

Workshop Discussion: Beneficiary and Trustee Status in Court Cases

Narrator: ...okay thank you, yes I was, I was I got that far then when I started talking it looked like I was turned off... let me let me lay down a little bit of foundation because I have not been privileged to know where your group is at and I'm going to assume that it's a fairly educated group and that I certainly I do not have to start with an elementary type stuff and I wouldn't insult this group by going there.

But I will lay down a little bit of foundation so that we're of talking about the same meaning of words etc.

So that explains what we're doing; we have been doing this for about 30 some years so we have gone through about every mistake I think that the patriot community can go through over that period of time and one of the areas that we've probably most noted for right now is understanding procedural remedies and how the so-called justice system in the corporate US of the world is operating right now; and under common law the Paramount issue is the substance of truth under Admiralty Maritime equity proceedings instead of looking at substance we're concentrating more on form and so certainly substance is supposedly the ultimate goal of any kind of legal proceedings but in equity if you do not follow proper format you cannot get to the issue of substance to get a resolution so, to a certain extent post-1933 when the judicial system in America and indeed for all practical purposes and now the whole world have split from common law into Admiralty Maritime law.

You have got to get your procedures down correctly; if you don't do the proper procedure then the substance of your claim will not be executed or derived at. So we've been studying an awful lot of procedure and one of the things that we have come to recognize here last several months is we been teaching the concept that almost all legal and commercial procedures in the world are carried on under trust law not contract law and certainly not common law any more. The reason there's no common law is that there is

no lawful money and all court decisions either civil or criminal have to be executed in terms of the lawful money or indeed executed in the money of the form of the day so today since we have equity all court cases are basically executed judgments based on equity money versus lawful money that's why you do not have article 3 courts in existence anymore not that people can't discuss issues of law or in law proceedings but there's no lawful money there's no way to execute a judgment of the court in law so therefore they flipped everything over to equity and all court cases and judgments now are based upon the principles of equity which run under the rules of Admiralty Maritime.

When you're in the rules of Admiralty Maritime if we if we actually had lawful money you can have pure contract law under the common law but contract law requires substantive consideration and again with no lawful money there is no substantive consideration so technically you cannot have contract law.

well that means that most people the cat would be out of the bag if the government said there is no law in there is no contract it would appear as though all you have left then is anarchy but that's not true because you still have the basic principle of do unto your neighbors you would have him do one the you or put in the more powerful version do not do unto him what you would not want him to do unto you.

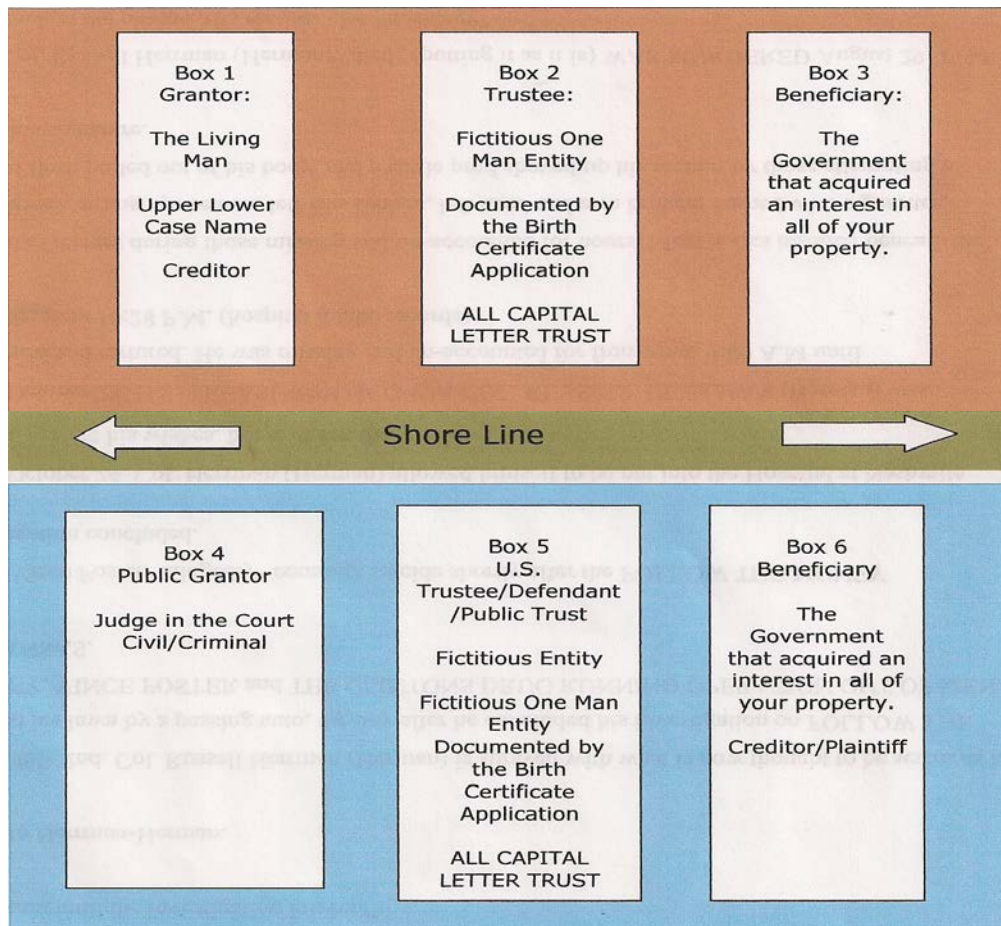
and so that relationship is not necessarily common law it's not necessarily contract law it could be a trust relationship and trusts differ from contracts and several important aspects that make them important with the all the what's going on today namely under trust law you do not need valuable consideration in exchange between the parties so equitable money which is in a lot of respects, promises to pay with no reality or substance to back them is enough consideration in trust law to allow trusts continue. Secondly under trust law there is no fiduciary obligation by the trustee or other parties give full disclosure of the agreement in the relationship of the parties and so we see that happening all the time in the public communities where they will not and do not disclose all of the tenants in the principles of the relationship between the parties. The trustee can keep secrets from a beneficiary and the beneficiary has no rights to those secrets so basically we have and we have logically brought ourselves to the position to understand that what is going on in the world of commerce law today in politics all deals with trust law and you probably heard the expression used from time to time that someone has violated the public trust, a statement usually applied to a public official who has used his public office for his own personal advantage and has not carried out the duties of his public office for his own personal advantage and not to carry out the duties and obligations of that office.

