v.9.0 ©by Kenneth Steel
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THE RULE OF SIGNATURES

How was the beneficiary trust created? Your signature authorized it and granted the existence of the trust account. The SS-5 application was for the Social Security number account. The signature that you signed with - was it qualified or unqualified? Most likely Unqualified at that time. So the trust was formed and you didn't say anything as the Beneficiary and the trust has gone dead basically and they are construing the trust and operating the trust without you. You need to go back in and straighten all that mess up by making another reapplication and give the qualified signature on the application.

Yes, as long as I have the four elements and one method of formation, or I can prove that it has been done [SS-5 Application]. That is proof you are the Grantor because you signed and you brought that number into existence; that trust account, per your authorized signature as Grantor. Then sign the Beneficiary card as Beneficiary and signature and make copies of that and send them copies of what you did, your signature, and now you've notified them according to due process.

Recommended private sector autograph;
(Always Right Hand Justified in blue ink; Thumbprint in red ink)

Private sector Autograph

All Rights Reserved:
By Authorized Representative: john-henry: doe
Without Recourse
Under UCC 3-402

Now you have the proof of the original that you are the Grantor and the Beneficiary on that Social security STRAWMAN trust account.

What we're leading to is, for example, in a mortgage, we start out with a promissory note, which is really a title. They want your signature to gain access to your Exemption Account, which is the SS account, the cestui que trust (public/liability), which is drawn against the foreign situs trust, the Birth Certificate (BC) trust (private/ assets). Accounts must balance.

So the promissory note is just a decoy so they can grab your signature, and add 'words and numbers' to it. The key is, *how did you give your signature*. It is the 'rule of signatures' and the 'rule of forms' that counts.

You never want to give your unqualified signature in the public because it is going to be construed as the STRAWMAN. That gives them 'accommodation signature' rights (carte blanche) and access to your account. You can restrict your signature so that you have access to the account. sign as "Authorized Representative (AR)." I call the AR the 'portal term' because it portals into your UCC. Under UCC 3-402, where the Authorized Representative is signing for the contract debtor/creditor

relationship. It does also apply to trusts, with a Form 56 appointment to the Authorized Representative, who may function as a co-trustee.

Special conditions apply for that Authorized Representative because now with that appointment, he's under trust, he can operate as assistant to trustee and can also be the trustee's assistant as the payor of the bill, by the private contract on the form 56. Without it he's under UCC 3-402. Authorized Representative could be either debtor/creditor context, or trust.

The SS account/trust is really a sub-trust, and by giving qualified signatures, that tells them you know who you are. If you don't express the trust, they will 'construe' the trust, under creditor/debtor law.

By not expressing the trust, we drop the ball; they pick it up, and construe it, in their favor, with you liable for payment with FRN's as a 14th Amendment citizen, liable for statutes and codes. If you express the trust, you can make payment with Private credit. As you function, you're going to have to give a key restriction to correspond with the duty you're performing. That is going to be looked at, and compared with what you're trying to accomplish in comparison to how you're signing. Unless the key fits in the door, the key won't open the door.

Rule of Signatures Defined http://articleatlas.com/rule-of-signatures_02.html

See Also: **The Rule of Forms** - KEEP THE ORIGINALS. Make copies to give to them. Keep the originals except for Promissory Notes, payments and such.