



# D.I.Y. Dealing With Secured (alleged) Loans

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# Modern Money Mechanics

Is a 40 page document published  
by the Chicago Federal Reserve  
in the 1960's



# *Modern Money Mechanics*

**A Workbook on Bank Reserves and Deposit Expansion**


Copies of this workbook  
are available from:  
Public Information Center  
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago  
P.O. Box 834  
Chicago, IL 60690-0834  
(312) 322-5111

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK  
OF CHICAGO

# Modern Money Mechanics

*The purpose of this booklet is to describe the basic process of money creation in a "fractional reserve" banking system. The approach taken illustrates the changes in bank balance sheets that occur when deposits in banks change as a result of monetary action by the Federal Reserve System — the central bank of the United States. The relationships shown are based on simplifying assumptions. For the sake of simplicity, the relationships are shown as if they were mechanical, but they are not, as is described later in the booklet. Thus, they should not be interpreted to imply a close and predictable relationship between a specific central bank transaction and the quantity of money.*

*The introductory pages contain a brief general description of the characteristics of money and how the U.S. money system works. The illustrations in the following two sections describe two processes: first, how bank deposits expand or contract in response to changes in the amount of reserves supplied by the central bank; and second, how those reserves are affected by both Federal Reserve actions and other factors. A final section deals with some of the elements that modify, at least in the short run, the simple mechanical relationship between bank reserves and deposit money.*

Money is such a routine part of everyday living that its existence and acceptance ordinarily are taken for granted. A user may sense that money must come into being either automatically as a result of economic activity or as an outgrowth of some government operation. But just how this happens all too often remains a mystery.

## What Is Money?

If money is viewed simply as a tool used to facilitate transactions, only those media that are readily accepted in exchange for goods, services, and other assets need to be considered. Many things — from stones to baseball cards — have served this monetary function through the ages. Today, in the United States, money used in transactions is mainly of three kinds — currency (paper money and coins in the pockets and purses of the public); demand deposits (non-interest-bearing checking accounts in banks); and other checkable deposits, such as negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, at all depository institutions, including commercial and savings banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions. Travelers checks also are included in the definition of transactions money. Since \$1 in currency and \$1 in checkable deposits are freely convertible into each other and both can be used directly for expenditures, they are money in equal degree. However, only the cash and balances held by the nonbank public are counted in the money supply. Deposits of the U.S. Treasury, depository institutions, foreign banks and official institutions, as well as vault cash in depository institutions are excluded.

This transactions concept of money is the one designated as M1 in the Federal Reserve's money stock statistics. Broader concepts of money (M2 and M3) include M1 as well as certain other financial assets (such as savings and time deposits at depository institutions and shares in money market mutual funds) which are relatively liquid but believed to represent principally investments to their holders rather than media of exchange. While funds can be shifted fairly easily between transaction balances and these other liquid assets, the money-creation process takes place principally through transaction accounts. In the remainder of this booklet, "money" means M1.

The distribution between the currency and deposit components of money depends largely on the preferences of the public. When a depositor cashes a check or makes a cash withdrawal through an automatic teller machine, he or she reduces the amount of deposits and increases the amount of currency held by the public. Conversely, when people have more currency than is needed, some is returned to banks in exchange for deposits.

While currency is used for a great variety of small transactions, most of the dollar amount of money payments in our economy are made by check or by electronic

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# Modern Money Mechanics

- “...the money creation process takes place principally through transaction accounts.” Modern Money Mechanics, page 2

## Bank Deposits—How They Expand or Contract

Let us assume that expansion in the money stock is desired by the Federal Reserve to achieve its policy objectives. One way the central bank can initiate such an expansion is through purchases of securities in the open market. Payment for the securities adds to bank reserves. Such purchases (and sales) are called "open market operations."