I know the reason I laid this background is because I want to lay on you a little diagram that I would suggest strongly you put down on piece of paper in front of you so that we could use it as the basis for the foundation of our discussions if we start getting into exactly what Guest 2 was talking about here in the set up in terms of whether or not you're a beneficiary or your trustee and what does this have to do with the court case civil or criminal or an administrative procedure where you're attempting to be either the debtor or the creditor in that relationship. Because we all know in the background that if it is a court case or a commercial process creditors cannot lose unless they voluntarily lose and give up their position debtors cannot win unless the creditor screws up so the moral of the story is to be a creditor and never be a debtor.

The Creditor Is the Head and the Debtor Is the Tale

The Scripture says something similar it says don't let the Sun go down at night holding any debt, discharge all your debts. It also says that the creditor is the head and the debtor is the tale under the presumption that the head is what controls the rest of the body including the tail and you would be much better off being in control than out-of-control. If you want to be the prevailing party in either a criminal civil or commercial transaction so in this diagram you're going to put your paper a length ways left to right and were going to draw a horizontal line down the middle that paper about that line is going to be the land below that line is going to be the water so your line is actually a shoreline metaphorically. Above that line were going

to be dealing in the realm of the common law or the law of the land. Below the line were dealing and Admiralty Maritime and if the law of the sea.



Now prior to 1933 the public law in the United States of America was carried out under the tenants of the law of the land which was common-law and the law of the land dealing above that line deals primarily with substance and form is secondary. Below that line were dealing primarily with form in the substance is secondary above the line we have the jurisdiction known as the Republic. Below that line we have the jurisdiction known as the democracy. Above the line we have dejure government lawful based upon the original tenets and principles laid down in all the founding documents. Below the line we have processes and offices going on there that exist in fact but nevertheless were never intended to be that way or operate that way under the original tenets of the founding documents of the nation.

Above the line we have law that is being carried out in practice in a nation which is at peace. below the line we have the laws being carried out in regard to the nation when the nation is not at peace and during times of exigent circumstances 19:50 where emergency processes come into play and we're dealing with emergency law provisions. Above the line we're going to assume that in that realm that a private trust exists. And were going to draw 3 boxes in that space above line one in the left Middle of the upper space in the middle middle and one in the right middle of that upper space.

The left block is going to be the trust grantor; the middle block above the line is the trustee or trust itself. In the right block is going to represent the trust beneficiary. The grantor in that upper left box, I will refer to that box as number 1 in the middle box number 2 in the right box number 3 above the line.

Box number 1 the grantor is living man or woman which exists in reality under the law of the land name is upper and lower case and they are the grantor of a trust and the trust is named after them so the name of the trust in the block number 2 in my case would be the John Doe trust and since it is an entity it is all CAPITAL LETTERS and for right now we're going to assume that the trustee of the John Doe trust is John Doe. Block number 3 is the beneficiary of this private trust. Now ordinarily a trust can only exist when titles to the property that is contained in the body of the trust has a split title.

Property generally has two titles one legal and one equitable.

Legal title usually is held by the trustee and the party that holds legal title has the right to create or to implement all the laws rules and regulations for possession and use of the property that's within the trust.

The equitable title holder has the ability to possess and the physical property in the trust for whatever purposes are legal and lawful as set down by the trustee.

Generally the beneficiary has absolutely no capacity to come back and influence or change the rules by which the trust property is to be possessed and used. And generally the beneficiary is not in the capacity to sell the legal title to the property in the trust to anyone else outside; that's generally in the purview of the trustee so these concepts and principles are the standard concepts and principles that anyone studies trusts usually learns to understand.

Now before I go into who is the beneficiary of block 3 let's go down below that line and we're going to look at the 3 blocks below the line mirror image.

One in the middle left below the line one the middle middle below the line one in the middle right below the line and again the left one is the public trust grantor the middle one is the public trust that is controlled by the trustees.

There Was The Creation Of The Articles Of Confederation Which Created The National Government.

In the right block is going to be the public trust beneficiary. Now prior to 1933 for anyone because you could have both legal title and equitable title to all the property that you had rights to and if you held both legal and equitable title it was land that would be called allodial. It would not be subject to taxation or regulation by the government as long as it was used for purposes and principles within the common law. You cannot use your land to murder people on or things like that. But since 1933 we have got to go back to the change that took place in the legal and commercial transactions in America. And it doesn't start in 1933 it starts way back in the beginning of the nation. And way back at the beginning of the nation when you had independence and the war of independence against England; a separation

of the colonies from the parliament in England and in fact a separation from the crown of England and we were assumed and presumed to be independent as a sovereign nation, as a sovereign people. There was the creation of the articles of Confederation which created the national government.

This was separate and apart and distinct from the separate sovereign states. The collection of the states was known as a Republic and each one of the states was the equivalent of a sovereign entity as though it were a separate nation.

But alas as a result of the Revolutionary war there had been contracts and obligations whereby certain parties, corporations or individuals advanced money to wage that war of independence. And after the war and after the English troops basically capitulated and sailed home the national government was stuck with the national debt because it was a war waged by a national government entity not by the separate colonies.

The People Were Not Going To Voluntarily Pay Off the Debts of the Revolutionary War

So the heads of the national government organized under the articles of Confederation went to the states and asked the states and the people who voluntarily pay off the debts of the Revolutionary war and the states and the people basically said go pound salt we're not going to do it.

Well if you understand any part of the problems we are currently in either as a nation or as individuals you do understand that these concepts of debt accounts are extremely serious. They just don't have a habit of going away. They have to be dealt with and reckoned with. And everything that you and I are trying to learn and understand with respect to civil and criminal cases is nothing more than learning how to settle, set-off zero and adjust commercial accounts so that they go away. And you understand that if the debtor does not cause the account to get reconciled that it creates a commercial warfare that goes way beyond just sitting around in a courtroom talking about what we are going to do because the end result of that warfare are usually forced distraint either by the levee and seizure of real property or personal property or the levee and seizure of one's own body to be cast into prison as a surety and security behind and un-reconciled debt account. So debt accounts are extremely serious and what we're talking about in terms of getting a commercial or political remedy is just nothing more than our search for the ability to settle and resolve commercial debt accounts. And so consequently as a result of this revolutionary war in the states not going into settlement of the war debts the national government had to do something or be in dishonor.

