

Part one trust law

Everything is commerce everything commercial, even all crimes are commercial.

Commerce is a fictitious entity and you need a fictitious entity to work in commerce. Because you are a sentient being and sentient being and commerce are like oil and water they do not mix.

So a lot of you are aware of the BIRTH CERTIFICATE and the STRAWMAN and the ALL CAPS NAME.

The ALL CAPS NAME is the name of the trust.

That's why I say trust law is very important to know about with this process. And it's not that hard. You can purchase a lot of books out there to learn about trust law.

I'm going to explain how important trust law is and how to manipulate it with this process; so you can use it for your benefit.

In the United States "Styles Manual" it says that a name in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS is either an acronym, the name of a corporation, or the name of a trust.

You didn't hear me say human, or you didn't hear me say sentient being however you prefer to call yourself; because a name in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS is one of those three things only (an acronym, the name of a corporation, or the name of a trust.)

To think about it this way; the Social Security card is a Cestui Que Trust and that is a Latin word is a designator for the Beneficiary of a trust. The Social Security account is a trust fund. You can Google it. "What is Social Security" and Google will tell you that "it is a trust."

And what happens is, you entered into a contract allowing the government or the Social Security Administration trusteeship in your trust. Which gave them property rights; they own your trust.

If you look on the back of the Social Security card they will say that the Social Security card belongs to the Social Security Administration. It is not yours, it is there's. The money that's in the trust belongs to them it is not yours. But because you are the "Beneficiary" and they are acting as Trustees **they have to do what benefits you as the "Beneficiary."** When they don't do what benefits you as "Beneficiary" they are in fraud.

The Social Security account is the full faith and credit of the American people.

Your trust backs the DOLLAR.

Gold and silver no longer does that.

So what does? The Trust. They also put money into your trust that you don't even know about. It is off ledger. They will tell you what's on ledger but they will not tell you what is off ledger. And you ask "why would they do that?"

Well they create money from thin air and put it into your trust and because they are trustees in the trust they have access to the property of the trust; and if they put more money into it now they can use it to borrow money from.

This is all trust law.

When they go to China they say I want to borrow \$50 billion; China is our enemy you don't think that I want some collateral. The collateral comes from these Social Security trust funds.

You know that every day there are 6000 babies born in the United States. Every day they take 6000 trusts probably close to \$1 million in each one; now they can say China here is the collateral. (The full faith and credit of the United States.)

They can do that because they are trustees; they have access to the property of the trust.

That's why it is imperative that you learn trust law.

You need to understand your position in the commercial transaction.

You are the Beneficiary. The Beneficiary cannot make any decisions for the trust, none, I have heard a lot of people say that you can; DON'T; it is the trustees job to make decisions for the trust, but they better be **beneficial to the beneficiary.**

That why it is important to **know who you are.**

These courts are going to create bonds; they are commercial entities.

The same thing happens every time you go and they ask you for the Social Security number; you go to the bank and you open up a new account, and they ask you "what is your Social Security number?" Okay, trustee the number is xxx-xx- xxxx; when you sign that signature card with the Beneficiary's signature and now you have have opened a bank account with the Beneficiary's signature they are agreeing that it is a trust action, and that's what a bank account is. Even when you go to the emergency room they ask you for your Social Security number okay trustee "what are you going to do to benefit me?"

What happens a lot is in trust actions you allow them to be a trustee and they create bonds and sell them on the open market.

When you get charged with a crime bonds are created.

Traveler: "What is the bond set at your honor?"

They are going to create bonds and they're going to sell them on the open market. They're going to attach your Social Security number to every one of those charges and are going to create \$10,000 or \$20,000 or \$30,000 against each charge times three because are going create three bonds for each charge he and they are going to sell them in the open market at a discounted rate. That's why they can say quote I'm going to waive court costs and fines and fees." Of course you are; you have made a butt load of money off my trust. That is trust fraud.

They can get away with it because you made the decision.

Administrator/judge: "How do you plead?" **Unaware defendant:** "I plead not guilty your honor."