How do open market purchases add to bank reserves and deposits? Suppose the Federal Reserve System, through its trading desk at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, buys \$10,000 of Treasury bills from a dealer in U.S. government securities.<sup>3</sup> In today's world of computerized financial transactions, the Federal Reserve Bank pays for the securities with an "electronic" check drawn on itself.<sup>4</sup> Via its "Fedwire" transfer network, the Federal Reserve notifies the dealer's designated bank (Bank A) that payment for the securities should be credited to (deposited in) the dealer's account at Bank A. At the same time, Bank A's reserve account at the Federal Reserve is credited for the amount of the securities purchase. The Federal Reserve System has added \$10,000 of securities to its assets, which it has paid for, in effect, by creating a liability on itself in the form of bank reserve balances. These reserves on Bank A's books are matched by \$10,000 of the dealer's deposits that did not exist before. See illustration 1.

### How the Multiple Expansion Process Works

If the process ended here, there would be no "multiple" expansion, i.e., deposits and bank reserves would have changed by the same amount. However, banks are required to maintain reserves equal to only a fraction of their deposits. Reserves in excess of this amount may be used to increase earning assets — loans and investments. Unused or excess reserves earn no interest. Under current regulations, the reserve requirement against most transaction accounts is 10 percent.<sup>5</sup> Assuming, for simplicity, a uniform 10 percent reserve requirement against all transaction deposits, and further assuming that all banks attempt to remain fully invested, we can now trace the process of expansion in deposits which can take place on the basis of the *additional* reserves provided by the Federal Reserve System's purchase of U.S. government securities.

The expansion process may or may not begin with Bank A, depending on what the dealer does with the money received from the sale of securities. If the dealer immediately writes checks for \$10,000 and all of them are deposited in other banks, Bank A loses both deposits and reserves and shows no net change as a result of the System's open market purchase. However, other banks have received them. Most likely, a part of the initial deposit will remain with Bank A, and a part will be shifted to other banks as the dealer's checks clear.

It does not really matter where this money is at any given time. The important fact is that *these deposits do not disappear*. They are in some deposit accounts at all times. All banks together have \$10,000 of deposits and reserves that they did not have before. However, they are not required to keep \$10,000 of reserves against the \$10,000 of deposits. All they need to retain, under a 10 percent reserve requirement, is \$1,000. The remaining \$9,000 is "excess reserves." This amount can be loaned or invested. See illustration 2.

If business is active, the banks with excess reserves probably will have opportunities to loan the \$9,000. Of course, they do not really pay out loans from the money they receive as deposits. If they did this, no additional money would be created. What they do when they make loans is to accept promissory notes in exchange for credits to the borrowers' transaction accounts. Loans (assets) and deposits (liabilities) both rise by \$9,000. Reserves are unchanged by the loan transactions. But the deposit credits constitute new additions to the total deposits of the banking system. See illustration 3.

<sup>3</sup>Dollar amounts used in the various illustrations do not necessarily bear any resemblance to actual transactions. For example, open market operations typically are conducted with many dealers and in amounts totaling several billion dollars.

<sup>4</sup>Indeed, many transactions today are accomplished through an electronic transfer of funds between accounts rather than through issuance of a paper check. Apart from the timing of posting, the accounting entries are the same whether a transfer is made with a paper check or electronically. The term "check," therefore, is used for both types of transfers.

<sup>5</sup>For each bank, the reserve requirement is 3 percent on a specified base amount of transaction accounts and 10 percent on the amount above this base. Initially, the Monetary Control Act set this base amount — called the "low reserve tranche" — at \$25 million, and provided for it to change annually in line with the growth in transaction deposits nationally. The low reserve tranche was \$41.1 million in 1991 and \$42.2 million in 1992. The Garn-St Germain Act of 1982 further modified these requirements by exempting the first \$2 million of reservable liabilities from reserve requirements. Like the low reserve tranche, the exempt level is adjusted each year to reflect growth in reservable liabilities. The exempt level was \$3.4 million in 1991 and \$3.6 million in 1992.

