

CHILDREN AS COLLATERAL

Child as collateral

Using the **3 Crowns** of the *Cestui que vie trust*, a child is placed into a newly created trust, as security for a bond, and has become a bonded slave.

An all caps name under the control of the Vatican, is given to the **trust, bond** and **child**, which in turn is used to create credit, and is considered a **“foreign trust”**.

Your **“foreign trust”** is based on your **live birth certificate**, which creates the **credit**; this is placed within the *Cestui que vie trust* as the asset or **“Trust res”** for the trust.

Note: **“Trust res”**, which is often named as **“trust corpus”** or **principal** or **subject matter**, or **trust property**, is the property that is transferred into a trust.

The term **“corpus”** is Latin for **“body”** meaning a **“trust corpus”** is the **“body”** of the trust. This is the property or item of value that is transferred into the trust.

Note: Without a **trust corpus** or **trust res**, the trust collapses.

Trade vs Commerce

The difference between **trade** and **commerce** is that **trade** is between living breathing men and women, where the **credit** is offered first and if accepted, then a **debt** is created.

Whereas, within commerce, which is the corporate world of **dead entities**, and especially within **governments** and the banking system, the **debt** is created first, and then **credit** is taken from you without your knowledge.

This is why **governments** have the ability to create as much **“money”** or **credit** out of thin air as they want, and create the national debt.

They use **“your name”** to create the **credit**, but never pay you back.

Note: The **national debt** is what the **people** behind **corporate government** owe you, as it was your **credit** that paid their salaries, pensions and business dealings.

It should also be noted that you are taxed to pay the interest on the **national debt**, even though you are the **creditor**.

Credit Creation

The whole world no longer uses **money**, but a system of **credit** and **debt**, without anything of any real tangible or intrinsic value being exchanged.

Nothing is paid for; only debt is **“discharged”**.

The word **“credit”** comes from **“credible”** and **“credibility”**, meaning if someone asks if they can **“pay you later”**, you then decide the following:

- Are they trustworthy?
- Are they a man or woman of their word?
- Do they have a good name?
- Do they have the means to pay you later?

You are judging their **credibility** and if you decide they are **credible**, then you will give them **credit**.

It is at this point that a contract has been created, where you are the **creditor**, and the one who wishes to **“tend”** to the **debt** later, has become the **debtor**.

This is where the term **“legal tender”** comes from, as a **“legal contract”** has been created to **“tend”** to a **debt** in the future.

Note: Where there is **debt**, there must be a **creditor**, and where there is **credit**, there must be **debt**. This is economic law.

If the person wishes to forward payment for many transactions into the future, such as a bar tab, then a ledger would be created.

A mark would be placed on one side of a ledger where each instance of **credit** was given, with a corresponding mark on the other side, if and when the **debt** was honoured.

If the person, who is in **debt** to you, does indeed complete their obligation to honour the **debt**, then your choice to give them **credit** was just.

They were indeed **creditable**; this is where the phrase **“give credit where credit is due”** comes from.

Credit within Trade

To understand the idea of **credit** further, we must consider something of **value** being traded, where the payment is delayed until sometime in the future.

For example: If you enter a bar and ask the barman for a beer, but you wish to pay next week, then you would be asking to enter into a **“contract of credit”**.

If you were considered **credible**, with a **good name** and a person of **your word**, the barman would give you the beer, and become the **creditor**.

You have now become the **debtor** and are in **contract** with the barman, owing a payment of one beer, or something of equal value, possibly a gold coin.

This would be written down on a ledger, over many weeks, where the credit and possible payment would be noted.

Alternatively, an **IOU** or **promissory note** could be written and collected by the barman, each having the value of one beer, or equivalent coinage.

Many centuries ago, the banks set up a similar system, where people would use *promissory notes* to represent the *credit* of gold or silver.

However, today the *intrinsic value* of the *gold*, represented by the promissory notes, has long since been removed, with nothing left but notes of debt, with no value at all.

Credit without value

Although this system may appear to be insurmountable it does have an Achilles Heel, and to understand this we need to know where the idea of this system came from.

While the history spans over two millennium, we only need to start in the 1600's, and in England.

Customers of many independent banks would make withdrawals and deposits of money and *promissory notes* throughout the day.

After closing, the banks would get together and tally up the various *promissory notes* and exchange them for real coinage or money.

Note: *Promissory notes* are considered *negotiable instruments*, which is a signed document that promises a sum of payment to a specified person or the assignee at a later date.

Let's just consider two banks for now to make it simple, and call one *Bank A* and the other *Bank B*.

If *Bank A* had 10 promissory notes from *Bank B*, each for the credit of 1 silver coin, then *Bank B* would have to give *Bank A* 10 silver coins at the end of the day.

However if *Bank B* also had promissory notes in the name of *Bank A*, let's say 7 in total, then *Bank A* would have to give *Bank B* 7 silver coins to cover each *credit* or *promissory note*.

But instead of both banks swapping *10 silver coins* for *7 silver coins*, it was easier to just "*discharge the debt*" of the first *7 promissory notes*, with only the remaining 3 silver coins going to *Bank A*.

It was at this point the banks realised they could give customers the *appearance* of a transaction being executed, without actually exchanging anything of real *intrinsic value*, such as a silver coin.

This was referred to as "*bills of exchange*", meaning all that was going on was "*bills*" were being exchanged, which "*discharged*" the debt.

Note: To this day, the American currency is called a *dollar bill*, as it's nothing more than a note of debt, ergo a "*bill*".

However, a *bill* only "*cancels*" another *bill*, which in turn "*discharges*" debt.

To the layperson, with no knowledge of what is truly going on, only the *appearance* of payment with the *assumption* the debt was settled has transpired, when in reality, *nothing* has been paid and the true debts still stand.

You *cannot* pay off a *debt* in *commerce* in this way; a *payment* can only be made with something of intrinsic value, such as Gold or Silver.

Note: The Vatican consider gold as an *immortal metal*, or “*their precious*” and should only be used by them, with silver being the money for the *common people*, although silver has now been removed.

Achilles Heel

Because your *certificate of live birth* is considered *legal tender*, and is the source of the *credit*, the *debt* it produces is in *your* control.

When the debt is in your control, you are considered the “*holder in due course*”.

“*Holder in due course*” means you created the “*debt*”, or you are the *creditor* of the *debt* so you can sell the debt as legal tender.

It also means you can *discharge* the debt.

Everything within the system is trust-based, with a “*debt-based asset*” as the *res* or *trust corpus* supporting each and every trust.

Note: *Res* is Latin for “*thing*” or “*matter*”.

As mentioned before, without a *trust corpus*, the trust collapses, and because you are the *creditor*, you are able to *discharge* the debt, and “*accept it for value*”.

Without anything of real *intrinsic value* to hand over regarding any debt, and with your “*accepted for value*” endorsement placed upon said debt, all trusts controlled by the *government* collapse, and without said trust in place, no claim to the controlling interest can be made, as it no longer exists.

Resulting in all your assets being returned to you, within your private jurisdiction.

Corporations

Although true sovereignty can only come from *Man*, in the form of a living breathing Man or Woman, within the *legal* system *countries*, *monarchs* and *governments* are considered “*sovereign*”.

Note: This is sovereignty in title only, or a “*pseudo-sovereign*” status.

However when a *state* or *government* enters into commercial business, it abandons its “*sovereign*” capacity and is to be treated like any other *corporation*.

Today all governments are registered businesses for credit rating.