Well you just acted as a pseudo-trustee.

THE END OF PART ONE TRUST LAW...

PART TWO OF TRUST LAW

Now to discuss the situation where the courts are creating bonds and how they can get away with doing that. When you go in and you make a decision for the trust (how do you plead?) when you plead not guilty Your Honor; what you are doing is you're making a decision for the trust and then you become a pseudo-trustee or not real trustee which is fraud in itself. You vacate the Beneficiary-ship or the position of the Beneficiary when you make a decision for the trust. Now there's no Beneficiary in the trust and they can rob it, create the bonds, and sell them and everything.

You can manipulate the trust for your benefit; I mean you are the Beneficiary you are the one that is supposed to benefit from the trust. A lot of people are benefiting from the trust and they don't even know it.

In early 1980 Ronald Reagan said if you took all the money that you collected for income taxes from all the working people that it would not even be enough to pay the interest on the deficit.

Okay, so how does everything get paid for?

You have to look at it this way; **the government is the debtor the people are the creditor.** You give the credit. There are some people out there that don't believe in the secured party creditor. But actually you are. The only reason that you're not secure is because you don't know the off ledger amount of money in the trust.

But you are a secured party creditor for the amount of money that you know you have.

Every year you will get a statement from Social Security that if you are disabled this is how much you will get. They show you how much is in there. So you are a secured party creditor for the amount of money you know what how much money is in the trust.

So how this works is. If income tax is not enough to pay the debt; then how does everything get paid? Answer: From the trust.

My younger brother pretty much worked his whole life and a union steel worker and the guy constantly complains about all these people in the projects that are living off the taxpayer's money they're getting free rent stamps and they don't have to do anything but lie around and have babies.

I'm sick and tired of my taxes paying to keep these people up. I listened to it for a while but finally I said one day (look brother your taxes are not paying to keep those people up.) Where does the money come from to keep them up? It is their Social Security trust.

If you put money into your trust and the government puts millions of dollars into the trust then they can pay you from the trust.

Here is an example: if you're familiar with anybody that gets EBT or SNAP; back in the day they called them food stamps.

When you go down to the Department of Human Services to apply for a benefit; they become trustees in your trust. And they take the money from your trust to pay. If you get \$400 a month in food stamps that money is coming from your trust. And from your children's trust if you have children.

If a mother or father goes down there and has three children and applies for benefits asked the mother or the father for their social security number and the so security number of the children.

This is my number and here's the Social Security number for the two older children but I don't have one for the newborn.

Why is it so important for the Department of Human Services to have the

Social Security numbers? **Answer:** because they're going to access the trust to provide the food stamps for the family. Then they are going to charge the trust for the services they provide.

A person on welfare isn't taking money from the working man's pocket. They are getting it from their own trust. The Department of Human Services is charging the trust in order to provide the EBT, SNAP.

Here is an example: back in 2016 I applied for Social Security disability and I was denied. Then I went in with an attorney. And as I went in with this attorney to the administrative hearing; there was an administrator or a judge and two other individuals and myself and the attorney. The judge said that he could not give me disability. He stated that I was not disabled enough to pay out. So he said "I love to help veterans whenever I can but I can't justify you being 100% disabled since 2004." So we're talking about 12 years that had lapsed and two months after you stop working before the insurance runs out said;

Administrator/judge: "I cannot help you." So I said. "well okay I have a couple questions. And the administrator/judge said. "well go ahead and I'll answer them if I can." So I said "what is Social Security?" And he said

Administrator/Judge: "Social Security is a trust that you enter into with the Social Security Administration allowing them to take money from your check and put it into an account in case you become disabled or retire at the age of 65." And I said "Did you say trust?" He said" yes." So I said. "So what we're talking about here is the Social Security Cestui Que Trust correct? And he said "Yes but we just call it a trust for short." So I said. "Okay, if it is a trust that we are talking about here then who is the Beneficiary? And he said. "Well you are." "Don't you know it is your account?" Okay so I said. "**If** this is a Social Security trust action that I am the Beneficiary of wouldn't that make you ...and I pointed at the attorney, you, you and you sir trustees in a fiduciary obligation to the trust?"