Negotiations with the Rothschild Bank in Paris France

So what they tried to do is negotiate with the foreign bankers because remember they went back to the crown of England to borrow money to pay the debt that it cost us to fight their army and win. And when our own people would not pay those debts the national government went back to the enemy we just defeated and secure loan through their bankers.

Which was the Rothschild bank in Paris France to cover the debt of the war of independence. Well remember that the Scripture says that the creditor is the head and the debtor is the tail. And if you recall the story in the movie Braveheart you understand that when Bruce and all the brave people of their nation fought a war for independence they constantly won the war then they constantly sent their politicians to the peace treaty to negotiate the peace and by the time their politicians came home from the peace treaty they had capitulated and granted back to the enemy a commercial victory which put the enemy right back and control over the very nation that it had just defeated them in war. And that's basically what went on in America. Now the foreign bankers would not negotiate any settlement unless the national government of the United States adhered to standard commercial practices in Admiralty Maritime equity. Standard commercial practices in Admiralty Maritime equity negotiating contracts provide a surety to back up his commercial position.

And so the only way the crown of England and the Rothschild Bank of France would agree to act in good faith negotiations with the national government with regard to these debt accounts was if the national government would provide a surety to stand liable as co-liable parties to whatever the national debt was co-liable parties to whatever The national government held with foreign bankers and international commerce. Hence the constitutional convention of 1787 was held in secret. If you look up the definition of constitution you generally do not find out what this sucker is. But if you had reached the right dictionary and you looked up the definition of what a constitutor is you will find out that a constitutor is one who passes on his debts to a third-party. So since the Constitution of the United States of America was created by the national government representative as the constitutor. Their intent and purpose was to pass on the national debt to a third-party. The only third-party that was involved in the acceptance and approval of the Constitution of United States of America is an offer from the agents of the national government; the several states. And when the several states signed and ratified the Constitution they became co-debtors in all of the foreign loans that the United States national government was involved in. They were sureties on the loan. At no time were the states as a result of their signature on the Constitution of the United States of America ever brought into their obligation with respect to their signing until the year 1933 when FDR came into office. And FDR came into office in March of 1933 when he was sworn in. But in January 60 days earlier he had a meeting with the governor's of the several states and he reminded those governors of their duty and obligations as co-sureties on the national debt by the way of their participation in the Constitution and he requested that the governors go back to the states and be ready to bring forth their collateral and titles to the property which would be required by the national government on the edict of the president of the United States. FDR when he assumed the role of president by taking the oath 60 days later and he told the governors that it was his intent to create a bank holiday and to bring forth all of the assets of the states as a surety to back the obligations of the national government so that foreign creditors would allow the United States to proceed even in its state of insolvency; into participation in world commerce for the purpose of intending to try to bring United States out of this recession/depression.

And so the reason that this is because the property that is being brought forth by the governors included such things as recorded deeds to all the peoples real property, the titles to all of the people's automobiles, buses, trucks and

conveyances that were all registered in the state. These documents are all securities.

When you have a security it is the title to your property when you register the title or the security of your property in state registration office you are conveying legal title to the state by your act of registration.

All of the businesses assets and properties were all registered in the state through the Secretary of State. So in essence the collateral that the governors were being asked to bring to Washington DC to back the national debt included legal title of the assets of we the people of America.

Now they never informed you in black and white that that is what was happening. But that is the direct approximate result of what was going on. Now if they took property from you without your knowledge and consent under the common law that would be considered theft and unlawful conversion. So the government had to either give you something of equal or greater value in return or else they could be prosecuted for crimes against the people. But you see they have not been prosecuted for crimes against the people for several reasons. Number 1 they've told you all along what they're doing you just are not listening. Number 2 they gave you something of equal or greater value than the titles, assets and real property they took from you.

And when we get back to our trust diagram here they assumed and presumed that every living man or woman was going to volunteer to allow the government to transfer all these titles from the state to the national government. And they assumed when you voluntarily allow them to do that that they had to protect your interests and keep a log of what it was that they took from you with your assumed consent.

So that at sometime in the future they kept all the books and records to know what they hold you so they could pay you back. Hence they created what appeared to be on the public side the Social Security number system. When you participate in the Social Security number system every year you are basically registering with the government what property you are voluntarily allowing them to use in order to help bring the national government out of their insolvency.

You look at it as a tax return, and tax filing like W-2's and you think the government is up to no good but in reality when a W-2 goes in the government is taking note that we just stole from you \$50,000 or \$100,000 or \$1 million worth of income and we're keeping track of that because sometime we should pay that back to you. So the records kept by Social Security are never intended for you to act as the beneficiary of some liability account that the government is handing out some kind of dole to you because you're up for sucker that needs it. In reality look at the other side, that's what the government has confiscated from you and that's what they owe you on that account.

Remember if you're the creditor you can't lose and if you're the debtor you can't win. So when you start thinking the Social Security account is something that the government has got that belongs to the government and if you're really lucky you

can apply for ADC and get a couple of bucks back then your thinking is like your debtor.

How could the government be a creditor it creates nothing it just transfers assets from A to B.

So you've got to understand that you're the creditor.

Now how did the government do that?

Now go back to our trust diagram. The beneficiary block 3 of the private trust is the government who acquired an interest in all our property. And we believe that it is exactly the secretary of treasury US Washington DC who is the beneficiary of the private trust where presents the public side of the national government to be a fiduciary to be the recipient of this private property title. So that the secretary of treasury can use those titles to finance public government, to help sustain commerce and to provide benefits to we the people. Which prior to 1933 you should have provided to yourself out of the estate and assets of your own trust, or without even creating a trust you help all those assets allodially and were entitled to all rights income, earnings and anything else free of any kind of taxation because you had both had legal and equitable title 43:44 the secretary of treasury US along with the Secretary of State US and the Atty. Gen. US have to expatriate their corporate public US citizenship in order to hold those offices when they're nominated by the president. Notice that there are 3 offices. Three is the number of completion. The secretary of treasury is judicial, the Secretary of State is legislative, and the Atty. Gen. is executive. As appointees representing the president in his constitutional duties on the private side of his office as it pertains to the public.

