

Normal and natural. A slave should strive to accept the prescribed patterns of slave behavior, however unconventional, as "normal" — for slaves — and to follow the protocol and other orders in such a way that his actions and speech both feel and look "natural." The slave is in effect a part of the Master's body, and he should obey the Master's will as naturally, and with as little attitude, as any other part of the Master's body. There is no humiliation or shame in obedience, and a slave should feel none when he is doing as ordered.

Obedience and "correctness." A slave will always act and respond in such a way as to make the Master's orders look "right." A slave will never give the appearance that he thinks a Master has made a mistake, whether by facial expression, body language, or verbal challenge. Masters are not perfect, but whatever They order is "right" because it is Their will. It is the Master's will that the slave submits to, not His correctness. If the slave feels that he has information the Master is lacking, or sees a better possibility that He has not considered, the slave may — within the limits of the protocol — ask whether the Master wishes him to convey such information or to make a suggestion.

Being open. A slave exists without privacy or defenses. What he is, whatever he does, and even what he thinks and feels must be open for inspection at all times. A slave should always carry himself with dignity, whether naked and in chains or out in the workaday world, and his appearance

Forms of Address

Others. A slave addresses all persons with respect and courtesy. If an adult is neither a Master nor a slave, he or she should be addressed as "Sir" or "Ma'am" (or "Miss" as appropriate) at least once in each conversation. This applies as much to salesclerks and deliverymen as to business executives and elderly aunts. It is not that a slave is "beneath" everybody else, but that a slave sees all persons as part of something greater than the individual.

slaves. The word "slave" and all pronouns referring to a slave are always written in lowercase, even when they begin a sentence. slaves may use the first person in speech as needed for clarity and naturalness, but they should strive to reduce their dependence on "I" statements as much as possible (see below on how to ask questions). The phrases "this slave" and "the slave" may be used for self-reference if no ambiguity results, but they are not required. The phrase "Your slave" may be used, if desired for emphasis and as a sign of affection, when a slave addresses the Master to Whom he is in service.

"I," "my," and "mine." A slave's reference to himself is understood to mean the part of his Master, or his Master's property, that consists of the slave's body, mind, and spirit. When a slave says (or writes) "I," it refers to the body and energies of the slave, but not his will, which as long as he is in service is obedient to that of his Master. When a slave says "my" or "mine," it means that part of the Master's property that is in the slave's keeping or stewardship - except, of course, in the phrases "my Master," "my slave brother," or "my slavery" (the only thing that truly belongs to a slave).

other slaves. A slave should address and refer to other slaves following this protocol as "slave brother," "slave [first name]," or "slaveboy." slaves may talk freely with each other only in a Master's presence, so long as their conversation is not distracting, does not compete with what the Master wants to express, and can be immediately and easily interrupted by the Master

Speaking with a Master

A slave normally does not speak to a Master unless spoken to or otherwise invited to speak, as by a nod, a word, a look, or other gesture. When he feels the need for a Master's attention, he comes into the Master's awareness (see "PRESENTING/CONTINUING" below) and waits to be addressed. Exceptions, of course, are made for emergencies (fire, a life-threatening injury or illness, and so on), but otherwise the following protocol for addressing a Master assumes that the slave has already come into His awareness and has been invited or ordered to speak.

Once a Master invites a slave into conversation, it is not necessary to ask permission before asking questions or making comments, as long as the slave frames his remarks respectfully, does not interrupt the Master (or any other Master Who is speaking), and does not impose on the Master's time or attention. A slave should not, however, change the topic of a conversation without asking first if the Master wishes to discuss something different.

How to begin and end. Every statement or question a slave addresses to a Master Who follows this protocol should begin and end with "Sir" (multiple statements or questions may use only a single "Sir" between them). "Sir, Master, Sir" is the default form; "Sir, my Master, Sir" is to be used only when addressing the Master to Whom the slave has pledged service.