Administrator/judge: Whoa; whoa hold on a minute man." And I said. "then just answer the question." And he said "yes; yes that's what it is; hold on a minute here." And I said. "I have one more question would it be in the Social Security administration's benefit to give me an on ledger and off ledger account of the trust since its inception and a check for the balance; or give me the monthly annuity payment?" And he said. "the annuity payment."

So what is the Social Security benefit? It is an annuity payment.

I don't know if you know anything about annuities but he said that is what it

was. This is coming from the Social Security Administration. But he said hold on a minute son, hold on, "I'm going to reevaluate my decision and I will have an answer for you in five or ten days." Two months later I got the Social Security check for almost \$100,000 in back disability payments.

So why did he do that?

After I got outside the lawyer said "when he wasn't going to give it to you I kept on reminding myself that I want to schedule an appointment for you to come to my office do the appeal the decision." But she said "when you said **Cestui Que Trust** that totally blew my mind. And she said "where did you learn that from?" I said "well before I got involved and started in this whole process and I knew I would have to come in here I figured I'd better know what I am talking about so I did a some research and I learned that the trust includes the Beneficiary etc. etc." what's a trustee, what's a fiduciary obligation. I said "so what you think the chances of me getting the benefit?" She said" I'm 99.9% that you're going to get it." She said "it was nothing I said or did here today." "This is all on you."

don't owe you \$6000 and she said "Oh yes you do." So I got the disability payment after all.

So, knowing what it is.

She said "I've been doing this for 20 years and then never heard a judge appeal his own decision; Never. She said as a matter of fact if you don't get the check, come and work for me in my office and I will have you doing some research."

That's what you need to learn is that your trust was set up to pay all of your bills.

When you go to get a loan at the bank you're going to go in there and you're going to apply for a loan and you're going to put the Social Security number on the application. Once you do that they can access your trust.

There are federal laws that say that the bank cannot loan money nor can they lend you the depositor's money. So whose money are they loaning you? Answer: yours. It is your money that they are loaning you.

If you bought a house you would be familiar with this; but it works with the car loan, it doesn't matter it's all the same thing.

This is what they are going to do. Say that I'm going to buy \$100,000 home. They're going to access my trust and they are going to loan me a line of credit for \$100,000. And then what they are going to do is there going to create three bonds for \$100,000 each. Now I'm going to pay back the \$100,000 and I'm going to pay it with interest. And they are going to sell the bonds on the open market at a discount. So if they have \$300,000 in bonds they sell them at a 30% discount. That's \$210,000 that are going to make straight off the get-go. And then with the going to do is they going to sell the mortgage to another company. Pretty slick isn't it. I don't know of anybody who still has their mortgage through the same bank. They might make payments to the same bank. Why are you making payments to Vanderbilt mortgage when they sold the mortgage to another bank; another lender? So you're going to send that money to them and what they are going to is that they are going to take the money that you send them and they are going to take the interest that that payment bears and they're going to send it to that mortgage company and then they're going to take the money and they are going to send that back to the trust and then what happens after 30 years or 15 whenever the mortgage is due? You stop sending that money to the bank and the bank stops sending that money to the lender that bought the mortgage and because you stop sending the

money they are going to send what's called a 1099A which is an Acquisition or Abandonment of Secured Party. That 1099A is going to go to the treasury. This guy has abandoned his account he stopped sending his payment. and then what is going to happen is the treasury's going to send the bank paperwork that says if it is abandoned "take it out" that is your money.

You can go to that lender after you made that last payment and say "that's my account, I am here to close it." And they would have to give you your money. Because you're not abandoning it at that point.

You can take a 1099C and discharge any debt that you have. Fill out the 1099C and send it in to them.

You can take a 1099A and purchase anything that's over \$600 with it, use it just like a check.

The 1099A will have the borrower, his name and address, the lender's name and address and a place to put the account number of the Social Security account, it will have amount, it will have description, it comes in triplicate; you get them directly from the IRS because they are scannable and they have to be original.