Let's go below the line. Before I get to a higher picture of what's going on, let's take a look at what's going on in a civil or criminal court case against your so-called STRAWMAN.

Now notice block 1 and 2 above the line; in block 1 we got the living man Upper And Lower Case writing of his name in block 2 we've got a trust which is a fictitious entity, which is not a living man or woman it is a creation an entity and therefore in the style manuals it is a dead thing and it is an ALL CAPITAL LETTER thing that sounds like your upper and lower case living man name. Plus since it is a dead entity it has to be operated by a living person who takes on a title of nobility by being appointed to an office; the office of trustee. And the office of trustee again is a title of nobility and it can be and all CAPITAL LETTER NAME sounding like the living man or woman Upper and Lower Case Name. And ordinarily that trust is created when that man or woman comes into this world as a child. And when it comes into the world as a child the government is right there to create the one-man entity that is the mirror image of the body of a little boy or little girl and it names its one-man entity Corporation right after the same name of the little boy or the little girl. And it documents this by a paper certificate.

Remember that the party that issues the certificate is the trustee and has legal title. The one that holds the certificate is the beneficial user owner operator.

The Trustee Is the Head; The Owner Operator User Is the Tail

The trustee is the head; the owner operator user is the tail. So since this is documented by a document called the birth certificate application, which is filed in the public records office, the description on the birth certificate application is a title to the physical body of the little boy or little girl. And when it's registered in a public office it becomes a title or security held in the public office and legal title transfers from the party that is filling out the application to the party that's filling out the document issuing a certificate as a receipt/claim check. Now since the document title to block 2 is in the public and the public is operated below the line in most everybody's case today that trust which should be above the line in block 2 is actually pulled below the line as though it were block 5 because the public has control of it.

You have to do an acceptance of value and return for value of that birth certificate because its evidence that they hold title and control. It's the claim check at the pawn shop. If you return with the claim check and sufficient equity to offset the liability you can redeem the property. When you accept and return the birth certificate you are reissuing your birth certificate back to them and you are the creditor and they become the debtors. That brings the trust based on the estate of the living man or woman, it restores it to the private trust above the line and you now control your collateral in the trust above the line and it's not controlled in the public sector. If you are above the line in block 2 you are still because of your allegiance to the united states of America, the republic, required in the current state of emergency to provide the collateral to the secretary of treasury of the US so he can use the collateral to run the government to provide the benefits to the people in the republic and the democracy. The democracy government does not run off tax income. There are two tax incomes, one is constitutional, and one is non-constitutional, but not unconstitutional.

When taxes are constitutional there can be import duties and taxes on alcohol and firearms.

Today we have the so-called income tax and it's not under the original provision of the constitution and it's not unconstitutional. It's based on the trust created post 1933 and bases on that, the so called income tax is user fees by debtors which are all in the categories of excises and are indirect taxes. They are not public taxes, they are private. You don't pay property taxes to the county government; you pay FRED JONES, county treasurer, a private agent, because the tax scheme is part of the public trust.

Every court case is handled as though it were a constructive trust. There is no money so there are no contractual considerations because there is not lawful money. Every court case civil or criminal is a probate court proceeding. All they are attempting to do is resolve a probate court case where there has been a death of the testator and the procedures necessary to wind up the affairs of the deceased. The public has no power or authority to do anything in law because there is no law except upon a dishonor of the private parties. The private parties are the only ones who can settle the case, civil or criminal. Go before your brother to settle your debts. You will go to prison and stay there until every penalty is paid, it does not say in scripture that you should have jury of your peers so you can tell your story.

If you don't resolve the matter before you go to the magistrate you will go to debtor's prison. The court has no capacity to determine the facts. You had to settle the case when you were the debtor/defendant. In common law you are innocent until proven guilty. In admiralty /maritime you are guilty until proven innocent. The plaintiff is assumed to be the beneficiary of the trust and is suing the trustee that the trustee has not supplied benefits due the beneficiary. In trust law the trustee is supposed to have all the books, records, title and securities belonging to the trust to prove he never violated the provisions of the trust. Since it is presumed he has all the evidence of the transactions of the trust, he has to bring it forward. The defendant is assumed guilty until he proves himself innocent.

You always want to be a creditor. A defendant is assumed to be a debtor that owes a liability to the plaintiff. In admiralty a defendant is assumed to be a trustee.

Go back to the diagram.

Box 1, if you haven't redeemed your birth certificate you are still the trustee in line 5 a public trustee. You are not a block 2 private trustee. Who is the defendant; the trustee. You are assumed to be in operation of the trust in block 5. Because you never accepted your birth certificate and put it in the private they assume you are a public trustee in block 5.

The income tax is levied upon federal employees. It is also levied on officers of corporations. The block 2 trust pulled down to block 5 is the officer of a one man corporation appearing in the public trust with the fiduciary obligation to turn in books and records. When you are sued as the defendant they assume you are in block 5. Another problem, ordinarily a trustee is empowered to take care of the commercial business of the trust. What if he lets debts go unpaid? If he does this, he stepped out and abandoned his position as trustee of the trustee. If JOHN DOE hasn't paid his bills, then the trustee JOHN DOE abandoned the JOHN DOE trust.

The grantor has the power to appoint a trustee if the trustee JOHN DOE doesn't carry out his duties. The living man should have been paying all the bills of the trust, and he didn't correspond with the IRS, hasn't he abandoned the trust. It is the equivalent of deceased. It has died. It is sine die. How do we wind up the affairs because the trustee can't be found and the grantor hasn't carried out the duties and appointed a new trustee? Equity is something not true, not real. It's fiction of law. Some fictions of law we know are a law but for the purpose of resolving a controversy we will prevent an attack on the fiction. Equity is a process that creates a fiction of law to resolve a controversy, if the private trust is sine die because the duties of office were not carried out. The public trust says they will create a remedy and they create a fictitious trust that is a mirror image to the private trust not carrying out its business. We will create a public grantor in block 4 to go into court and resolve the matter. The grantor in block 4 will appoint a trustee in block 6 to sit in for block 5. With the new grantor and trustee we will carry out the business of the grantor of block 1 and trustee block 2 as though we were empowered in block 5 to probate this transaction in public and create a remedy.

