

Courts are unlawful as all courts are privately owned trading companies.

transcript from Rise Together video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JLsCCvoXwNI>

Courts are unlawful as all courts are privately owned trading companies.

*A **privately held company or close corporation** is a business **company** owned either by **non-governmental organizations** or by a relatively small number of **shareholders** or **company members** which does not offer or trade its company **stock (shares)** to the general public on the **stock market** exchanges, but rather the company's stock is offered, owned and traded or exchanged privately. More ambiguous terms for a privately held company are **unquoted company** and **unlisted company**.*

United States district courts are all owned – those are article 1 courts. Those are all owned by the United States Attorneys executive offices out of Washington DC which is a privately owned corporation.

They are Article 1 legislative Tribunals and they are not courts – they have DUNS (data universal numbering system) numbers at Dun & Bradstreet DNB.com. They have a PIT code, SIP code NAI, Norths American security classification identities, a number for trade internationally, all these courts are registered with the department of defence, Pentagon. You have to be registered with CCR Central Contractor Registration, under the DOD. They have another department called DLIS, Defense and Logistics Information Service. DLIS issues a code CAGE code (Commercial and Government Entity) which corresponds to the bank account.

Courts have a bank account. They take everything You filed into the court and they securitise it.

*An **Article I tribunal** is a **federal court** organized under **Article One** of the **United States Constitution**. Article I courts differ from **Article III courts**, which are organized under **Article Three** of the constitution.*

*Article I courts are created by the legislature and have differing levels of independence from the executive and legislative branches. They can be Article I Courts (also called legislative courts) set up by **Congress** to review agency decisions, ancillary courts with judges appointed by Article III appeals court judges, or administrative agencies.^[1]*

The existence of Article I tribunals is controversial. Their jurisdiction has been challenged before the [Supreme Court](#), which ruled that Article I tribunals may exist, but that their power must be circumscribed and, when a potential deprivation of life, liberty, property, or property interest is involved, their decisions are subject to ultimate review in an Article III court.^[2]

Article I judges

Article I [federal judges](#) are not subject to the same protections as [Article III judges](#).

Differences for [Article I judges](#) are:

- They do not have life tenure.
- Their salaries may be reduced by Congress.

Securitization is the financial practice of pooling various types of contractual debt such as residential mortgages, commercial mortgages, auto loans or credit card debt obligations (or other non-debt assets which generate receivables) and selling their related cash flows to third party investors as [securities](#), which may be described as [bonds](#), pass-through securities, or [collateralized debt obligations](#) (CDOs). Investors are repaid from the principal and interest cash flows collected from the underlying debt and redistributed through the capital structure of the new financing. Securities backed by mortgage receivables are called [mortgage-backed securities](#) (MBS), while those backed by other types of receivables are [asset-backed securities](#) (ABS).

The banks are registered. There is a depositary agreement, a security agreement, and an escrow agreement. Most of them are registered with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York city, that is a private company.

A **bank deposit agreement**, also called a [Bank Investment Contract \(BIC\)](#), is an agreement between a bank and an investor where the bank provides a guaranteed [rate of return](#) in exchange for keeping a [deposit](#) for a fixed amount of time (usually several months to several years)

Examples of typical collateral are shares of stock, livestock, and vehicles. A **security agreement** is not used to transfer any interest in real property (land/real estate), only personal property. The document used by lenders to obtain a lien on real property is a mortgage or deed of trust.

An **escrow** is:

- a contractual arrangement in which a third party receives and **disburses** money or documents for the primary transacting parties, with the disbursement dependent on conditions agreed to by the transacting parties, or
- an account established by a **broker** for holding funds on behalf of the broker's **principal** or some other person until the consummation or termination of a transaction;⁽¹⁾ or,
- a trust account held in the borrower's name to pay obligations such as property taxes and insurance premiums.

They take the public funds and they deposit them under what they call a depository resolution agreement.

The clerk of the court signs a security agreement with the bank. And escrow agent acts as the go between Federal Reserve Bank that they have an account with.

So all these courts are taking Your money and funneling it into an escrow account most of which are in New York. There is 60 Trillion dollars of Peoples money in the private corporation Federal Reserve Bank of NY city. (<https://www.nctreasurer.com/fod/Resources/COLL-94A-SecurityAgreementwithResolutionDedicated.pdf>)

And they have told the courts not to rule against the banks on the foreclosure cases. THEY ARE ALL IN BED TOGETHER.

The lawyers are acting as private debt collectors. In the US code its called the Debt Collectors Practices Act, title 15 section 1692.