The Dealership

If you can get the dealership to accept 1099A as trustee to your trust; when you do the application they can file it with at [1040 V](#) or 1040 X and they will get the money as a return on your trust.

You can also use a 1099A; put it in your glove box and when the Revenue cop pulls you over and says give me your license registration and proof of insurance bring out the 1099A and say "here you go." So the Revenue cop says what's this this is the tax document. "No, that right there is my proof of insurance; I am self-insured. You are using your trust as insurance. I have 1099A and every one of my vehicles.

I have been pulled over and produced it. And the Revenue cop said you're driving without insurance and he gives you a citation. You can go down to the traffic tribunal and show the court your 1099A and say "here's my proof of insurance." And say "your honor, prove that I don't have millions of dollars in my trust that ensures me."

Say you got in an accident you get out of your car with a 1099A and you say I'm sorry I cream the back of your car here, and the bumpers laying in the street, are you okay he says you know I hurt my neck a little bit. And you say well you need \$10,000 for medical care. What your car worth. Well it's worth about \$2000. Well I'm going to give you \$10,000 for it. I'm going to give you another \$50,000 for pain and suffering. Are you willing to accept this 1099A? All you have to do is file it with the 1040 V and you will get paid about 45 days later.

You can do this. It is your money you are the backer of the dollar.

Too often I hear people say "I'm doing this redemption manual." crap because that's what it is. They say that I'm going to kill the trust I'm going to get the money out of it. No you're not!

What you need to do is learn how to use the Cestui Que Trust for your benefit.

Let's say you have a credit card and they send you a statement; every month they send you a statement.

Look up the definition of statement it is going to say bond or instrument; look up the definition of bond look up the definition of instrument and you're going to see that the statement they sent you has the routing number on the bottom.

It says detach here and send in with your payment.

What is a coupon? Did you ever use the coupon five dollars off of Tide laundry soap. You take it to Walmart and you give them the coupon and you take five dollars off the price of the Tide and they don't give you back the coupon. What they do with it. They shoved it under the drawer and then at the end of the month they turn it in with all the other five dollar coupons and send it in and Tide sends them a check. That coupon is worth five dollars.

If you look at that coupon there is a To: and a From: who the coupon is addressed to and who the coupon is from then it has a little box with a rectangle and it where you put the amount in.

And then if you look at the bottom of it you are going to see check font numbers like on the bottom of your bank checking account. There is going to be routing numbers account numbers at the bottom of the coupon. What is that? To: and a From:, and an amount with routing numbers; **that is a check.** That coupon is worth whatever you put in that little square. If it is the

balance, put it in their and then flip that coupon over and endorse it like a check. But do it with the Beneficiary's signature like I explained. Put it in an envelope send it certified mail to the CEO of the company send it to the company in care of the CEO. Have it notarized and put in the letter "I noticed all these years you been sending me a statement and this is what the definition of statement is."

I noticed at the bottom of the statement there is a coupon which is a bond, and this is what a bond.

(look up the definition of coupon) and then ask yourself why are you giving them a coupon and then sending them a check? That is double dipping they are getting twice the money.

How to Use the Coupon Process to Get the Trustees to Use It.

Can you use the coupon to pay off the statement amount? Yes.

How that works is that "the coupon" is basically a check.

HERE'S HOW

What you do with the coupon is that you create a letter. You address the letter to the Corporation or the business entity that you want to return the coupon to.

You endorse the back of the coupon (like a check); in the box you put the amount/the balance (the amount that on the statement.)

Look up the word statement and instrument and bond and coupon in the dictionary and think about what the definitions of those words are and how you're going to apply it to disDriverge the amount on the statement;

You draft a letter. And you will send it to the corporation in care of the CEO.

And in that letter you're just going to briefly say

"You know I have noticed over the years that I have been getting a statement from you and it has a coupon on it and I just recently realized what those words mean."

Definitions.

