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DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF BLUEPRINT LETTER(S)

The following instructions should be read and understood completely, in order to ensure your letter is written and formed so that it will be received and actioned by the recipient(s). Do not deviate from these instructions unless you are competent in writing legal and lawful documents. Every specific instruction is for a purpose; some of these reasons will be explained.

In general, the variables mentioned below, must be a certain way for this reason; there are obvious, and also hidden rules when dealing with the lawful and the legal world. Colours, sizes, fonts and other details all have a coded meaning which is part of your expression of your will. As it would seem odd for a Westerner to respond with “yes” verbally while shaking their head, or speaking anything which physical actions contradict, it is the same with writing legal / lawful documents. Details such as paper colour, or type of font will imply meanings which unless you understand, will likely work against your words. This can make documents “become a legal nonsense”.

In law, actions hold more weight than words. “Action speaks louder than words” is very appropriate.

As language can alter jurisdiction, so can formatting. Any errors in documents and letters are often used as an excuse to disregard or ignore them if expedient to do so by the recipient such as a court. For that reason, **do not deviate** unless you know exactly what you are doing.

There are no emphasis stylings used within the instructions (beyond this preamble), as **every point is equally important**.

Please read and apply the instructions carefully, before you begin writing your letter.

Once your final draught is complete, please re-read instructions to prepare for a review of the final draft, prior to sending.

Use these instructions in parallel with the relevant Blueprint Documents and Example Letters as your guide, along with the source references document “5G Source References and Legislation”.

The Blueprint Document is a guide for additional explanations to be used together with these instructions. The Example Letters are purely to provide examples of what final documents should look like.

OBSERVE: There are two of each type of document provided. There is one pair for government officials: ‘BLUEPRINT - Objection and Demand - Government’ with ‘EXAMPLE ## - Objection and Demand - Government’ example letters in this document and a pair for corporations: ‘BLUEPRINT - Cease and Desist - Corporate’ with ‘EXAMPLE ## - Cease and Desist - Corporate’ example letters.

Reading through the document ‘5G Source References and Legislation’ will provide you with 12 sections, including supportive source referenced professional medical, and technical opinions, along with relevant passages from law and legislation and the penalties relevant to those quotes to use in your documents. While the sections are related, not every law or legislation will apply to every quoted professional opinion in the related section. While we have attempted to minimise the amount of reading required, you should review and use common sense to ensure the quotes and legislation are relevant to each other.

You do not necessarily need to quote the body of text from the legislation or law, simply quoting the Act Name and Year, Section, Subsection AND the maximum penalty for breach is required. Just be sure to read the specific quoted legislation and law to ensure it is relevant to the quoted professional opinion. However, you must indicate in your letter how the legislation relates to the quote used.

On penalties: Each breach of legislation is per offence. If one hundred people are affected by an action in breach of a point of legislation, the penalty is applicable one hundred-fold.

We have provided you with a large number of quotes and legislation so as to create as many unique documents as possible by all of you who submit letters to governments and corporations. Random selection of choices of quotes and relevant legislations should increase the likelihood there are no repeat letters. So please try and randomise which sections you choose from, to help make sure each letter is as unique as possible. Duplicating exact text from the example letters should definitely not be done, as they have already been sent to appropriate departments. Duplicates do not count in “their world” as new correspondence.

Be patient. While the long list of factors may seem daunting, you will soon find it is not difficult. It just requires a little patience, and a step by step process. Learning to assemble these sorts of letters is a skill you can depend upon for the rest of your life for all sorts of legal matters, so your efforts are not in vain. One foot in front of the other...

Please feel free to direct friends, family, anyone you can think of to our website. The more people who do this process, the greater the chances of success. While it is preferable that you direct people to our website to obtain these documents so we can gauge how many people are getting involved, you can share items directly. Just be aware that there may very well be updates to these documents in future, and we would like everyone to have access to the most current versions, for maximum impact.

PURPOSE OF LETTERS

There are a few things points to consider before you sit down and write your letters.

The primary purpose is actually to create a new contractual arrangement between yourself and government bodies, and corporations. While you may consider this process is a demand for law to be upheld, the sad reality is that governance is upheld through a social contract with the State, and via tacit agreements.

What governments and corporations never want you to know, is that all contracts are negotiable – particularly when previous contracts are undisclosed or without full disclosure and consent of “the governed”. As such, these letters are forming a new and informed contractual agreement, whether they realise it or not. That is why contractual laws and legislation needs to be adhered to, to become enforceable in a court of law. The principles of equity shall (must) prevail where a dispute arises between statute and the common law. In other words, if statutes (which most people will refer to falsely as law) are in conflict with common law (crime and justice), the principles or rules of equity (fairness) shall be taken into account.