The grantor in block 4 becomes the judge in the court. Doesn't he have all force and authority and power of the trust? The private grantor and private trustee didn't resolve the issue. The judge is the grantor of the court case which is the probate.

The public trustee in the court case in box 5 is whoever the judge appoints... he appoints attorneys to represent the parties with issues to be settled. This is all under the rules of equity. The attorneys argue the facts and come to settlement. The settlement comes out of the assets/ collateral of the private trust in block 2 above. They don't want to let the cat out of the bag so they bring you in as the co trustee. If you are in block 2 and don't resolve you are in dishonor and are a bad trustee. The whole point is to bring the bad trustee to resolve the problem for the beneficiary. The secretary of treasury in block 3 represents the United States of America and you are messing with the collateral that will help to continue to run the US of A for the welfare of the people. You are denying the US of access to the collateral so they can use it to provide benefits to the people. You dishonor and they appoint attorneys and they litigate and probate, they take out the penalty on you as they are distributing the remnants of the estate where they had to settle the debts. If you didn't redeem your trust to block 2 above the line, you can't argue jurisdiction because of the trust security filing in the background.

You can traverse facts arguments. When you plead not guilty you disagree with the facts in the charging instrument. Or you can demur and disagree with issue of law. Since 1933 all demurs have been abolished. Response 3, stand mute or failure to respond, according to rules of procedure is that admission of the facts in the pleading are true and you have brought no counterclaim. Response 4 is a challenge to the jurisdiction of the tribunal holding the instrument that they lack the subject matter or any other jurisdiction. Since 1933 the presumption that you can challenge jurisdiction, FDR took out legal money. If you can't give substance of consideration you have no substance of title in return. All you have is equitable title in 1933. Escheat, if nobody can prove legal title then legal title escheats to the government. Since 1933 the government is assumed to have legal title to property by escheat. What property is in discussion in their court system that is not presumed to be priority to which the government has legal title? What part of no jurisdiction is not going to prevail? The 4th response to a pleading will be voted against you. If you think you have the ability to win by arguing the facts or the law. Since 1933 there is no law because there is no money. You can only argue the facts or response 5, which is acceptance and return...you do that to all claims.

You can't win by arguing the facts. Why would you argue with true facts? In their pleadings they contain some assumptions and presumptions. In the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 8 procedures in pleading and practice, make claims, or present defenses without any factual basis or justification. All you can do is acceptance and return. When you accept you say there is no controversy to facts, law, jurisdictional. I accept the responsibly and we will give the claimant what he is asking for. This is banker's acceptance and you are liable and responsible for settling the matter. If you do this you have 3 stages, as the acceptor. Step 1 get in control. Step 2 provides everything that this creditor is required to settle. Step 3 gets a public witness if the matter is settled and closed.

The Defendant Looses

Everything that is offered to you is creating a trust. You are being named trustee when they serve paper, documentation on you. Beneficiary wins, defendant loses.

Look at boxes 4, 5, and 6. When I look at them as though they are one commercial transaction in a court case, the beneficiary is in box 6 and he's looking for pay day. You are the trustee in box 5, bad trustee, but you couldn't speak in their court because they appointed one of their trustees, the attorney, to speak in the parallel defacto trust. You were to have settled in private as the trustee above the line. The magistrate is the grantor in box 4. The plaintiff is looking for payday as beneficiary in box 6. The court case is in the public because you should have settled it and settled in the republic as the trustee in box 2. You instead came in as trustee in box 5 which made you the debtor/ defendant. If your trust in box 2 is served....to stay above the line, you do private administrative process by letter rogatory to the adverse party, the plaintiff who appears in box 6 and you settle by accepting whatever he asks you to do. You have to get in control. The first way is to stoop being trustees in your system. When they served papers they served the trustees, you should have accepted it for value, return for value for settlement and closure and you pulled control of the documents to box 2 private trustee and you are in control of the claim. You can do private settlement with the plaintiff if box 6. What was the plaintiff looking for? He opened up a commercial account that he wanted equity money, so he could get the reward of the account.

In step 2 to settle the matter you need to send a money order to the plaintiff that he can debt/credit in the public trust. The amount he is seeking to settle and close. Who has the private account? The secretary of treasury is the beneficiary of the private trust and he is expatriated from the public trust below and he holds the security to the private trust. Can't they go the bank and pledge the security as collateral to borrow the money. The secretary of treasury of Washington dc has the private security and has an asset account that was funded on the collateral of the birth certificate and other assets registered to the private trust. The DTC is the agency of the secretary of treasury that holds the security of all the wealth of the private people of America and in the world on treaties that are part of international agreement functioning under Breton woods. It's the largest trust in the world. It's to fund all the nations on earth. In addition to the secretary of treasury being expatriated from the US, he is the head of the IMF providing drawing lines to finance all the government, municipal and Private Corporation for every nation and private enterprise in the world. This is one world government.

Your inability to figure out who you are and where you are you are not getting remedy. The DTC has bonds based on your social security card. They are the surety behind drawing from an account that you can set off and adjust economic units. You have individual drawing rights from the DTC. Once you have done step 1, to control, then go to step 2, pay off with the drawing right by way of social security account, or the account on your birth certificate so you have provided the economic units to settle and close the matter. This is done on the private side, except the acceptance of return of the documents. Once you have done this you have gathered evidence that you have completed the process and the other side is in dishonor.

Remember the IRS is not a government agency, it is a private agency subcontracted to the secretary of treasury in Washington dc in his capacity in private international law. The ultimate duty is to be an auditor to review the books. As auditor they can determine whether the property is public or private. If it is private, we know who the creditor is. If it is public it is held by a creditor and needs to be returned to the private party. The government is financed by the loans

extended to it by the bankers when the government sold the lien interests in the property held in the DTC. The government operates off the money it takes in from the loans. The money collected from the taxes goes to pay the loans to keep the government operating. It is commercial law that property should be returned debtors to creditors.