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# Modern Money Mechanics

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Modern Money Mechanics, page 6

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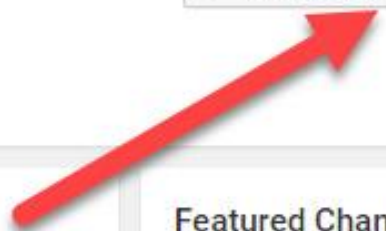
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# Bank Loan = Fraud

- **“(a) GENERAL PROHIBITION - No national bank shall make any loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock.”** 12 U.S. Code § 83 - Loans by bank on its own stock
- When anybody makes a deposit, (under the Uniform Commercial Code), it becomes the banks property (capital stock). It is an unsecured debt to the bank
- That is why the CDOs (Collateralized Debt Obligations) are such a scam, because they take priority over bank deposits, and nothing was ever loaned

# Bank Loan = Fraud

- Banks do NOT loan anything
- There is no such thing as a bank loan in America, or anywhere
- When you sign the Promissory Note you create the money
- They deposit the promissory note into a transaction account, and based on that deposit, they cut a check

# Tom Schauff

- Tom Schauff wrote a book called Banker's Secrets
- Lists 160 questions that you can ask a CPA and officer of a bank, in court, to prove that they loaned nothing

# An Unconditional “Promise to Pay” IS Money

- “The case of *Farmer v. Russell*, 1 Bos. & Pull. 295, so far as the point before us is concerned, asserts the principle that if A receives money from B to pay to C, it is money had and received for the use of the latter. In such a case it is immaterial whether the promise to pay over be express or implied, for by the very act of receipt, the party holds it not for A, but in trust for C. *See also Schermerhorn v. Vanderheyden*, 1 Johns. 139; *Onion v. Paul*, 1 Harris & Johns. 114; *Pigott v. Thompson*, 3 Bos. & Pull. 146, 149, note.” *Tiernan v Jackson* 30 US 580 (1831)

## An Unconditional Promise to Pay IS Money

- “A cashier's check differs in that it is a bill of exchange drawn by the bank upon itself and is accepted by the act of issuance. A cashier's check is the primary obligation of the remitting bank. See RCW 62A.4211(1)(b). ...An ordinary check is considered as merely a promise to pay, but a cashier's check is regarded substantially as money, which it represents. The gift of such a check is completed upon delivery of the check. Pikeville Nat'l Bank & Trust Co. v. Shirley, 281 Ky. 150, 135 S.W.2d 426, 126 A.L.R. 919 (1939). See also Scott v. Seaboard Sec. Co., 143 Wash. 514, 255 P. 660 (1927), which quoted with approval extensively from Drinkall, and then quoted from Hathaway v. Delaware Cy., 185 N.Y. 368, 78 N.E. 153 (1906) as follows:
- “That by reason of the peculiar character of cashiers' checks and their general use in the commercial world they were to be regarded substantially as the money which they represented,” Crunk v State Farm Fire and Casualty 719 P.2d 1338

# An Unconditional “promise to pay” is Money in Canada

- “What is said to be an unconditional promise to pay a sum certain in money is itself money. The words on the face of the paper money, “will pay to the bearer on demand”, cannot alter its character as money and turn it into a different document which calls for the payment of money.” Bank of Canada v. Bank of Montreal, [1978] 1 S.C.R. 1148 at page 1155

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# Admiralty (Roman Law) cases

- Tiernan v Jackson 30 U.S. 580 (1831) is over a shipment of tobacco
- Crunk v State Farm Fire and Casualty 719 P.2d 1338 is over an insurance policy
- Bank of Canada v. Bank of Montreal, [1978] 1 S.C.R. 1148 at page 1155
- The Tiernan case talks about it being a “chose in action”

# An unconditional “promise to pay” is money

- “They are either cases where there was an express promise to hold the money subject to the order of the principal or there was an implied promise to pay it over as it was received to the use of a particular person.... In the case at bar, no such irresistible presumptions exist.” *Tiernan v Jackson* 30 U.S. 580 (1831)

# Chose in Action is Roman Law

- “chose (shohz), n. [French] A thing, whether tangible or intangible; a personal article; a chattel.
- chose in action. 1. A proprietary right in personam, such as a debt owed by another person, a share in a joint-stock company, or a claim for damages in tort. 2. The right to bring an action to recover a debt, money, or thing. 3. Personal property that one person owns but another person possesses, the owner being able to regain possession through a lawsuit. — Also termed **thing in action.**” Black’s Law Dictionary 8<sup>th</sup> Edition, page 727