So what is fair and just in a contractual agreement? Full disclosure by all involved parties, reasonable time for consideration, informed consent, and lawfulness of contracts. The four step administrative process is what covers your bases in contract law. This is due process to provide consideration, informed consent, and lawfulness of contractual agreement. An explanation of the four step administrative process is covered in the last section of this document.

Remember that the primary goal is to gain a new contract to replace the “tacit consent” we have all provided by failure to contest their offer of agreement (via them providing Public Notice through advertising 5G rollouts

on billboards, commercials, newspapers, public announcements etc). You need to Notice (instruct) them through these letters to formally reject their “offer”. So, your letters must follow “their” rules, because that is the social contract we currently have with them. That will be explained further below.

TYPES OF LETTERS

There are two letters you should write, depending upon the circumstances in your local area. These two styles are quite different. The first will be to telecommunications companies and corporations involved in developing and/or installing 5G network infrastructure. The second letter will be of a different type, to your local, state and federal members of government.

The reason for the separation of types of letters is simply put, a different area of jurisdiction. Corporations can only respond to legal (statute) jurisdiction, whereas parliamentarians are liable as elected officials, with full and complete personal liability for decisions made on behalf of their electorate, if you address them correctly. It is therefore a requirement to carefully read the following instructions with these facts in mind.

Instruction items which are applicable **solely to letters intended for corporations are in blue highlighting**, while those for **government officials are in red highlighting**. Items applicable to both jurisdictions are in this standard black text colour.

FORMATTING OF YOUR LETTERS

- **Font:** Times New Roman font in 11.5 pt is desired, or 11 if 11.5 is not available. Use the same font throughout your letter at all times, unless the template guidance letter depicts a change. Do not use underline, **bold**, or *italics* at any time, even for emphasis. **Georgia or Calibri fonts is suggested to be used for Government officials.**
- **Margins:** Alignment of all page margins should be a minimum of 26 mm/1 inch from all edges of your printed document, whether hand-written or typed.
- **Addressor and Addressee format:** (Be careful with using capitalised words).
Addressee: Names should generally be only expressed in Title Case (John Doe Citizen) for recipients. Names written in upper case (JOHN DOE CITIZEN) denotes a corporate entity with the lowest slave status, which you do not wish to be, but you may wish a corporate employee, director or CEO to be. Names written in all lower case (john doe) should never be used, as this denotes an infant. Addressees unless specified, should be addressed in Title Case (Mr. John Doe Citizen). The particulars of when to use “John Doe Citizen” or “John Doe CITIZEN” vary, and the reasons are too complex to explain here.
- **Paper type:** In all countries with exception of the USA, use only A4 paper. Only the USA legal system has adopted US legal paper as the proper form. Only use white paper. No shaded colourings or patterns. Ordinary white office paper is perfect.
- **Colour:** Ink colours are used to denote a specific status of sender and recipient. Never use black unless denoting or addressing a corporation, business, postal address or a particular office, and you know exactly why you would use it. In all other cases, use either **blue** or **red** for the body of your documents. A shade of blue that is legible, but not so dark as to be considered or interpreted as black if adequate. Red closest to Scarlet or Crimson is good, so long as it is dark

enough to be easily read when printed. You may use this colour scheme purely for your autograph if you prefer, but it is recommended to use colour throughout your documents.