It's Not a Tax Issue At All, It's Creditor/Debtor.

In the macro view of the public trust, we will redefine blocks 4, 5, and 6 for society the way it is set up. What we do now as we set them up, take notice that block 4 the grantor of the public is the banks. Everything that happens in democracy corporate USA is done by the grantors. The public is run as a debt entity as a liability. The public running as a liability requires the grantor the monetary fund's in the commercial inability to pay debt. The bankers appoint trustees in the public trust to run the public trust which is commerce and control of people. The public trustee in box 5 are all the elected and appointed officials, plus attorneys, plus heads of corporations, unions, they are all public trustees, plus residents. After all, if your trust has been pulled from box 2 to box 5 that makes you a legal resident of the state. It's your one man corporation that resides. You live in your body, not at 123 Main Street where your STRAWMAN Corporation is served documents. Don't you live within your body? That's where you live. The address is the place where they serve process on your defector one man STRAWMAN Corporation. If you can't answer the questions they will know you are in the land of fiction not the land of reality. If you are in fiction you are the trustee in box 5 and you are the defendant in every case they bring and you cannot win. Who is in box 6? The purpose of all government is to provide benefits to we the people, the beneficiaries of government. If you are going to win you have to be the beneficiary in block 6 and they will try to drag you in as the trustee in box 5. Their attorneys, judges, police officers are all trustees in box 5. Trustees are liable and debtors and they don't want to be. They won't name themselves as defendants. They will name you. They will drag you out of box 6. If you argue and defense and the pleadings in their courts, by your actions you have admitted you are in box 5, the trustee, bring on the punishment. How do you transfer yourself from box 5 to box 6 in the public proceedings? Whatever goes on above the line that makes you the creditor, you better be the mirror images. Above the line you are the trustee in box 2, you better be the beneficiary in box 6 below the line, the be the creditor below the line.

How do you transform this? When in the court above the line or below the line there is added complexity. When you are above the line settling the case in private you create evidence that you set off the money in the account. Victoria and I have been talking about bailor/bailee filings in the state. If you are the living man, bailor, the living man is the grantor in box 1 and the trustee in box 2 are both creditors and have assets with the DTC. If you provide the funding out of the asset account it is the equivalent of gold and silver. They said they would discharge dollar for dollar any evidence of debt that you bring to us. Scripture says watch who you call your enemy, because it is by your enemy you get your remedy and he is the best friend that you have. HJR192 says we will discharge dollar for dollar if you use the right procedure. A money order out of an asset account is the equivalent of gold. You access the set-off by way of the DTC and the money order. As the box 2 creditor, you have empowered your STRAWMAN. Let the living deal with the living above the

line, and the dead deal with the dead below the line. Do not case pearls before the swine below the line. Great value is not presumed to exist in the liability of below the line.

In the Courtroom You Are a Fiction

In the court room they assume you are the STRAWMAN... Either way you are a fiction, either the plaintiff or the defendant. If you appear as the trust, they assume it's the trust that you abandoned in the republic and you are the dead entity in dishonor and you have to rebut the assumption. Under FRCP33 there is one type of action, a complaint, and an answer or otherwise response. If the response can include the counter claim based on the same transaction as that in the complaint, you must bring that counterclaim in public or you have waived. Your pleading is a counterclaim requesting the court take notice of the set off to zero the account and send everyone home. If the counterclaim exists it must be bought or it must be waived. You have to bring the mandatory counterclaim to get rid of any controversy. If there is no controversy, there is no jurisdiction to rule judicially and can do no damage. To bring the counterclaim you have to appear as the STRAWMAN as a plaintiff or defendant. If he comes in as defendant he is the trustee/debtor. If he is the plaintiff he is the creditor/beneficiary. Wouldn't you rather be the box 6 beneficiary than the trustee/debtor in box 5? You cannot be a claimant unless you are a creditor and have title to something and you have to have title from the republic, because only the government holds title. When you come as the STRAWMAN beneficiary/complainant and they presume it to be a corporate debtor, he can never be a complainant. If he is an appointed agent he could take on the role of the beneficiary in box 5. If the living man/bailor, foreign entity, appointed the STRAWMAN to represent the living man in the public, then the STRAWMAN can represent the foreign box 2 trust, as the beneficiary in box 6 in the public trust. If he files on the public side for pleadings he would style as 3rd plaintiff vs. 3rd party defendant. The plaintiff is turned into the public trustee/debtor for settlement and closure based on the trust in box 2? They would have jurisdiction over the beneficiary STRAWMAN but he's not there to represent himself. He is there to represent the foreign claimant. The judge will assume you are the STRAWMAN and the plaintiff has to duty to produce his claim. He is the beneficiary claimant. You the defendant have to prove everything. When you try to prove as the trustee you are trying to prove it out of a hole. You have to prove it as the counterclaim brought by the foreign trust that is not under the jurisdiction of the magistrate except to take judicial notice of the process. You have to give standing for the STRAWMAN to appear which has already been done through the registered filings in the UCC filings.

Now people can go back and see how much of their process meets the beneficiary of the public trust. You should be immune from interrogations. There is a debtor's exam and debtors have to testify and creditors never testify. If the judge tries to swear you in, it's a trap. Why does he have to listen to you if you are the plaintiff? Courts appoint attorneys to represent defendants. That attorney is in deep crap, he is never there to represent the living man. He's there to represent the one man corporation. The US trustee is in dishonor. The defense attorney has no reason to fear. If you take on the attributes of the beneficiary/plaintiff, they are looking for a living man estate to attach to pay the claim.

If you did the settling and closing properly, the account should be settled and closed. They will do everything they can to get you to play the role of the public trustee. They want you to argue anything but settlement and closure, then you are acting like a debtor trustee defendant and you replace settlement with an offer to move it back to the public and do a public prison term.

DTC account and money order, is that equivalent by using the accounts receivable with the chargeback bill of exchange...it has to be clear about the account set off.

Statement: puts an UCC assignment.