The Code of federal Regulations has the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act, The FDCPA in section 16.

In order to be a Public Debt Collector You are supposed to be licensed and registered with the government, and You have to have a bond in order to collect debt.

But these attorneys, or what You call private debt collectors, so they are exemted by the Bar Association on that provision. But their firm is not. The firm they work fo has t be registered. And they have to have a license and a bond – but they DONT. American Bar Association.

In all court cases attorneys are acting as private debt collectors. They collect money from people as private debt collectors – not licensed or bonded to do that. they do it from what they call Warrant of Attorney.

(15 U.S. Code § 1692 - Congressional findings and declaration of purpose

(a) ABUSIVE PRACTICES

There is abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors. Abusive debt collection practices contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to marital instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy.

(b) INADEQUACY OF LAWS

Existing laws and procedures for redressing these injuries are inadequate to protect consumers.

(c) AVAILABLE NON-ABUSIVE COLLECTION METHODS

Means other than misrepresentation or other abusive debt collection practices are available for the effective collection of debts.

(d) INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Abusive debt collection practices are carried on to a substantial extent in interstate commerce and through means and instrumentalities of such commerce. Even where abusive debt collection practices are purely intrastate in character, they nevertheless directly affect interstate commerce.

(e) PURPOSES

It is the purpose of this subchapter to eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors, to insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged, and to promote consistent State action to protect consumers against debt collection abuses.

(Pub. L. 90-321, title VIII, § 802, as added Pub. L. 95-109, Sept. 20, 1977, 91 Stat. 874.)

Blacks Law dictionary of 1856 defines the warrant of attorney as the writ of execution, like a put or a call. When they do a margin call means they do it to buy equity securities. Because they securitize everything You file into a court. This means they turn it into a negotiable instrument. And then they sell it as a commercial item.

They call that distressed debt, the debt collectors do, that's what Unifond is.

A court is a **bank-Bench**, meaning **bank**. That's why the bank system and the court system are always one. By ownership of the banking system You know who is running the court system.

The collectors put up all these court judgments as distressed debt. And they put them into hedge funds. Then they sell them to investors internationally.

Of course as You get into selling debt instruments You are involved in a security risk. Any time You get into risk management you have to have RE Insurance.

That where EULER Hermes gets in. They are an undermining company, subdivision of alliance SE out of Munich Germany, and a US agency that

acts as a bond holder for SE is PIMCO Bonds who take all Your securities and they pull them.

That's what they do on these mortgage loans. Go to their website and it will tell You – that's what they do. All of Your mortgage loans are securities. The note has a maturity of more than 9 months. So they are security by definition.

If You go to Title 15 section § 77, ab1, ab3, they tell You that any note with more than 9 months is a security by legal definition and AN INVESTMENT CONTRACT.

So when You sign and endorse these notes as the drawer and the maker, You are in an investment contract, and You gave them a security. They take the security and securitize it. As soon as they endorsed the payment they have securitised it, no loan is no longer secured, that collapsed the trust and there is no corpus in the trust under Probit Law. What they do is sell it as a mortgage backed security, PIMCO takes the mortgage backed security , pulls over and sells them as bonds. So bonds actually come from pulled securities. And they sell these on the market globally. And ALL THESE COURTS ARE INVOLVED IN THAT.

Fraud upon the Court

Fraud Upon the Court is where the Judge (who is NOT the "Court") does NOT support or uphold the Judicial Machinery of the Court. The Court is an unbiased, but methodical "creature" which is governed by the Rule of Law... that is, the Rules of Civil Procedure, the Rules of Criminal Procedure and the Rules of Evidence, all which is overseen by Constitutional law. The Court can ONLY be effective, fair and "just" if it is allowed to function as the laws proscribe. The sad fact is that in MOST Courts across the country, from Federal Courts down to local District courts, have judges who are violating their oath of office and are NOT properly following these rules, (as most attorney's do NOT as well, and are usually grossly ignorant of the rules and both judges and attorneys are playing a revised legal game with their own created rules) and THIS is a Fraud upon the Court, immediately removing jurisdiction from that Court, and vitiates (makes ineffective - invalidates) every decision from that point on. Any judge who does such a thing is under mandatory, non-discretionary duty to recuse himself or herself from the case, and this rarely happens unless someone can force them to do so with the **evidence of violations of procedure** and threat of losing half their pensions for life which is what can take place. In any case, it is illegal, and **EVERY case which has had fraud involved can be re-opened AT ANY TIME, because there is no statutes of limitations on fraud.** This is a trillion dollar "justice industry" just waiting to be tapped.