- **Additional colour notes:** You should use red colour for either the recipient name and sender name when denoting the man or woman, rather than 'person'. (A 'person' is NOT a man or woman. A 'person' is a legal entity, corporation, or other legal entity of responsibility with 'privileges and obligations' which is utilised as a legal tool by a living soul or being. The entity that constitutes you as a living awareness embodied in the flesh is the man or woman – this is where the 'rights and duties' exist. See a legal dictionary for further explanations of 'person').
- **Printed vs handwritten:** If you are writing by hand, do not use cursive unless you have a specific reason for using it. Make sure it is easily legible, or it will be likely disposed of without being read.
- **Alignment:** Picture your letter as having three vertical columns. When addressing a servant (such as a Parliamentarian, Policeman or someone working in any Office of service to the public), keep "them" on the left column, as you are addressing the letter recipient as a Servant of your will. All of your details remain on the far right of the letter. Any neutral parties are in the centre column (which in the case of the expression letter, there are no neutral parties involved). An easy way to remember this is a court room. The defendant on the left, prosecution on the right, and the judge in the centre. (This does not apply to the body text of the letter).
- **Addressor and Addressee(s):** Be sure to use the same format, font type / size / colour, grammar, and case type as depicted in the example letter(s) and blueprint documents.
- **Grammar and Punctuation:** When in doubt, reference a book (or a respectable website) on correct use of grammar – the older, the better. Do not rely upon a word processor for guidance on this, as legal and lawful grammar is different from colloquial language.
- **Breaking the Thought (Full Stops):** A full stop or Period denotes the end of one thought, and the following paragraph becomes a new one. Our living will letters are a single thought. Paragraphs should end with a semi-colon, and the new line without a capital letter. This procedure ensures the letter remains as your single expression of your will. Legal letters do not follow this practice, whereas a lawful expression of the living does.
- **Use of Brackets:** Do not use square brackets [] in your sentences, as this styling "removes the text from the page" and can be ignored by the recipient. Round brackets are fine.
- **Pagination:** Use the format "Page 1 of 3" if you have 3 pages. Place in the Footer of the letter.
- **Single face printing:** Only print or write on the front face of each page. DO NOT print double-sided pages.
- **To avoid rejection of your Letter:** Authorities (including corrupt members of the Judiciary) can claim they "see nothing on this letter" if the rear is blank. It has happened many times. To avoid them being able to do so:
 - **Rear face of each page:** On the rear face of any page, print a large "Z", keeping within the 26mm margins border on all four edges of the page. (see example letter)
 - **Rear face of last page:** Place a 10c (or higher denomination) stamp in the bottom right corner of the rear of your letter page, or the rear of the final page if more than one page is used, with an autograph and date spreading over the stamp and the paper, written at a 45 degree angle, keeping within the 25mm margins border. To ignore a document stamped in this way is in effect, Mail Fraud.
- **Reference number:** Use your registered post barcode / reference number as the reference number for your letter, placed in the Header of your letter. See "ENVELOPE AND MAILING" for particulars
- **Addressor:** Place your address and name in the Header on the right hand side. Observe the formatting and punctuation in the Blueprint letter for guidance.
- **Multi-page letters:** Do not staple multiple pages together. Use a strong adhesive or sticky tape to bind your pages together in the top left corner, or paperclip them together. (If you are familiar

with the correct procedure, use the Barrister's method of binding pages together with an eyelet with legal tape if want to add an extra indicator of your legal prowess).

WRITING RULES

- **Style of Language:** Generally, use your common sense, but do not be combative, aggressive, abusive or speculative. **The letter should get straight to the point without passion. It will not be intuitive to write in this manner, but it must be done. Write in a "calculating" tone.** For Government letters, while this general point is somewhat true, you should also use "emotional flourish" to fully express your concerns and fears, while the substance of your letter remains to the point of law, fairness and reasonability. Emotions have no bearing in law, but they do have effect upon jurisdiction. After all, a "person" cannot have emotion, while a living man or woman can and does. In other words you can say you are "very angry and afraid for Our wellbeing due to (an injustice)" while stating what you require quite clearly in terms of a remedy, without resorting to anger-filled abusiveness.
- **GOVERNMENT - Making claims:** – Burden of proof is upon accuser:
You must not make claims you cannot easily and definitively substantiate in your letter. If you make a claim, it must be proven within the letter, unless it is so obvious as to be redundant. If you are attempting to make a statement of fact without making a claim due to lack of certainty, pose it as a question. If you are certain, and your claims are provable, make a claim.
As an example, if you wrote: "There is a clear intention to use 5G to surveil the population, which is in breach of privacy laws xyz", that would be making a claim which has not been credibly proven by any statements made by the government or telecommunications companies, (even if it has been implied within their clever wording). It also has not yet taken place, which is a non-fact, or a fiction. Anything in the "future" is not yet a crime, and certainly not a prosecutable offense that is easily provable. So you now have the burden of proof, and the point can be disregarded at the recipient's will, no matter how accurate you may think it is.
Instead, the question tactic works very well: "Is it not the case that 5G may be used to surveil the population, which would be a violation of privacy laws? Is it not the case that there an intention to utilize this technology in part or whole, for this purpose?" With this question(s), you have not made any claim which requires proof of the claim, and you have also set up the recipient to be required to respond appropriately by rebutting the implied claim, (which they will not be able to do). Making claims without proof gives the appearance of hostility which should be avoided. If you pose such questions in your letter, remember that you must command BUT NOT ABUSE the recipient to respond to your question. They are not obliged to answer your questions unless you command them to do so. When issuing commands, use respectful and polite wording to avoid being perceived as belligerent.
- In Government, any sitting official is a public trustee, and you may make it known of your awareness of this fact. You may make that known by ending your letter with "We trust that you as a public trustee understand Our Notice and shall fulfil your duty and oath as such", or "We trust that you understand".
- **CORPORATE - Making claims: (Admiralty/maritime/statute) – Burden of proof is upon defendant:**
If you have a valid claim based upon good evidence, state it when dealing with corporations. Be