# Bottom Line

- Banks do NOT “loan” anything
- There are NO Bank Loans
- All Bank Loans are a fraud
- All mortgages are a fraud
- The so-called federal debt is a fraud
- There is no government debt
- All foreclosures are a fraud
- The (so-called) sub-prime crisis was a fraud
  - See Bankster Thieves 1, 2, and 3

# Bank Loan = Fraud

- The Banksters are thieves
- The US Congress is bought and paid for by the bankster thieves
- All so-called Courts are bought and paid for by the bankster thieves
- They operate exclusively under the Uniform Commercial Code
- This is all coming from the United Nations through the unconstitutional UNIDROIT Treaty

# Alleged Loan

- Alleged unsecured debt
- Some Guaranteed by government
- Worst case scenario – IRS collects debt – Tax Return
- Alleged debtor = US citizen = Social Security Number = Cestui que Trust = Roman Law = Roman Cult

# US citizen = Slave

- "... (E)very taxpayer is a cestui qui trust having sufficient interest in the preventing abuse of the trust to be recognized in the field of this court's prerogative jurisdiction . ." In *Re Bolens* (1912), 135 N.W. 164
- "A "*citizen of the United States*" is a civilly dead entity operating as a co-trustee and co-beneficiary of the *PCT (Public Charitable Trust)*, the constructive, *cestui que trust* of US Inc. under the 14th Amendment, which upholds the debt of the USA and US Inc." Congressional Record, June 13 1967, pp. 15641-15646

# US citizen = Taxpayer = Slave

- “Slater's protestations to the effect that he derives no benefit from the United States government have no bearing on his legal obligation to pay income taxes. *Cook v. Tait*, 265 U.S. 47, 44 S.Ct. 444, 68 L.Ed. 895 (1924); *Benitez Rexach v. United States*, 390 F.2d 631, (1st Circ.), *cert. denied* 393 U.S. 833, 89 S.Ct. 103, 21 L.Ed.2d 103 (1968). Unless the defendant can establish that he is not a citizen of the United States, the IRS possesses authority to attempt to determine his federal tax liability. UNITED STATES of America v. William M. SLATER (1982) (D. Delaware) 545 F.Supp 179, 182. [emphasis added]

US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- ❖ “Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.”
- ❖ “The Legal Estate to be in Cestui Que Use” Chapter Fifty-Six in Sec. 1617, at 31 Stat. 1432

# US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- ❖ “Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.” which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at 2, where it says;
- ❖ “And be it further enacted, That in the interpretation and construction of said code the following rules shall be observed namely:...
- ❖ “Third. The word “person” shall be held to apply to partnerships and corporations, ...”, [emphasis added]

# US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- ❖ **“Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.”** which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at Chapter three – Absence for Seven Years, in Sec. 252, 253, at 31 Stat. 1230, where it says;
- ❖ **“SEC. 252. PRESUMPTION OF DEATH. - If any person shall leave his domicile without any known intention of changing the same, and shall not return or be heard from for seven years from the time of his so leaving, he shall be presumed to be dead, in any case wherein his death shall come in question, unless proof be made that he was alive within that time.”**

# Cestui Que use = Roman Cult

- “Yet still it was found difficult to set bounds to ecclesiastical ingenuity; for when they were driven out of all their former holds, they devised a new method of conveyance, by which the lands were granted, not to themselves directly, but to nominal feoffees *to the use* of the religious houses; thus distinguishing between the *possession* and the *use*, and receiving the actual profits, while the seisin of the lands remained in the nominal feoffee, who was held by the courts of equity (then under the direction of the clergy) to be bound in conscience to account to his *cestui que use* for the rents and emoluments of the estate: and it is to these inventions that our practitioners are indebted for the introduction of uses and trusts, the foundation of modern conveyancing.” Tomlins Law Dictionary 1835 edition, Volume 2 under the definition of Mortmain

# There Have Always Been Two Classes of Citizens

- ❖ “The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.” US Constitution Article 4, Section 2, Clause 1
- ❖ “But the stranger that dwelleth among you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt;...” Leviticus 19:34
- ❖ “Love ye therefore the stranger; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt.” Deuteronomy 10:19