How to ask a question. The proper form for questions regarding any possible action by a slave is, "Sir, do You wish me to [description of action], Sir?" It is immaterial if the word "wish" is replaced with "want," "desire," "intend," and so on, or whether the action is simple (like taking a piss), complex (like getting ready to go out to work), or a prelude to further conversation (asking if the Master wishes the slave to tell Him something). What matters is that instead of the slave expressing his own desire and asking the Master to approve or reject it, the slave presents a possibility, without investing himself in it, and waits for the Master's instruction. Living in obedience goes beyond just doing as you're told; it means that you also want only what your Master wants.

Calls of nature. The normal form for questions pertaining to any use of the bathroom, taking prescribed medication, and other personal hygiene or grooming needs is, "Sir, do You wish me to take care of myself, Sir?"

How to make a response. Since, as noted above, a Master's response to a slave's question is in effect an order, the standard response by the slave to any instruction, acknowledgement, correction, explanation, or information conveyed by a Master is, "Sir, yes, Sir! Thank You, Sir!" The same form is used whenever a slave answers a question in the affirmative. If the slave's answer is negative, he says, "Sir, no, Sir! Thank You, Sir!" Occasionally these forms may be varied by inserting "Master" or "my Master" ("Sir, yes, Master, Sir! Thank You, Sir!" or "Sir, yes, Sir! Thank You, my Master, Sir!"), but the basic form is invariant — life can be wonderfully simple when almost everything calls for the same response!

Extended questions or comments. If the slave feels the need to ask an involved question or one that will require more than a yes/no response from the Master, he asks, "Sir, do You wish me to ask a question, Sir?" If the slave feels the need to make a comment, he asks, "Sir, do You wish me to make a comment, Sir?" In both cases, the slave awaits the Master's response, says, "Sir, yes, Sir! Thank You, Sir!" whether the response is affirmative or negative, and, finally, if the response was affirmative, asks his question or makes his comment (beginning each sentence with "Sir" as usual and ending the last sentence with "Sir" as well).

No arguments. A slave is never wrong to ask for clarification of orders given him or to offer to inform the Master of something that is troubling him — or something that is giving him joy! — but leading questions and argumentative expressions of opinion must be avoided. Masters and slaves may discuss any matter at all, at the Master's discretion, but they do not debate !

Apologies. "Beg Your pardon, Sir" is how a slave expresses regret for an accidental mishap. A slave never says "Sorry" or "Excuse me," as these forms imply that the slave acted of his own will

When to present

A slave is expected to present whenever:

- 1) he first enters or leaves any building, room, or other space occupied by a Master, or vice versa (that is, whenever a Master first enters or leaves any building, room, or other space the slave occupies) — thus, at any time when under social conditions a "Hello" or "Goodbye" would be in order.
- 2) he needs to ask a question of a Master or receive additional instructions in order to complete an assigned task.
- 3) he has completed all currently assigned tasks and awaits the Master's pleasure. A slave who has finished all of his assigned tasks does not simply go off and do as he pleases when a Master is present but asks what the Master desires him to do. (If no Master is present, the slave should follow his best judgment in the light of his training and standing orders.)
- 4) another slave presents in the same space. A slave never merely watches another slave present but joins in the process, if only by taking the present position (that is, without again verbally presenting himself to the Master) and holding it until enabled to move again by an order to "continue." This rule underscores that all slaves are brothers and equals who support each other's slavery in any way possible.

The complete presenting ritual is not necessary when either the Master or slave comes and goes repeatedly in the course of normal household or other activities, but a slave will still normally stand, if he was seated, whenever a Master enters the space he occupies and remain in the Standing present position until told to "sit" or "continue," just as when he presents along with another slave performing the full ritual. If a slave who has recently presented to a Master re-enters the Master's space in the course of his duties and does not need to ask any questions or await further instructions, he should simply do whatever he needs to do as inconspicuously as possible and leave when he is finished

How to present

When a slave presents, he comes up to the Master, or within His line of sight, and silently kneels or stands in a present position. By doing so, the slave brings himself within the Master's awareness and waits for acknowledgement without disturbing whatever the Master is doing at the time. If it is the Master Who enters a space where a slave is engaged, the slave stops whatever he was doing and presents to indicate that he is prepared to follow any direction the Master wishes to give him.

Present positions. These positions express the strength of the slave and the power of his obedience. All except the Honor present are held without moving until the slave is freed to move by an order from the Master to Whom he is presenting .