sure you have good evidence which cannot be conceivably refuted. Otherwise, follow the same model with posing a statement as a question in the previous point.

- **Mode of expression:** Generally speaking, you should not use first person expressions such as “me”, “I”, “my” or “myself” as these are associated with ownership and identity (‘person’ status). Write using “We”, “Our”, “Ourselves”, “One”, “One’s”, “Oneself”, “Us” or “this author”. It may seem “posh” to do so, but it must be done to separate yourself from the corporate entity known as your “person”, which has no standing in their dead-fiction world of corporate entities and individuals. If that seems too awkward for you, use a preface sentence at the beginning of the letter specifying the use of “I” or “me” etc. is to be understood to mean a reference to your living soul and being, and nothing else.
When dealing with the recipient as a servant of your will, do the opposite. Use “you”, “your”, “yours” and “yourself” which you may notice, is how all corporations address “you” in correspondence. “You” and similar words, are the words of the slave or servant, which compels performance if “you” do not rebut the veiled meaning of those words. (Have you ever noticed legal letters accuse and demand “you” to perform in some way?)
- **Length:** Keep the letter within the limits of three pages. Ideally you can compress it to one or two, if you choose your words carefully, and avoid irrelevant or un-actionable fluff and flourishes.
- **Demands for Action:** There are some important rules to demands for action.
 - Specific positive action must be clear and defined
 - Specific cease of action must be clear and defined
 - Time frame for demand of action must be stated (given reasonable time to act / cease / respond)
 - Date of letter must be specified as a reference point for demand of action or ceasing of activity
 - Action demands must be within the bounds of the recipient’s ability.
 - You MUST be diligent with responding in due course to their responses should you receive any. You must also be diligent in holding the recipient to strict time permissions. If you ask for a response within 28 days, give them 28 plus 6 additional for leniency with respect to the delays with postal services. Use common sense.

ENVELOPE AND MAILING, KEEPING RECORDS

- **Addressing:** Address your letters to them in their Official capacity on the envelope (but NOT in the letter). In other words, the usual manner we are all accustomed to. This is to ensure the letters are not “suspicious” prior to opening by the recipient(s).
- **Proof of Service:** It is important to keep evidence that you sent your letter to the relevant addresses. It is easy to claim a letter was ‘lost in the post’ and other dodges of due process.
 - **Proof of Service (Registered Post):** Pre-purchase a registered mail envelope, so you can use the barcode number from the envelope as a reference number to be printed on the top of your letter, in the Header section. Once en route to the recipient, check your registered post tracking online, and take a photo or screenshot of acceptance of delivery.
Video record the unfolded letter and registered post envelope, clearly depicting the text of the letter and details on the envelope. Ideally your video will be time-stamped. Be sure the video device such as a mobile phone will record the current time and date into the metadata (properties) of the recorded file, and into any copies that may be used for

evidence. While continually filming, fold the letter, place in the envelope, and seal it. If you are delivering to a post office for proof of being placed in their custody, you can ask the clerk to film you doing all of the above in their sight. Post offices have recording cameras, which can also be used as evidence.

Send via registered mail, and keep the receipt.

- **Proof of Service (J.P. as witness):** If you have access to a Justice of the Peace (J.P.), you can ask to have them oversee the signing of the original print of your letter in their presence, to bear witness it was placed and sealed into your Registered Post envelope, noting the date and registered number of the envelope. They may or may not certify your original to state they witnessed the letter as yours. Bring a photocopy of your signed letter for them to certify as a true copy, or a second original print for them to certify as a copy of the letter you will post.

To give your document even higher standing, go to three separate JPs and have the final JP witness you placing the letter in the envelope. This essentially “notarises” the document, giving it higher lawful standing.