# Two Classes of Citizens

- ❖ “The rights of sovereignty extend to all persons and things, not privileged that are within the territory. They extend to all strangers resident therein; not only to those who are naturalized, and to those who are domiciled therein, having taken up their abode with the intention of permanent residence, but also to those whose residence is transitory. All strangers are under the protection of the sovereign while they are within his territory and owe a temporary allegiance in return for that protection.” Carlisle v United States 83 U.S. 147, 154 (1873)

# US Citizen = Roman Cult

- ❖ "...the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States do not necessarily include all the rights protected by the first eight amendments to the Federal constitution against the powers of the Federal government." Maxwell v Dow, 20 S.C.R. 448, at pg 455;
- ❖ "The only absolute and unqualified right of a United States citizen is to residence within the territorial boundaries of the United States," US vs. Valentine 288 F. Supp. 957
- ❖ See The (so-called) Fourteenth Amendment is Unconstitutional video

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# US Citizen = Slave

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- A US Citizen is a Slave video
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- D.I.Y. How to Get Compensation for Labor video
- All Wars are Commercial Transactions video
- US Citizen = Enemy of the State video
- United States is Owned and Operated by the Roman Cult video

# Collection Process

- Harassment – phone calls – letters - threats – negative information in the credit report
- Demand letter – from liars (lawyers) – demand payment in full or they will file a law suit
- Law Suit – Judgment – 7 years
- Seizures – things owned by cestui que trust

# BAR Members = BAAL Priests

- “He is however in a sense an officer of the state with an obligation to the Court...” 7 Corpus Juris Secundum § 4 Attorneys

# Contact Information

- Blog; <http://sovereigntyinternational.wordpress.com>
- Website - [www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi](http://www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi)
- Email - [engineerwin@yahoo.com](mailto:engineerwin@yahoo.com)
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- Yahoo Private Group – Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
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# BAR Members = BAAL Priests

- “His first duty is to the courts and to the public, not to the client, and whenever his duties to his client conflict with those as an officer of the court, in the administration of justice, the former must yield to the latter.” 7 Corpus Juris Secundum § 4 Attorneys

# BAR Members = BAAL Priests

- “Clients are also called  
“wards of the court”...” 7  
Corpus Juris Secundum § 4  
Attorneys

# BAR Members = BAAL Priests

- “Wards of court. Infants and persons of unsound mind. Davis' Committee v. Loney, 290 Ky. 644, 162 S.W.2d 189, 190. Their rights must be guarded jealously. Montgomery v. Erie R. Co., C.C.A.N.J., 97 F.2d 289, 292.”  
Blacks Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, page 1755

# BAR Members = BAAL Priests

- A ward of the court is an imbecile.
- A ward of the court is not competent
  - Everything is about competence and incompetence!
  - That is why they are “representing” you, because you are not competent to make decisions for yourself.  
Therefore the attorney is going to make the decisions for you.
  - There is no such thing as an incompetent sovereign.
  - Do you know who you are?
- When a BAR Member sends you a letter, they are representing you – they are accusing you of being an imbecile

# Advertisement - Other Videos

- Bankster Thieves 1 - 3
- Churchianity series
- Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
- BAR Members 1 - 3
- D.I.Y. How NOT to Volunteer for the Selective Service
- Martial Law is here!
- D.I.Y. No Income Tax
- D.I.Y. No Sales Tax
- D.I.Y. Traffic Stop 1 & 2
- D.I.Y. Free Mail 1 & 2
- D.I.Y. Kangaroo Courts 1 - 9

# Alternatives

- Alternative 1 – the Demand Letter
- Alternative 2 – The Dissolve Your Debt Manual
- Another Alternative –
- Bankruptcy – NOT an Alternative (in my opinion)
- You can do 1 or more alternatives

# Alternative - 1 - The Demand Letter

(unsecured loan is best for this)

- Sure, no problem, you can sue me, but I intend to prove that you did not loan me anything. I intend to call an officer of the bank and a CPA on the stand and ask them the enclosed 160 Questions for Bankers and prove that you did not loan me anything
- If you did actually loan me a depositor's money, please have an officer of the bank sign the enclosed affidavit, and I will reconsider my position
- When I did this, after about 3 months, I got a letter back showing that the account had been paid off

