

Paramount Claim Q & A

1. Should the document title included ‘woman’ or ‘man’ before the stated name, such as "Paramount Claim of the Life and the Estate of the **woman** Evelyn Jane Carter"?

No, it should be titled exactly as it is titled. As odd as it may seem to us normal people, what the lawyers are talking about is called a “Collective Entity” and we are claiming back all aspects of the whole Collective Entity, so the way it is titled is correct and done that way for a purpose.

2. Confirm name written is the same as shown on the Birth Certificate.

Yes, it is. That name, however it appears, is the “official” legal name of your Collective Entity. For example, my actual Given Name is “Anna Maria Wilhelmina Hanna Sophia Riezinger-von Reitzenstein von Lettow-Vorbeck” but the bureaucratic version that is officially my name in **their system** of things is “Anna Maria Riezinger”. So, you are working in that system and use the official version they have latched onto to address their claims.

3. What does the **X** stand for located between father and mother's names?

Could the word ‘and’ replace the ‘X’?

This is the symbol used in genetics for “by”— we are each the combination of a Father and a Mother, so “Marie Elizabeth” comes to exist “by” the Father, “James Michael” and “by” the Mother, “Sophia Elizabeth”, combined.

4. Explaining mother’s maiden name in parenthesis, the word (nee is a French word as you know and spelled née). Correct spelling or replace with the word ‘born’?

Anything that is in parenthesis or brackets in paperwork like this is understood to be an “aside” --- we are to take “silent notice” of the fact or information included, but not consider it actually on the page in front of us. Sounds nuts, but there it is. Their system, again. We add the Maiden Name information simply to make additional research more convenient if necessary and to further identify the family and baby. The English use the word “nee” which is indeed borrowed from the French, but not spelled in English paperwork with the French accents. This is most likely because old-fashioned English language typewriters were never set up with all the other symbols common in other languages, so we just use “nee”, as shown. When you are doing official documents and are not using brackets, it is best to avoid all foreign words for fear of voiding the paperwork. You could also use the word “born” but that does not necessarily convey the same idea as “original given name” or “maiden name” for all the reasons described above. The way I have it is the way generations of such papers have been done, so I’d just leave it as is, but if you feel strongly about it, it does no harm to add the French accent, because it is all inside parenthesis anyway.

5. First paragraph and last line: I am the only true and surviving inheritor.
Does it apply even if my parents are still alive?
Yes, because we aren't talking about your parents' unique genetic code. They have their own Collective Entity and their own unique name, estate, and DNA.
6. Last paragraph: "I also publish my nullification of any claim of ownership or material interest in my DNA based upon samples procured from any bodily waste or substance for any purpose."
Adding "with exception of my own claim as part of my estate"; otherwise, it sounds like any nullification of any claim including my own.....
Obviously not the intent, because of the preceding discussion, but you could add "by other parties" ---- "procured from any bodily waste or substance for any purpose by other parties."
7. Signature and Seal of my Lawful person. The word person is defacto. Is stating "as a lawful people" more accurate of dejure?
No, this is an incorrect distinction. The word "Person" or "person" can be either of a "lawful" character or a "legal" character, and it is up to us to define by our own records and choices the capacity in which our "persons" are acting and existing. When you say "Lawful Person" or "Lawful person" that is telling everyone that you are standing on the land (Person) or soil (person) jurisdiction and **not** acting as a "Legal Person" at all. It's also not correct for us to refer to ourselves in the plural unless in fact we are acting in concert with other "Lawful Persons" to create a "Lawful People", etc.---- because when we are signing things as a "Lawful Person" of any kind, we are not acting as a "Collective Entity" though as in this case, we are claiming back assets that have been deemed to belong to such Collective Entities.

Be careful about using the words "de facto" and "de jure" for the same foreign language concerns addressed above and because Americans have latched onto these two Latin terms in the effort to distinguish between the world of fact and the world of fiction, yet rarely use these terms properly and even more rarely attempt to define them in the context of the discussion. This is a big mistake we can avoid simply by using plain English and learning how to better describe our position as Lawful Persons who are operating as American State Citizens or American State Nationals and not as any form of US Citizen or US Person at all.

8. Could fingerprints, our voice, etc. be included in this document?
Sure, but that's not the purpose of this document and the use of our thumbprints as a proper unique seal and trademark would be precluded by such a claim. As a friend of mine once observed --- THEY like to make fun of us for using our thumbprints as an identifying mark, but God gave us our own unique "bio-

identification” for a reason and we would by far be the greater fools not to use it and claim it as our trademark.

9. Should we ALSO send this claim directly to companies/government agencies who required fingerprinting for job application (such as medical professionals, security jobs, prison incarceration, etc.)?

You certainly can do so, to make sure that they are not surreptitiously collecting DNA samples from your fingerprints and laying false claims of ownership of your DNA as a result of having “taken” fingerprints.

10. Is it appropriate as a parent to do a Paramount Claim for a child less than 21 years of age or a disabled adult?

Yes. Just be sure to state it is done as the parent of your minor child or guardian of your disabled son/daughter.