(1) the word statement means: a document which shows amounts of money that you have received, spent, etc. :a brief record of a financial account a *statement* of expenses a monthly bank statement: a summary of activity in a financial account over a particular period of time

(2) The word bond means: something that binds or restrains : fetter prisoners freed from their bonds the bonds of oppression 2 : a binding agreement : covenant united in the bonds of holy

matrimony My word is my bond. 3a : a band or cord used to tie something.

(3) the word coupon means: a statement of due interest to be cut from a bearer bond when payable and presented for payment also : 2 : a small piece of paper that allows one to get a service or product for free or at a lower price: such as

a : one of a series of attached tickets or certificates often to be detached and presented as needed

b : a ticket or form authorizing purchases of rationed commodities

c : a certificate or similar evidence of a purchases redeemable in premiums

d : a part of a printed advertisement to be cut off to use as an order blank or inquiry form or to obtain a discount on merchandise or services

(4) the word instrument means: a formal legal document (such as a deed, bond, or agreement)

These definitions will be written down in the letter that you're going to send.

The body of the letter follows:

"I have recently noticed that every month you send me a statement with a coupon attached. I have been paying you \$X.XX amount of dollars every month and you are cashing the check and then you are redeeming the coupon. That's what I call double-dipping. I am willing to overlook this crime. And make this one time final attempt to clear this debt. Enclosed you will find a coupon and you will notice on the back I have signed it with the beneficiary's signature.

It is trust fraud of my Social Security number trust, you are cashing the check and processing the 1099 OID (double-dipping). It is your fiduciary (NAME OF CEO goes here) duty as trustee to discharge the amount on the endorsed coupon.

Then have it notarized and send it to them "certified mail return receipt" because the letter you just wrote is a contract.

So when you get the green card back that's the signature of the contract.

If they refuse to accept the payments don't do anything. Let them take you into the tribunal and say "look here man here is a copy of the letter I sent them. It's plain to see that I made an attempt to clear this debt."

If they refuse it; that's fine because you do not owe them anymore.

It works for car payments, child support student loans; mortgage payments, credit cards. Etc.; any statement that you get that has a coupon.

Or you can do it with the 1099-A process.

(Notice: it is a crime to double-dip. It is trust fraud of your Social Security number trust, they are cashing the check and processing their 1099 OID; that's double-dipping.)

I did this with child support over \$11,000 in arrearages and child support.

My first wife divorced me after I got out of the military and gave my children to her aunt and uncle to raise and I paid her child support and then after they aged out I'm still owing her money. So I would send the coupon back to child support enforcement; hey this is a statement and this is what a coupon is and noticed that I signed the back of the coupon. I'm making a last final attempt to clear this debt (you're are making them an offer by sending a letter with the coupon stating this is what I know this really is; it's a coupon whatever face value it has) I'm making this last final attempt. If they don't except the money that you do not owe them because by law if you owe someone money and you have the money to pay them and they refuse you do not owe them.

I did this in the state of Tennessee for over \$11,000 in arrearages for child support and within 45 days I got another statement and that statement had a zero balance.

So I know you can do this I have done it with a car payment and I have done it with child support and I have done it with three credit cards. And my credit rating increased. So I know this works.

THE END

Part Three Trust Law

Now I would like to talk a little bit about the trust law and some of the terms I use. A lot of times I will mis-use words for his instance "your license" and "court" in the previous videos I told you that it wasn't your license it actually belongs to the state it is the trust license. A lot of times I will do that because I do not want to confuse you. Some people it takes a little time to get used to hearing words that are used in ways that you are not use to hearing. Like when I reference the "court" there are no courts except maybe the United States Supreme Court and I'm not really sure about that. The Constitution of the United States that the legislators have the right tribunals inferior to the United States Supreme Court; so really they are not "courts" they are "tribunals." And if they are created by the legislative branch of the government and they are ran by the executive branch of government then they are not judicial. You heard me say that in the previous videos. The courts are not judicial. If you go in there and start hollering I know my constitutional rights they will tell you to sit down and shut up. I have been told that the Constitution does not apply here by administrators. And it really doesn't because. It would if it was judicial but it isn't. So you will hear me use the word "court" when really it is an "administrative tribunal." Think about it like this. If the administrative branch creates these tribunals and they are ran by the executive branch of

