



## **The 8 Parts of a Lawful Contract**

**We the People** have been engaging in "contracting" with GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS from the days shortly after being born. I place "contracting" in quotes because these were not genuine contracts, even though the GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS have regarded them as such. Regrettably, until you challenge or, better still, cancel these contracts, they continue to exert influence over your life.

The act of applying for a birth certificate constitutes a "contract," as does the process of applying for a marriage license, driver's license, fishing license, hunting license, concealed carry permit, voter registration, and all your tax forms. Even the act of presenting your driver's license to a police officer upon request is considered a "contract." Additionally, any time you check a box that says, "U.S. Citizen," (or similar) you are contracting with whatever CORPORATION (GOVERNMENT or otherwise) asking you to fill out the form.

At State National Academy (SNA), one of our key objectives is to teach you how to nullify these contracts. However, the most crucial role we play at SNA is to empower our members with truth and knowledge.

Below are the 8 parts of a lawful contract. If these aspects are not present when signing a contract, it's not a lawful contract (such as all the contracts you have entered with GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS).

### **1. Parties Competent to Contract**

The parties to a contract should be competent, being of the age of majority/consent, of sound mind, and not disqualified from contracting by any law to which they are subject. A flaw in capacity may be due to minority, lunacy, idiocy, drunkenness, or status. The status of the parties should be like kind, being artificial Legal Person and artificial Legal Person, or living Man/Woman and living Man/Woman, allowing two or more parties but never a mixture of these kinds.

### **2. Free and Genuine Consent**

The consent of the parties to the agreement must be free and genuine. The consent should not be obtained by misrepresentation, fraud, undue influence, coercion, or mistake. If the consent is obtained by any of these flaws, then the contract is not valid.

### **3. Full Disclosure**

When negotiating a contract, full disclosure is the act of providing all material information, or telling the "whole truth," about any matter which may influence the decision-making of the other party or parties before they decide to enter into a contract.

#### **4. Sufficient Mutual Consideration**

The consideration is something of value possessed by the parties that is brought to the contract table. This something of value is bargained for and given in exchange for a promise or performance. The parties must each receive a benefit and each suffer a detriment. To be enforceable, a contract must have sufficient consideration. A contract is unenforceable if it has insufficient or unequal consideration without agreement.

#### **5. Certainty of Terms**

The Terms and Conditions of the contract must be fully disclosed and agreed upon, and must be certain and fixed, i.e., not variable as with interest rates.

#### **6. Meeting of the Minds**

A meeting of the minds 'consensus ad idem' occurs between the parties when they recognize each other, understand their mutual obligations, and agree. This meeting of minds can only occur between like kinds in status, Man/Woman with Man/Woman, or when these are "acting" as Legal Person with Legal Person. A corporation and another corporation may enter into a contract by way of 'accommodation parties', and a sentient being and another sentient being may enter into a contract directly, but a corporation and a sentient being together cannot enter into a contract as they are not of equal status.

#### **7. Signatures or Autographs**

Written contracts between artificial Legal Persons must carry the wet ink signatures of the parties, because a wet ink signature is an "accommodation" from a living Man/Woman, declared or not. Written contracts between sentient beings must carry the wet ink autographs of the parties, and/or living identification such as a thumbprint. Living status is recognized by a thumbprint, or more often by an unambiguous declaration with the autograph, such as "authorized agent" written below.

#### **8. Privacy**

Privacy ensures that the terms of the contract, and any information exchanged between the parties during negotiation and execution, remain confidential unless disclosure is authorized by the parties involved. This includes protecting sensitive personal information, trade secrets, and any other data deemed private by the parties. The importance of privacy in contractual agreements cannot be overstated, as it safeguards the interests and secures the trust of all parties involved.