Answer: the UCC is public notice, evidence that a security exists. The money order must be there so they can zero the account. After that is done (you are in control) and step 2 is to pay the debt, perform what you are supposed to do. You also have another step and that is generate evidence you paid the debt, then go to the public sector to get acknowledgement. Private integrity review board, the court. You must have evidence of the payment. If you do this in private, evidence of what you have done has to follow the rules of evidence as they devise them. They say hearsay is not permitted.

Guest 1: you want evidence. Our signature is document on a 1099A as acquisition. You are filling out an asset money order. Your signature gives the asset to the living person. Then the 1099B goes to IRS. You review then stands in IRS. That's the highest role as auditor who decides who has title.

Guest 1: the judicial is a debtor, a corporation. The tax man has control over the debtor. Narrator, in the judicial proceeding you may not get the tax man to intercede. Put the filing in the case and the judge should be able to see where this is going.

Guest 1: he won't want to see where it is going.

Guest 2: everything we were sending as far as 1099A and 1099B, we are placing these behind a UCC-3 and having the Secrecy of state serving these and also the originals going from the notary under notary seal. The copies of what we are sending are the money order which we accept for value and assign to the party. Whatever we assign, we are doing the original via notary presentment, and the other with the secretary of state.

Narrator: all docs are included as exceptions to the...

Guest 2: based on what you are teaching and we are relating, the issue of the beneficiary in the courtroom has come in 4 cases. The judges are saying we deemed you are the defendant and you are being charged for a crime. The hearing gets disrupted.

Guest 2: whatever the order is, is evidenced by the minute order which I would accept for value (that's your counteroffer). The judge is trying to invert what you did. These are not court of record, as the common law courts were. That's where you looked at all the documents as they came in, and under rules of evidence, an

affidavit was admitted of truth. N the day of common law the living man word was his bond. In admiralty maritime there are not living people, no living litigants with a heart, mind or conscience. None of them can be believed; in admiralty equity we are only concerned about the 2nd witness surety bond.

They have to make the counter offer. When they try to walk on the procedures. They do what they have to do, so you do what you have to do. I have paid off the account, and I have evidence by 2 witnesses, and the 3rd the IRS handling the auditor, and 4th they are accepting your offer with a counter offer (the minute order) which you go back to. If they never set back the counteroffer with a claim and they find the debtor guilty and they take him to settlement and sentencing. They always have the time for the living man to stand up before they pass sentencing. Now is the only time to say I accept all the proceedings this court has for value, return them for value on proof of claim that the account has not already been settled by private set off and that does not leave the plaintiff without remedy, and on proof of claim that I have standing and capacity to have this move forward without my consent (you can't compel me to move forward when you haven't shown setoff)

Guest 2: we use the UCC-3 for the assignment. Once there is dishonor, they are making the counter offer. Take the minute order and put it on UCC3 and accept it conditionally and resend the counter offer and do the Secretary of state, the IRS with a 3949A, and we will see remedy. They will test you. When you stayed in position of creditor they cannot move forward. Ultimate remedy is an extraordinary writ at the appellate court (Narrator).

Guest 2: take it to district court because they are buying up all the bid bonds. Do an accounts receivable on the court. They are utilizing the funds so we can bill that to be applied to the accounts receivable. Narrator, consider bringing in notaries and arrest their bonds for ripping off your settlement. You have all your documents in order and many agencies of government reviewing everything that you are the creditor. Take what I owe you out of what you owe me.

We have the ability to sustain life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of the social security account. We shouldn't have to grovel to sue these people for damages.

Guest 3: doing a money order thru the DTC.

Narrator: it appears that the DTC is appointed as the trustee over the monetary equivalent of what they allow you as the private grantor in box 1 to have access to offset the debts in society. They took all your legal title. Why does the concept of property rights have importance in the makeup of the world? If the title to the property gives you the rights to use the commercial attributes of the property and partake in the commercial benefits of society so you can pursue whatever is important to you. That's the purpose for having the title in property. They are supposed to take care of the bill, so do you need a title. You have to understand you have this power.

"The only way the republic will work is if there are honorable decent people." When the people that replaced the republic with plan B their concern was that if you take them up on their offer and you aren't morally fit and you are only interested in

taking advantage of a good thing without being responsible they will stop you. The DTC has a lot of thresholds, gates, doorways and conditions to me that you are responsible. They get a track record to see if you can live with the responsibility. The DTC doesn't open the floodgates so you can't spend willy nilly. You have 10 bonds based on the social security numbers and it takes a minimum of 3 to 4 to get access to all the 10 bonds. There's a 3 to 4 month period for maximize your ability to access all these bonds. If you have one social security and an indicator that there is a bond (the red number), you can start using that card to access the asset account. The rule is that you can't access more than \$1million in any one transaction on that card. It's a high limit and it's not unlimited. You might exceed limits and you might have rights retracted from you we are learning you can access that for paying bills online, with a limit of \$5K by using the online provision. If you want to do the \$1million you have to do a written money order that requires a written signature.

So how do you do this? There are many ways of how and also how much, as they will limit until they develop some form of ongoing relationship.

Guest 1: the DTC is where bonds are held in the Treasury account. The treasury holds the asset account. We are shareholder in this country and have a stock certificate. The DTC account does an account dump of dividends and bonds held there for a year and don't hold hard assets. We have a stockholder in the Treasury of everything under government control in this control; we are a shareholder in the country.

That's what we were given in 1933. The DTC holds all the bonds that were written on the asset accounts. If you collapse all the escrow buckets down, you will collapse the bonds against your name in the DTC. You will still have the assets in the treasury account. We have our remedy in the tax forms 1099A and 1099B which are the payment documents.

Guest 2: when we create a bill of exchange, which the escrow letter is that, goes with those documents, and we put these on a UCC3 and whoever is trying to collect from us, we serve all the originals under notary seal; that is served with verified notice of tender. You have 2 witnesses there; I want to use the UCC3 docs as witness.

Guest 1: Remember, the IRS works for the treasury department. If the court proceeds we have to notify that the court is a conspirator.

Guest 2: I am utilizing an accounts receivable; I did a chargeback with my birth certificate and I issue a bill of credit and I will issue a bill of exchange for acceptance of value on the presentment. I will send a cover letter to secretary of treasury and ask them to set off. The bill of exchange lets them know they are holding the remedy you want the private side of the account to zero out on the public side of the account. We are trying to set off; we are bringing the remedy.