the government. How do we know that it is the executive branch of the government? Well the president of United States chooses who he wants to be the Atty. Gen. of the United States. He chooses them and then who does he send them in front of? It isn't the Supreme Court it is the legislative branch. So they go in front of the legislative branch and is the legislative branch that decides whether or not to put them in that position. And it's the same thing with the state. The Atty. Gen. of the state of whatever state that you're in is chosen by the governor and he goes in front of the legislative branch of the government and then they put him in that position. So a lot of the so-called judges are put in there by the executive branch of government. Some of them are voted in but most of them are installed. So there's nothing judicial about their "courts." they are commercial trust action administrative "courts" or "tribunals."

So, I will mis-use words because they are not familiar.

So that is one thing I wanted to touch on at the beginning of this part three.

At the end of part one I talked about the Beneficiary account. And to go to the bank and open a bank account.

I'll explain it like this, the first time I did the Beneficiary bank account; I went to the bank and I said I would like to open up an account and the lady said okay you know he started getting the paperwork out and when she handed me the signature card I kind of block your view and I signed it with the Beneficiary's signature which is first name-second name: last name Beneficiary. I blocked her view so that she could not see how I was signing the signature card. And I signed it the Beneficiary's signature. And I took the \$200 that I was going to open the account with and I laid it on top of the signature card. And I handed it to the bank officer and I made some small talk and she called my house a couple days later and she said "Mr. Hauser I was looking at your signature card." And a notice the word after your name and she said is that Beneficiary? And I said it most certainly is. And she said I was just wondering why you signed it like that. And I answered that's my signature I am the Beneficiary of the trust and the secretary of the state recognizes the signature as such. And I said "If you ever see a signature down there any transaction involving me it doesn't say Beneficiary at the end of my name then it is a forgery." And she said okay I was just wondering. And then she hung up. So for six or seven months I wrote checks on the account and those checks were written out for various payments and the bank accepted those back from the places that I wrote the checks and this went on for about seven or eight months. The bank sent me a letter that I would have to come down and close the account because

the signature was not acceptable because it is an alteration of the contract. But they were never specific why they didn't like the signature they just said I would have to come down and close the account or they (the bank) would. I did not close the account. They attempted to get me to come down and close the account. Why, because they could not close it themselves. I'm the Beneficiary. Another thing about this account is that there was a \$6.50 service fee per month. The First time I get a statement there was a withdrawal for the service fee of \$6.50 and then they turn around and credited me the \$6.50. After that they never took the maintenance fee out again. Because I was the Beneficiary of the account they were acting as trustees with a fiduciary obligation and are not allowed to take the money for the maintenance fee. That's why they put it back. I never close the account. They threatened; if you don't come close the account we're going to send you a check for the balance and close it ourselves.

When you close a bank account; the account is still there it just has a zero balance. The reason banks do that is for the federally funded \$250,000 FDIC insurance. Showing that they have an account. They tried to get me to close this account and I would not do it. They can't make me close and they cannot close it themselves. I am going through some dealings with this bank right now and when it's over I'm going to start using the account like I used to.

If you look at the signature line on a check it is not a line. You see the little padlock that stands for micro-print. If you take a magnifying glass and look at that line it's one line of authorized representative. It is a repeat of authorized representative, authorized representative, authorized Representative.

So what does that mean? What is an authorized representative? A representative or to re-present or represent means to represent again. So if you're signing it as an authorized representative then you're not signing it as the Beneficiary. So that is the issue that the bank had with me. Let you know how that turns out in a future video.

So at the end of the review of part one.

what I want to do is speak in more detail about the Social Security hearing. As you read above; I asked the administrator "what is Social Security?" Well stated that it is a trust and I also asked "who's the Beneficiary?" And he stated that you are. Then you are trustees in a fiduciary obligation. And the last question that I ask him is "would it be in the Social Security administrations best interest to give me an on ledger and off ledger account of the trust since its inception?" And a check with the balance or the annuity payment. And he said the annuity payment.

