

CONTRACT TRUST CALL #117

March 27, 2021

RECORD

DISCLAIMER Hello Everyone. Today is Saturday, March 27, 2021. Welcome to our Contract Trust Conference Call. We are not accountants, tax professionals, lawyers or currency dealers. We are not engaged in rendering legal, tax, accounting or other professional advice. Should you require those services, you should retain competent advice from a professional in that field.

WELCOME Thanks for joining us today. My name is Carol Werelius and my associate Jim Knox and I have these calls every 2nd and 4th Saturday of the month. These calls are recorded and available on our website, www.indicatorinformation.com, iqdcalls.com and YouTube. As we get closer and closer to our expected event, we thought this would be a good time to review our Common Law Contract Trust, and why we think it is the best vehicle for you to protect your assets. We will devote most of this call to Q & A. As always, your questions are welcome. *6 to raise your hand.

Many questions arise as we wait for our turn. What do I need to do? Do I really need a trust? Who manages the trust? How do I get started?

The Common Law Contract Trust that we provide will protect your assets from those who wish to take it away from you. From a practical, thoughtful standpoint, you need a trust to protect your assets. From a banking perspective you **MUST** have a Trust (or other entity) if you are to receive more than one million dollars. So, the question becomes, what kind of Trust do you need?

1. We've all heard about many different Trusts. Revocable, irrevocable, grantor, non grantor, statutory law, common law and the bank's skeleton trusts. Let's review those terms.

- a. Revocable means someone, a judge for instance, could say, revoke that Trust and pay the person that is suing you. Irrevocable means no one, not even the judge can tell you that. The assets are the property of the Trust, not yours personally.
 - b. Grantor means you have given or gifted assets into a Trust, non-grantor, in the context we use it, means you have irrevocably exchanged your assets into the Trust.
 - c. Statutory law means it gets its power and privilege typically from state legislatures. It can be changed as lawmakers see fit. Common law is based on the law of Contracts and it guaranteed by Article One, Section 10 of the US Constitution.
 - d. Skeleton trusts, as I understand them, are statutory, revocable, grantor trusts. The real downside to these is that the bank will more than likely become your partner. Not a good way to go.
2. Some people think Common Law is no longer valid in the US.
- a. Common Law is alive and well in the US. As I understand it, this Global Currency Reset is about more than the money. If, as we've heard, NESARA and GESARA are announced soon afterward, we will once again flourish under Common Law.
 - b. Statutory law consists of millions of laws. They change every year and are so numerous and complicated that they require well paid lawyers to keep up with them. They have created a whole industry of lawyers that parasite off society because of it. Such laws are generally designed to benefit the few at the expense of the many -- the lawyers, the politicians, the big corporations, and the cabal's favored interests. Legal entities set up under statutory law are subject to those millions of laws, and require expensive and complicated legal expertise to defend them.
 - c. Common law, by contrast, has been around for millions of years, and will continue to be around for millions of years. It rarely changes. It's basically, "Don't lie, don't steal, and don't violate the rights of others."

It is the closest thing to natural law, or universal law, that is active in human affairs. It is still the underlying authority, and is now returning in force.

- d. Trusts and legal instruments that are created under common law have far greater freedoms. They are subject only to the common law, and are thus sovereign and immune from the ever-changing statutory laws. They can go on generation after generation, well into the Golden Age, and flourish, because they're based on what is timeless.
 - e. The Common Law Trust upon which ours is based has been adjudicated by the 9th Circuit in United States v Dahlstrom, 713 F.2nd 1423 (1983) in which the government's own expert witness, Karl K. Krogue, testified that the trust organizations created (by the defendants) were valid, legal entities. Indicator Information is licensed to use the form and method perfected by the defendants of the above cited case. Also, on occasion the Courts have called Common Law Trusts or UBOs (Unincorporated Business Organizations), "contractual companies". An explanation of their function can be found in Smith v. Anderson, Chancery Division 247 (1880). The Smith decision establishes the validity and viability of these contractual companies under the English common law jurisdiction beginning in 1880. The Smith decision has never been reversed, nor has its importance been nullified through the passing of negating statutes in the United Kingdom or in any other common law jurisdiction anywhere in the world.
2. So, you ask, how do I get a started?
- a. These Common Law Trusts are actually Contracts in Trust format. Since one cannot contract with him or herself, we use a third party to facilitate it. That person is the Creator.
 - b. The Creator initiates the contract by accepting your assets and exchanging them for \$21 and one hundred Trust Certificates. We'll talk more about that exchange later.

- c. The Creator then appoints the First Trustee. He or she can appoint anyone they feel is best suited to manage those assets. Considering you were smart enough to purchase those assets and smart enough to protect them with a Contract Trust, who do you think the Creator will appoint as First Trustee?
 - d. Once the Creator has completed these two tasks, he or she is released from all future responsibility, duties, authority or liability regarding the Trust Organization.
 - e. If you wish You may appoint a second Trustee. You must appoint a Successor Trustee. That is someone to take over the management of the Trust upon your demise. You or your second Trustee CANNOT rule from the grave. It must be someone different, typically an adult child.
 - f. Once the Trust is signed in front of a notary, it is in full force and effect. You and your second Trustee (if you have one) pledge your best efforts on behalf of the Trust Organization.
3. Some of you are concerned that there may be differences between the Trusts you received from Jim Jenkins and the Trusts you received from us. They are essentially the same, with different formatting. One major difference is Jenkin's always called the Trust a BTO, for Business Trust Organization. Although our Trusts are also Business Trust Organizations, we have decided to drop the word Business from the title as it has caused confusion, especially with bankers, when trying to open a bank account.
 4. Another difference is that Jenkin's Trusts called for the exchange of \$10 and 100 Trust Certificate Units, and ours call for \$21 and Trust Certificate Units. Jim, would you like to speak about the Certificates?
 5. So with those issues addressed, what is on your mind?

Thanks to all for you for you time and attention. My name is Carol Werelius. My numbers 425-820-8090 or 877-333-5018. I am available between 10 and 6 Central time. The best way to reach me is by email. info@indicatorinformation.com. Have happy and safe weekend! Go RV!