

Silence No-Good

One has to only look at the 15 USC §1635 statute and inquire as does the codification of such statute comply with *Wiser v. Lawler*, 189 U.S.¹. One needs not to confuse with Benjamin Franklin's Silence Dogood letters.

Where the captain of a starship was once told by what seemed to be an over-whelming force, "Resistance is Futile", one should visit with the founders of this country and inquire "was resistance futile?"

How would one visit with the dead; death can be defined by applying the question "What is Death?" Too some death may mean the end of the life of the body and brain (together with the mind and thought and a right to humanly choose). Too others the death of the body and brain releases the mindful spirit to travel a path chosen while the body and brain lives. What one chooses is their choice to believe, and each has a given right to choose as one sees fit. So, if the shoe fits wear the shoe and remember it was one's choice to choose, as to opinion of this writer, the writer hopes the choice is a wise choice. Such choosing is made within the silence of one's own thinking.

If one is silently trying to comprehend a meaning of *Wiser v. Lawler*, maybe one needs to consider Estoppel by Silence.

Where it is opined in layman's terms within *Wiser v. Lawler* a party needs to have notice (notice of rescission) and that there is a duty (obligation) to respond to such notice, of course one could choose to be silent and hope the situation resolves favorably in one's favor, "OR" (coordinating conjunction) one could offer up resistance to what statutory law and common law loudly proclaims.

For a party to remain silent, a choice has been made.

One needs not to speak loudly for one to hear them self; but as there is a right granted, a party can scream and holler as loud as they want, but this mighty loud voice does not make a right. To take action one needs to remove them self from the seated position (get off your arse) and do something, whether right or wrong.

Choose Wisely

¹ <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/189/260/case.html>