The reason I said on ledger and off ledger accounting since its inception of the trust. And a check for the balance being in the Social Security Administration's best interest.

No it is not. Because what really happens when you turn 65 as the Beneficiary you can now know what has happened in the trust. The trust is mature at 65 so when I ask him can I get an on ledger and off ledger accounting of the trust; would it be in their best interest to do that and give me a check for the balance or make the annuity payments. He said the annuity payments. This guy knew.

Here's the thing, when I got out of the military after Desert Storm in 1992 I was rock climbing on a cliff and I felt almost 50 feet and broke both of my ankles. I was in a wheelchair for nine months. I was lucky it didn't kill me. At that time I was on unemployment the state of Illinois from my military (undesirable) because I was not employable anymore I was disabled. So I applied for Social Security disability and I got it. That's why I was familiar with that when I went back in.

During the 90s I did get disability insurance for three years and got \$8500 back pay and they paid me a total in three years of \$45,000 okay now if you think about the \$45,000 that they gave me in the 90s and the \$100,000 that they gave me 2016. That's almost \$150,000. With that being said I never paid \$20,000 into Social Security I never paid that much into it.

Why would that Social Security administrator say it was in the best interest of the Social Security Administration pay me the annuity payment than to give me \$20,000. Okay you gave me \$150,000 and now you're going to pay me \$1500 a month for the next 10 years at least until my eight-year-old pays it out and they continue to pay me all this plus Medicare and all those other benefits. How is that beneficial to the Social Security account? How is it that they can pay via hundred and \$50,000 out of an account that I only paid \$19,000 into. They can't take that money from your account and give it to me. That's theft. That's trust fraud. They can't do that. So where does that money come from? That's proof that they are putting money into your trust. And as I said in a previous video that you are a secured party creditor up to the amount of money that you know that you have in the Cestui Que Trust account. I know for a fact that I have \$132 million in my trust. That was from 2016. I know that there's that much money in there. I have got to sign contracts from the US treasury. His name is Jacob Lew. Agreeing that the treasury owes me \$132 million.

And they were supposed to have paid me that in precious metal coins Federal Reserve notes or bank drafts or whatever is good for you at the

time. They never did pay that. So in order for them to get the money that is due to them.

So what I can do knowing that there is \$136 million in my trust account I can't create letters of credit.

It's like this if I gave you a checking account and I said there is money in this account. I'm not like to tell you how much is in there. But there is money in there. Here's the checkbook.

You can start writing checks. But if you overdraft going to go to prison. Most people in their right mind are not even going to write a check. Because they don't know the balance of the checkbook.

I have done this twice already. A friend of mine is a platinum rap artist I wrote him a letter of credit for \$1 million. Have a contract. I bought into his studio. The contract agreement was giving me 45%. He took the letter of credit to the treasury and the treasury sent him a check.

And that's how you can do it.

He and some friends of mine created almost \$2 billion in lien securities against public officials such as judges, mayors; all kinds of public officials. I even leaned by ex-wife for \$4 million. Oh you're not good to get the money from her she is broke... No, the IRS took \$4 million from her trust. The reason I know this is that she filed bankruptcy. In a bankruptcy the \$4 million was scheduled, and then it was discharged. The United States code says you can only discharge provable debt.

So I have proof that the \$4 million that I liened her for, or actually the United States treasury liened her for 4 million and that was real. Which means all of what we've been discussing is real.

The final thing I would like to say is how it is really supposed to work. When you turn 65 the trust matures you go down to the Social Security office and you tell them "I'm 65" and they tell you that they're going to give you healthcare and you're going to get so much a month and blah blah blah. Here we want you to apply for benefits and what they do is they convince you to renegotiate the contract allowing them to be the trustees until you're dead.

