

Abandonment

by

Sam Aurelius Milam III
c/o 4984 Peach Mountain Drive
Gainesville, Georgia 30507

This essay was first completed on Friday, March 31, 1989 and was most recently revised on Thursday, July 5, 2012.

This document is approximately 1000 words long.

My other essays are available on [Pharos](#).

This essay is LiteraShare.

That means that it isn't for sale and that it isn't protected by a formal establishment copyright. As the author, I ask you to extend to me the courtesy that is reasonably due. If you copy the essay, then copy all of it including my name and address as shown on each page, and this LiteraShare Statement. I invite you to provide such copies for other readers. If you quote from the essay, then do so accurately and give me credit. If you care to make a voluntary contribution to me, then I prefer cash. For checks, money orders, or PayPal payments, please inquire.

caveat lector

This page was intentionally left blank.

The Regulatory Complex

The traditional three branches of government no longer form a distinct institution but, instead, are intimately combined with the corporate financial establishment. The result is a huge regulatory complex that exists as a parasite upon us. If you'd like to do something productive to oppose it, then one attractive option is abandonment. This approach has several advantages. For example, you won't need to prepare voluminous briefs and then rely on a hostile judge to rule in your favor. You won't need to oppose belligerent cops who want only to abuse you or to take your property. You won't even have to argue with folks who don't care. You simply refrain from doing voluntary things and thereby strike at the very heart of the regulatory complex, its pocketbook. One big advantage of abandonment is that it's incremental. That is, you can go only as far as you want to go. The further you go the more good you do. Regardless of how far you decide to go, there isn't any legal risk. You don't have to do anything illegal or oppose anyone. The only disadvantages are a certain amount of inconvenience (you can decide what is enough), the very small effect that one individual can have, and the long time that's required for the effects of your behavior, if any, to become evident. However, you'll have the satisfaction of knowing that you're doing the right thing.

Here are some suggestions. They're only suggestions. You might think of other things that work better for you.

1. Get out of debt. The interest that you pay on loans is funds in the pocket for the regulatory complex. Also, when you go into debt you acquire an obligation to the regulatory complex and give it power over you. A debtor as one who can be compelled to pay.
2. Cancel all of your credit accounts. That way, you can reduce the temptation to impulsive credit buying and avoid giving additional funds to the regulatory complex as interest. Even if you pay credit bills before interest accrues, you still support the regulatory complex by joining its ranks. Voluntary participation equals endorsement. You can pay cash for things that you need.
3. Sell all of your stocks. They represent funds that you've loaned to the regulatory complex on its terms. They give you a vested interest therein. As the Nazarene said, "... where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." You won't be able to oppose the regulatory complex if you have a vested interest in it. Worse yet, the doctrine of limited liability that's an integral part of stock ownership represents one of the more evil influences in the world today.
4. Close all of your savings accounts. Banks are like casinos. They make their profit from their customers. That means that the banks must be getting more from the customers than the customers are getting from the banks. Otherwise, the banks would be out of business. Only the insidious cloaking qualities of fractional reserve banking prevent you from perceiving your losses. Banks are a bad investment. Your funds are a lot safer in your freezer.
5. Close all of your checking accounts. Your funds in the bank are funds in the pocket of the regulatory complex. Money orders work just as well as checks and they don't reveal all of your transactions to the IRS.
6. Since you're using money orders instead of checks, you can use whatever name you want to use. Close all of your utilities accounts and the telephone account

Abandonment

and open them under pseudonyms. That makes it more difficult and expensive for the regulatory complex to keep track of you.

7. When a clerk in a store asks you for your name and address, give him phony information. It's good practice.

There are many more things that you can do beyond these suggestions. If you're motivated to go further, then the experience that you gain by getting this far will give you plenty of ideas for what to do next.

References

1. 1962
THE Holy Bible, REVISED STANDARD VERSION, CONTAINING THE Old and New Testaments, TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL TONGUES, BEING THE VERSION SET FORTH A.D. 1611, REVISED A.D. 1881-1885 AND A.D. 1901, COMPARED WITH THE MOST ANCIENT AUTHORITIES AND REVISED A.D. 1946-1952, THE WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY, CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK, © 1962 by The World Publishing Company
2. 1979
BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY; Definitions of the Terms and Phrases of American and English Jurisprudence, Ancient and Modern, By HENRY CAMPBELL BLACK, M. A., FIFTH EDITION BY THE PUBLISHER'S EDITORIAL STAFF, WEST PUBLISHING CO., ST. PAUL MINN., COPYRIGHT © 1979 By WEST PUBLISHING CO.
3. 1990
[*Liability, Ltd., Corpus Corporatum or Corpus Delicti?*](#), Friday, June 22, 1990, Sam Aurelius Milam III
4. 1991
[*They Can Fool Too Many of the People Too Much of the Time*](#), Saturday, February 16, 1991, Sam Aurelius Milam III
5. 2007
[*Interest-Bearing Transactions*](#), Wednesday, November 28, 2007, Sam Aurelius Milam III

This page was intentionally left blank.