.

You're afraid of change.

I don't know the future.

I didn't come here to tell you how this is going to end.

I came here to tell how it's going to begin.

I'm going to hang up this phone, and then show these people what you don't want them to see.

I'm going to show them a world without you.

A world without rules or controls, borders or boundaries.

A world where anything is possible.

Where we go from there is a choice I leave to you.

Violation Tickets and Appearance Notices Deconstructed

Other Publications By Robert Arthur Menard:

Registration, Application & Submission REALLY means:

Drop'em, Bend Over and Do Not Expect Lube.

How the Government REALLY Gains Power.

Your Child or Her Life!

Deception and Evil in The Ministry of Children, Family and
Community Development.

Thirteen Things The Government Doesn't Want You to Know.
A Handbook on Freedom.

Letters To Authorities

Booklets:

Violation Tickets and Appearance Notices Deconstructed.

Transit Conduct and Safety Regulations Deconstructed

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How would you like to never have to pay another Violation Ticket or attend court for one ever again?

What if you were to learn that you have an option which if exercised would result in the tickets and notices being cancelled by the ones who issued them?

What if you could defeat every ticket or notice that came your way, without even fighting?

What if you could defeat them by NOT FIGHTING? By accepting them you can defeat them!

The information within has been successfully used by the author on numerous occasions and is drawn from The Bills of Exchange Act.

**Start reading and learn what
the government doesn't want
you to know. Learn how to
NEVER PAY ANOTHER TICKET**