Full present : the slave kneels upright (not sitting back on his heels), with the knees spread shoulder wide, arms locked behind his back, each hand clasping the opposite forearm (or wrist if the forearm is not possible for physical reasons); the chest is held

forward, wide and strong, the head bowed with eyes down. This is the default form and is normally used whenever the Master is sitting or lying down.

Standing present is the same as above except that the slave stands instead of kneels, but still with his knees shoulder wide. It may be used in private when the Master is standing (though kneeling is always acceptable if that feels more natural to the slave) or, at the Master's discretion, in cases of physical disability.

Public present is the same as a standard Standing present except that the hands are left open and crossed behind the back above the ass, similar to a military "parade rest." This is used in public when kneeling or the more formal Standing present might draw undesirable attention. The same position is used in public whenever the slave must stand by and wait while a Master he is with is otherwise engaged. In this and all other respects, a slave's public behavior must engender respect for slavery and for the Master he serves.

Honor present : The Full Honor present is the same as a normal Full present except that only the right knee is on the ground and the left leg is bent. The Standing Honor present is identical in terms of position to a normal Standing present . In either case, after the slave makes his greeting statement (see below), he stands again, if he was kneeling, or resumes a relaxed posture if already standing, without waiting for a command. An Honor present is used only to greet a Master or Guest, in public or private, Who either does not follow or is unfamiliar with this protocol and might be embarrassed if the slave waited for an order to "continue" after presenting.

Feeling your slavery. After a slave is in a present position, he pauses to feel the presence of his slavery . It is important for the slave to take the needed time for this — to feel the strength and dedication of his slavery, to let the rush and static of the outside world subside, and to find the peace of his slavery before addressing the Master.

Waiting for recognition. A slave cannot continue with the presenting ritual until the Master recognizes his presence by a word, look, or gesture. If the Master is busy and moving around the room when the slave enters and takes up a present position, the slave may move his eyes while waiting in order to follow the Master's location and not miss a hand signal or other gesture to approach. If the slave is standing, he may even change his own location in the room to avoid losing track of the Master. Typically, however, the Master will quickly notice the slave and either allow him to complete the presenting ritual or waive it by telling him to "sit," "stay," or "continue." If told to "stay," the slave remains where he is and maintains the present position until he is allowed to complete the ritual or given another order.

Greeting statements. After the slave has felt the presence of his slavery and received the Master's attention, he presents verbally. The form varies slightly as follows:

— Greeting the Master the slave is in service to: "Sir, my Master, Sir."

— Greeting any other Master: "Sir, Master, Sir."

After presenting

A slave does not move from the present position he has taken until a new order is given, except after an Honor present (see below). Whenever presenting is not followed by a new order, the slave is either told to "continue" or else asks, "Sir, do You wish me to continue, Sir?"

Continuing. When told to "continue," if the slave had been fulfilling some other order before he stopped to present , he returns to that activity. If the slave does not have other duties, when told to "continue" he is free to sit quietly on the floor near at hand; he may also express honest affection by wrapping his arms around the Master's leg, kissing His boots, and so on.

Disrobing. When a clothed slave enters the Master's house from the outside, he will present as soon as possible. If told to "continue" after presenting , he will ask if the Master wishes him to disrobe. Unless the answer is negative or he receives another order that takes precedence, the slave says, "Sir, yes, Sir! Thank You, Sir!" and immediately proceeds to the slave quarters or other designated area to disrobe, then returns to the Master for further instruction.

After Honor present in private. If there is no other Master around and the slave has duties to perform, immediately after the greeting statement has been acknowledged, the slave will ask, "Sir, do You wish me to continue in service, Sir?" If the slave does not have other current duties, he will ask, "Sir, do You wish me to serve You, Sir?" As with any other Master, whatever the Master responds, the slave will say, "Sir, yes, Sir! Thank You, Sir!" and proceed to obey the orders given, either to continue with his previous duties or to serve the Master as He wishes.