# Alternative – 1 – the Demand Letter

- Must be from liars (attorneys)
- Must be responded to by Registered Mail (proof of service)
- Must be threatening law suit and demanding payment in full
- If it is a Secured loan, they may still steal the asset

# Alternative - 2

- Use The Dissolve your Debt Manual
- Uses the Accepted for Value Procedure
- Available on the Yahoo group in the Files Directory
- This could also be used with the Demand Letter
- I have used it and other people I know have used it successfully
- Used successfully with Utilities, bankster (alleged) debt, taxes of all kinds
- The banksters are thieves so they may pretend that it did not work

# Other Alternatives – Real Estate

- Real Estate – Bring forward the Land Patent – See the D.I.Y. Land Patent video
- Put anyone who may try to force you out of the “foreclosed” property into estoppel – See the D.I.Y. Estoppel Certificates video
- Former Congressman Traficant was previously a County Sheriff in Ohio and he refused to evict people from foreclosed homes
- There are literally tens of thousands of people who are still living in foreclosed homes to this day

# Other Alternatives - Vehicles

- Make up your own private plate and put it on the vehicle, or,
- Use the plates from nsea.us
- Put all government officials in your area into estoppel – See the [D.I.Y. Estoppel Certificates video](#)
- Be AWARE – All vehicles manufactured after 1990 have a transponder (Onstar is an example)
- Change your postal address for all government agencies to a private mail box and when you park the vehicle disconnect the battery

*American National*

953 sample XYZ



**Diplomat - Traveler**



[tinyurl.com/tagnotice](http://tinyurl.com/tagnotice)

# Bankruptcy – NOT an Alternative

- I would NEVER file bankruptcy
- With bankruptcy you have to lay it all on the table
- With bankruptcy you have a Trustee sticking their nose into your financial affairs
- Other alternatives are way better
- No matter what happens (if you do not set off their alleged debt), it will affect the credit report for 7 -10 years maximum
- If you file bankruptcy – that is a question on any credit application

# Commerce = Warfare

- It is warfare – see the All Commerce is Warfare and all Warfare is Commerce video
- These people are thieves – the Roman Cult is a gang of thieves
- You are literally in a contract with the devil and the devil wants his 5 pounds of flesh
- When some people move out of a foreclosed house they take the fixtures and destroy the house
- Keep very little property in the cestui que trusts name – use an inter vivos trust (created while living)

# Lawsuits

- The first thing any liar (lawyer) does before filing a lawsuit is to do a title search and see if there is anything they can steal
- If you do not own anything there is nothing to steal
- I know people who have “Rejected their offer of contract” within 72 hours pursuant to Regulation Z Truth in Lending and the case goes away

# Notice for the Record

- Print it in red ink at an approximate 45 degree angle across their presentment
- The date Received and the date rejected need to be within 3 days of each other.
- Regulation Z, truth in lending
- I like Registered Mail because it is kept under lock and key, with a chain of custody, until it is delivered
- You can use Certified Mail
- You need some proof of service

**BY REGISTERED MAIL RE 463 802 287 US**

**NOTICE FOR THE RECORD**

**Date Received: Ninth day of April, in the year, Two Thousand and Seventeen.**

**I, by Declaration am a man and a declared living American Sovereign standing with Treaty Law of God do accept your offer for value and for the following reasons I am returning your offer, rejected, for discharge and closure;**

- 1) You have brought United States corporate law with color outside your jurisdiction and without an international treaty with My republic State and you have no jurisdiction on the land of Texas;**
- 2) You have falsely accused Me of being a citizen of the United States;**
- 3) You are trespassing and criminally attempting to convert corporate statutes with color into lawful criminal codes without chartered regulatory and delegated jurisdictional authority;**

# Notice for the Record Text

4) You are not registered or chartered for conducting business in Texas by My republic state and;

5) You fail to state a lawful claim upon which relief can be granted.

All of which is sealed in red ink on the land of Texas and submitted pursuant to locus sigilli, and your Rule 201 of your Rules of Evidence, and under the penalty of perjury pursuant to your 28 U.S.C. 1746(1) without the UNITED STATES

Dated this Tenth day of April in the year, Two Thousand and sixteen.