What's really supposed to happen is you are to go down there and say "the trust has matured, I'm 65 I want the "on ledger" and "off ledger" accounting of the trust." "And I want a check for the amount." Which would

be yours and the millions of dollars that they put into your trust over the years. But everybody thinks you got to go get your benefits so you live on the measly \$1200 a month. Because you contract with them so that they continue to be the trustee. And then when you die there's no Beneficiary left in the trust anymore so they get to keep the money.

What you're supposed to do is get your money, go get it all!

END OF PART THREE.

Transcribed from Christopher Hauser YouTube video

How to Use How to Use the Coupon Process to Get the Trustees to Use It.

Can you use the coupon to pay off the statement amount? Yes

How that works is that "the coupon" is basically a check.

HERE'S HOW

What you do with the coupon is that you create a letter. You address the letter to the Corporation or the business entity that you want to return the coupon to.

You endorse the back of the coupon (like a check); in the box you put the amount/the balance (the amount that on the statement.)

Look up the word statement and instrument and bond and coupon in the dictionary and think about what the definitions of those words are and how you're going to apply it to discharge the amount on the statement;

You draft a letter and you will send it to the corporation in care of the CEO.

And in that letter you're just going to briefly say

"You know I have noticed over the years that I have been getting a statement from you and it has a coupon on it and I just recently realized what those words mean."

Definitions.

(1) The word statement means- a document which shows amounts of money that you have received, spent, Etc.: a brief record of a financial account a *statement* of expenses a monthly bank statement: a summary of activity in a financial account over a particular period of time

(2) The word bond means- something that binds or restrains : fetter prisoners freed from their bonds the bonds of oppression 2) a binding agreement) covenant united in the bonds of holy matrimony. My word is my bond. 3a) a band or cord used to tie something.

(3) the word coupon means: a statement of due interest to be cut from a bearer bond when payable and presented for payment also : 2 : a small piece of paper that allows one to get a service or product for free or at a lower price: such as

- a) one of a series of attached tickets or certificates often to be detached and presented as needed
- b) a ticket or form authorizing purchases of rationed commodities
- c) a certificate or similar evidence of a purchase redeemable in premiums
- d) a part of a printed advertisement to be cut off to use as an order blank or inquiry form or to obtain a discount on merchandise or services

(4) the word instrument means: a formal legal document (such as a deed, bond, or agreement)

These definitions will be written down in the letter that you're going to send.

The body of the letter follows:

"I have recently noticed that every month you send me a statement with a coupon attached. I have been paying you \$X.XX amount of dollars every month and you are cashing the check and then you are redeeming the coupon. That's what I call double dipping. I am willing to overlook this crime. And make this one time final attempt to clear this debt. Enclosed you will find a coupon and you will notice on the back I have signed it with the beneficiary's signature. Here are the funds. You can accept this.

Then have it notarized and send it to them "certified mail return receipt" because the letter you just wrote is a contract.

So when you get the green card back that's the signature of the contract.

If they refuse to accept the payment 6:43 don't do anything. Let them take you into the tribunal and say "look here man here is a copy of the letter I sent them. It's plain to see that I made an attempt to clear this debt."

If they refuse it; that's fine because you do not owe them anymore.

It works for car payments, child support student loan. Mortgage payments. Credit cards

Or you can do it with the 1099-A process.

(**Notice:** it is a crime to double dip. It is trust fraud of your Social Security number, there cashing the check and processing their 1099 OID; that's double-dipping.)

Double Dipping Law and Legal Definition

Penalties for Double Dipping

Double dipping, although rare, is strongly discouraged by the financial industry at large, which considers the practice to be highly unethical.

Brokers who get caught double dipping can be heavily fined, and their company can be fined, too. The SEC may bar a broker, and the Financial Industry Regulation Authority (FINRA) may bar brokers as well. Both organizations can levy fines, resulting in what is effectively a double fine.

Double Dipping is a term used to indicate the possibility for dual resident companies to deduct the same expenses in two jurisdictions.

It is also a practice of receiving compensation, benefits, etc. from two or more sources in a way regarded as unethical, as from a military pension and a government job.