Guest 2: make the bill of exchange on bond paper or do a UCCAD which gives accounting instructions. The accounts payable They never apply the positive to offset the negative on the foreclosure.

Guest 1: your signature goes on a piece of paper that releases a share of your stock certificate and that share is wanted by the Federal Reserve. It gets transferred to the Federal Reserve and they put it in their vault. They print out 10 times the value in FRNs and send some out to the bank/court. They take 1 and pay off the bill. They take another and set up another account and write bonds off them and those go to the DTC. You can do 1099A as abandoned property. You turn this in to the court and turn it to the IRS. Accept the court charges for value and that's a negotiable instrument. Do a 1099B and 1099A. It goes from the STRAWMAN to the living man on the 1099A and the living man as the main issuer on the 1099B.

Guest 2: you have two sets of issues with criminal cases, the charges and the bonds. Do separate 1099As and separate 1099Bs. If you are transferred to prison, you will also do 1099A and 1099B for preconviction the amount is the bail schedule maximum of the charge. If the bail is \$100K he's telling you the value. Post conviction it's the bail schedule x the judgment. 100K x 4 years, equals \$400K.

The bid, payment, performance bonds, the written form can be \$1 Million and doubled... One charge has \$6 million per charge use this on the 1099A and the 1099B on the bond charges.

Guest 1: all statutes have a base bill on what the charge value is. If you hit it before you ever get to court and settle, it'll be standard across the state; don't give the county time to add on the extras before it gets to court. This is being the good fiduciary.

Guest 2: pre conviction if the bond is \$100K;

Guest 1: it'll stay there. After they turn it into FRNs then on the 1099B the IRS will get 33% and you might get back up to 70% back. You have to set the forms up right and do the 1099A to collapse the buckets. If anything is ledgered in your name you'll hold them liable.

Guest 2: if it's post conviction, there will be an additional 1099A. Do a chargeback if you are under obligation to perform a certain way. This is sending back the birth certificate to the treasury department. Get the documents from Guest 2.

Guest 1: does the form 56 take it out of the account number on the back of the social security card and doing wire transfers. Guest 2: We're still study this. \$5k limit on wire transfer online with prepaid debit card.....

Guest 1: we're trying to find out if this truly offsets debt and not create debt.

Guest 2: I don't believe we need to create the bonds.

Jerry had issue in court and he'd made the presentments and he showed there was a witness to the payment. He said he was beneficiary and not the trustee. Judge said he was the defendant. how can the living man be the defendant and he saw no evidence that the court was not holding accepted for value... the judge said twice he was the defendant.....Jerry said there was a blue ink signature, regarding the defendant/beneficiary standing and it is the judges tacit agreement that she was the trustee. This issue is settled in the private. Now the judge is holding the trustee

potato. She can stay in honor in court, or dishonor and redraft. Now once she does the minute order, he will register the same as the payment. Go thru the same wording against that the judge is the successor security, and you are the beneficiary in honor as the creditor. If you continue to move against the beneficiary, we will move against you and I'm trying to protect you here. This is what Gary and Anita did. They have to complete what they started. They prevailed as beneficiary, but they need to follow-up and perfect this, or they will put them back in as the trustees. We are privy to their hidden accounting methods. Let them deal with the accounting.

Jerry said he did not consent being the trustee. He has to accept for value to move forward for trial and she has to prove she has not applied the tender of value to zero

Guest 2: tonight was not meant to cover everything. We wanted you to have the fundamentals and we may have 2 or 3 calls.

DTC holds all the bonds that insurance, mortgage and other companies have against you.

Guest 1: until you control you escrow account, then you can control the asset account. The escrow accounts happen when you take a mortgage and they run this through the Federal Reserve. All we have in our accounts are the assets of the country. We should have been able to do an equal asset transfer by transferring this to the seller of the house. It didn't happen that way and when we got the \$100k loan, the lender got \$100k for the purchase, another \$100k set up an escrow bucket and they wrote up to 10 x that amount. We are finding out they were using 1098s against us and making us pay the taxes. All the bonds against the escrow bucket with your name on it are in the DTC. You can do the 1099A and have that go back as FRNs to your account, and the collapse the bonds down. The mortgage company will have to pay the tax on it.

Guest 2: you have to do this and understand it so well that you can do it second nature.

Jerry today talked with the DA who said we've seen all this stuff before. You have to accept and return their dishonors and counteroffers.

Guest 2: in civil issues, you still have to settle out.

Guest 1: you can't go forward until you get a good handle on the tax forms. If you collapse the bonds, there shouldn't be any bonds left at the DTC account.

Guest 1: the whole account was set up for you to use during your lifetime. This goes all the way back through history. The treasury account is the one we want to keep filled up; The DTC account is all fiction, nothing of substance, all funny money bonds.

Guest 1: you may get a black card when you get in honor with the system. Go to the Federal Reserve website and you'll find the routing numbers for the different banks and the departments that ledger the accounts.

Guest 1: we'll get into this in April again.

Discussion about another process:

Guest 2: we need to do seminars to convey the whole process.

Guest 1: I'd like to get this set up in a way that we can train teachers. Last night was there something said about Winston?

Guest 2: you can issue your own credit and you have the power to contract.

Guest 1: you can't run in conflict with the treasury. They are bigger than you are. Don't have someone else pay off the debts in the role of 'private banker.' You have a bill, you accept for value, do a 1099A and a 1099B, this is the right way to do this. Don't do any processes that run in conflict with the treasury department. Use the right IRS forms and accept it for value, and you will have them behind you and not after you.

Bonding, how do you bond, without creating bondage? You have to have to a license to do bondings in the public. If someone is doing this in the private, you can take a letter of credit and issue it; you don't care what they do with it. A party created money on his birth certificate, and gave it to the Federal Reserve. And then they gave credit. This can only work on the private side.

Guest 1: the way I'm teaching is checkers. What you are describing is a chess game. You make one wrong move and you are done with chess. Most people can learn to play checkers.

Guest 2: you create credit and then you set off the debt.