Before an extended absence. When the slave must leave the Master's presence for an extended time, he asks, "Sir, do You wish me to continue in Your service , Sir?" or (if he is not in committed service to that Master) "Sir, do You wish me to continue in service, Sir?" If the answer is affirmative, the slave responds, "Sir, yes, Sir! Thank You, Sir!" and is then free to leave the Master's presence. The same verbal form is used if it is the Master Who is leaving

STANDING ORDERS

Ask first when a Master is present. Whenever a Master is present, a slave may not leave the room to use the bathroom, help himself to food or drink (except water), put on clothing, or use any electronic devices, including the telephone, without first determining the Master's wishes. If no Master is present or close by, however, unless there are specific orders to the contrary, a slave may use the bathroom at need (but see "Toilet usage" below) and drink water or other nonalcoholic beverages whenever he wishes (see "Stay hydrated" below).

Furniture usage. A slave is not allowed to use furniture at any time without express instructions except for the bed or futon he is instructed to sleep on and the chairs on the patio. If a slave has duties in the computer room or is allowed to go online, he may use the chairs there, but only while at the computer.

Standing. A slave who is seated, whether on a chair or the floor or ground, normally stands whenever a Master enters or leaves the same room or space — unless the Master waives this by an immediate order to "sit," "stay," or "continue" — and remains standing as long as the Master does. If presenting is called for (see "When to present" above), the slave will not simply stand up but also present (kneeling if possible), unless the Master waives this by an immediate order to "sit," "stay," or "continue." Such an order applies only until that Master or another Master next enters.

Sitting. When told to "sit," a slave sits on the floor unless otherwise directed. A slave will carry with him at all times a folded towel to sit on, whether on the floor or one of the allowed chairs. The slaves are responsible for their own "butt towels" and must replace them (without waiting for specific orders) when they are noticeably soiled.

Toilet usage. The toilet seat may not be used; slaves sit directly on the bowl for all toilet functions (they may not piss standing up). The door to the slave's bathroom is always left open when a slave is using it.

Clothing and restraints. Clothing may be worn to run errands or go to a job outside the house, to greet unknown visitors to the house if no Master is present, or, with permission, if the weather turns cold enough to require it; otherwise slaves remain nude at all times. A slave may be put into restraints at any time, and for any length of time, by a Master in authority over the slave.

What a Master puts on stays on. Anything — whether clothing or restraints — that a Master puts onto a slave in service to Him, or under His authority, is normally considered locked on, whether actual locks are used or not, and left in place until the Master removes it. If any restraining device creates a problem, the slave must go to the Master Who put it on, and, after presenting and being acknowledged, ask if the Master wishes to be informed of the problem. Of course, if a problem is urgent or life-threatening, the slave should simply seek help as quickly as possible.

Eating and drinking. During regular mealtimes, a slave does not prepare or serve food for himself until all Masters present have been served and he has been told to take care of himself. When the Master is seated at table for a meal, a slave waits in Standing present position for orders to get food for himself and begin eating. A slave does not begin to eat until all Masters present have begun eating. If any Master in the area is not eating, the slave must have an explicit order to begin eating.

Outside of mealtimes, if a slave feels the need for food or drink, other than water, and a Master is present, the slave always first asks the Master if He wishes anything. After receiving a negative response, or carrying out the order implied by a positive response, the slave may ask, "Sir, do You wish me to get some [name of food or drink] for myself, Sir?"

*slaves do not eat from plates but from steel bowls reserved for slave use. Unless a meal is taken outside, where use of chairs is permitted, slaves eat sitting on the floor in the kitchen, dining room, or elsewhere.

Walking in public. A slave in training normally walks to the left and about one step behind a Master, and he keeps his hands crossed behind his back. A slave only speaks in public after asking, "Master, Sir?" and being given permission, unless he is responding to a Master's questions or has been invited to participate in an ongoing conversation.

Sexual activity. A slave's sex life is not his concern as long as it does not endanger his health. While in service, a slave may not initiate sexual activity with anyone else, even another slave, nor give himself sexual release except under orders from a Master. A slave may be used sexually by his own Master at the Master's sole discretion; whether and when the slave is allowed to have an orgasm is up to the Master. slaves will refrain from all self-stimulation unless ordered otherwise, and slaves may not have insertive sexual intercourse with anyone unless so desired by the Master.