L.S.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXX; house of XXXXX, sui juris  
a man, sovereign living soul,  
holder of the office of "the people"

DEFENDANT'S TRIAL NOTIFICATION

March 21, 2016

GLENN WINNINGHAM  
6340 LAKE WORTH BLVD  
LAKE WORTH, TX 76133

RE: The State of Texas v. GLENN WINNINGHAM  
Ticket No. A02373103  
Offense : DRIVERS LICENSE NONE

Dear GLENN WINNINGHAM:

The above referenced matter has been scheduled for TRIAL on Monday, April 25, 2016 at 2:00 PM. Your trial will be before the Judge.

Proper dress is required for the court room. No shorts, halter tops or skirts with profane language/signage. No caps or hats are to be worn inside the court room. You may bring any witnesses that actually observed offense.

Failure to appear may result in the issuance of a warrant for your arrest to include additional fines and/or fees. In addition, a hold may be placed on your drivers license preventing renewal or application.

If you have any questions, please contact our office.

Sincerely,  
Court Clerk's Office  
Azle Municipal Court



**NOTICE FOR THE RECORD**  
Date Received: Ninth day of April, in the year, Two Thousand and Sixteen.  
By Declaration of a man and a declared living American Sovereign standing with Treaty Law of  
3) Without charge and capture. Me of being a citizen of the United States and you have no jurisdiction on the land of  
You are hereby accused of criminally attempting to convert corporate law with color outside your jurisdiction and  
You will to take a lawful summons upon which relief can be granted.  
All of which is sealed in red ink on the land of Texas and submitted pursuant to locus sigilli, and  
your Rule 201 of the Rules of Evidence, and under the penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C.  
1746(1) without the United States.  
Dated this Tenth day of April, in the year, Two Thousand and Sixteen.  
Glenn Winningham, holder of the office of "the people"  
Inhabitant of the land of Texas

# Lawsuits

- If you have to file a lawsuit against the Clerk masquerading as a Judge
- Forging your signature
- Acting in their private capacity
- It is ALWAYS an issue of forging your signature onto a contract
- Everything with the bankster thieves is ALWAYS about forgery of your signature
- Banksters include code enforcers, clerks masquerading as judges, kangaroo courts, everything related to any statute

Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult

Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for  
some Satanic Privileges?

- "But individuals, when acting as representatives of a collective group, cannot be said to be exercising their personal rights and duties, nor be entitled to their purely personal privileges. Rather they assume the rights, duties and privileges of the artificial entity or association of which they are agents or officers and they are bound by its obligations." Brasswell v. United States 487 U.S. 99 (1988) quoting, United States v. White 322 U.S. 694 (1944),

# Uniform Commercial Code = UNIDROIT = Roman Cult

Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for  
some Satanic Privileges?

- **“Whenever [the Uniform Commercial Code] creates a "presumption" with respect to a fact, or provides that a fact is "presumed," the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact unless and until evidence is introduced that supports a finding of its nonexistence.” UCC § 1-206 Presumptions [emphasis added]**

# Uniform Commercial Code = UNIDROIT = Roman Cult

- **“(a) In an action with respect to an instrument, the authenticity of, and authority to make, each signature on the instrument are admitted unless specifically denied in the pleadings. If the validity of a signature is denied in the pleadings, the burden of establishing validity is on the person claiming validity, but the signature is presumed to be authentic and authorized unless the action is to enforce the liability of the purported signer and the signer is dead or incompetent at the time of trial of the issue of validity of the signature.”** Texas Business and Commerce Code § 3.308  
Proof of Signatures and Status as Holder in Due Course  
[emphasis added]

# Uniform Commercial Code = UNIDROIT = Roman Cult

- “The following rules apply in an action on a certificated security against the issuer:
- (1) Unless specifically denied in the pleadings, each signature on a security certificate or in a necessary indorsement is admitted.
- (2) If the effectiveness of a signature is put in issue, the burden of establishing effectiveness is on the party claiming under the signature, but the signature is presumed to be genuine or authorized.” Texas Business and Commerce Code § 8.114 Evidentiary Rules Concerning Certificated Securities [emphasis added]