You can find a JP here:

<https://www.rvahj.org.au/how-to-find-a-jp-in-australia#info>

- **Proof of Service (three witnesses):** You may also use a minimum of three witnesses to sign a photocopy or duplicate of your letter, bearing witness that they sighted your sealed and sent original letter in the specified Registered Post envelope, and that the original and copy is exactly the same. Make sure they actually do witness this fact; if they were not actual witnesses, would be in perjury.
- **Affidavit:** If you wish to bullet-proof this whole process, go to a J.P. to get them to sign an “Affidavit of Service” to prove to any court, that the letter was served.
- **Email:** No matter which of the above you use, be sure to email the letter recipient a copy of your posted letter, and a Blind Carbon Copy (BCC) of your email to trusted friends and relatives as witness to your correspondence.
 - **Email receipts:** Take note of dates and times of email replies including auto-replies, as these are considered delivery receipts. You can request a digital signature of the email being received, but they may not “play ball” here.
- **Keep a copy:** Keep duplicate copies of all correspondence on hand, and also with a trusted relative or friend if you can.
- **Journal:** Keep a record of dates and times, and details of all correspondence. This may prove very useful in future.
- **Autograph:** In the legal world, a signature is what is used. In the realm of real law of the living, it is an autograph or your “mark”. Please see the Example Notice for how to autograph your Notice/s for the correct method, and do not deviate. You will see that this changes, depending upon the type of Notice.

GENERAL POINTS

Try not to ask a question unless you already know, or have a fair idea of the answer, to any question you ask. This puts you at a tactical advantage, as it helps to “corner” the recipient with carefully crafted “statement-questions”.

Keep all correspondence in written form. Do not make or receive phone calls when corresponding, unless you have experience in these types of circumstances, and are familiar with legal language and all its pitfalls. If you do receive a call by surprise, immediately insist they must correspond in writing, effective immediately.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE (4-STEP PROCESS)

As you may have experienced yourself, there is a general procedure that has been adopted in dealing with administrative processes. The general rule is:

1st Notice (e.g., a Bill, or Infringement Notice) – 28 days to respond, plus an additional 3 days for postal delays. Give an additional 3 days for both sending and receiving mail for all Notices.

2nd Notice (Reminder Notice) – 14 days to respond

3rd (Final Notice) – 7 days to respond

4th Notice (Notice of Default, Default Judgment)

Upon the 4th notice, any failure of action within the specified time-frame is now where anyone can take legal action against the recipient of Notice.

We will use the same process.

The letter is to be considered “received” from the date the letter is collected by the Post Office. This works both directions, so remember to give an additional 3 days for each letter. This includes allowed an extra 3 days for you sending a letter via post to the recipient, and 3 days for the receipt of their response, totalling 6 additional days grace as a courtesy. It would be wise to keep duplicate letters and a journal of correspondence, with all receipts and evidences in a safe place, in chronological order. Record dates if you receive any correspondence in the mail.

You must state in your letters a specified time-frame in which to respond. If you intend 28 days to respond appropriately, politely state their required response time. This is very important to state what action you may take should they fail to comply. (Reminder notice, Notice of Default, Court proceedings etc).

The correct office to address your concerns will be available on local, state and federal websites. We have not provided these here, as they are subject to change and may be different at the time of writing this document. Similarly, email addresses may change, so it is better to find the most current ones available.

What is next?

Have a look at the example letters and blueprints if you have not already. Then have a look through the Source References document for some ideas and points of interest to start addressing in your letters.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Feel free to share your successes and experiences, your findings and research by contacting us at our website: <https://www.know5g.com-law.org/contact-us/>.

Any information you provide which includes your own details or particulars, or your own work, shall not be made available to any other party or parties without your written and expressed consent, unless required by law and shall only be done so under duress. In simple terms – we'll keep your information private and confidential to the best of our abilities.

For any additional information not available from us which you think may assist others, please send it via the website contact page. Use the Selection "Share Resources and Research".

Should you have any questions that have not been answered in this document or the website, you may email us through the website. <https://www.know5g.com-law.org/contact-us/> Use the Selection "General enquiries".

An FAQ will be made available on the website as needed.

If you are interested in researching legislation and laws for countries other than Australia, we would love to collaborate with you to make this project an international remedy. Again, use the Contact Page, with Selection "Get Involved".

Finally, you may send us digital scans or photos or you letters for public record purposes using the Selection "Share Your Letter as Evidence".

Our very best wishes for your successes, and for a safer future for all life on this planet.