UNITED STATES and STATE - Secrete Bonding and Insurance Corporations, as Governmental Alienation Brokerage Houses:

We the People are the Real Home Owners of American and the Governments; but our Home Assets are held in SECRETE - SPENDTHRIFT TRUST by the Office of Alien Property Custodian; (above the pay grade of most of the governmental employees) your orders have to be processed as PUT and CALL Options against your Home Prodigal Alienation OBLIGOR.

SPENDTHRIFT Trust Asset access by way of the "Office of Alien Property Custodian".

You have to send in all of the bills, receipts and purchases as PUTS TO your Home Prodigal Alien OBLIGOR: This gives you the Right to Sell or PUT it to your Prodigal Alienation Obligor; thereby requiring him to purchase them and pay you byway of the Treasurers for a fixed value of the Alienation Security within a given period.

The U.S. Trustees (Office of Alien Property Custodian – front door)

The U.S. Secret Service (Office of Alien Property Custodian – back door)

All US and STATE Commercial "BAR" Courts: are just Insurance Adjusters Controlling all of the Alien Commercial Insurance Charges: You need to PUT the charges to your Alien OBLIGOR. Example: All commercial court charges: Traffic Tickets, Taxes Due, fees, penalties, Mortgages etc.

Office of Alien Property Custodian Controls the Commercial Alienation Exchanges using PUTS on the back of the Scrip Certificates: (i.e. the "Certificate of Live Birth" or "Military DD214") are being PUT to your OBLIGOR. Plus all yearly Receipts are to be PUT to your OBLIGOR here for Debt SET-OFF or Reclaimed value. (Including yearly taxes: federal, state, sales)

The yearly PUT Obligations are to be processed from the U.S. and STATE Brokerage accounts listed as Commercial Alienation Charitable Trust. The funds in these accounts are your yearly dividend holdings; but they are held here in order to allow the Governmental Brokers to use the assets as Alienation Collateral for their own trades.

The PUT Obligation can either be place against your SPENDTHRIFT account or against the Broker's Commercial Alienation Charitable Trust account.

At the End of the Year or a specified period the Alien dividend funds are then transferred into your SPENDTHRIFT account

To obtain your Just Tangible Assets, place a "CEASE and DESIST" Order into the Office of the Alien Property Custodian.

This is a CALLING AWAY from your Prodigal OBLIGOR by his DEATH, in order to Exercise your Right to Redeem your American Securities for their full Tangible value and your True American Freeman Homeland Status.

Office of Homeland Security - Accounts: Terminate the Spendthrift Accounts by a Calling them Away; they are now Real American Homeland Assets. As an American Corporator/Member you can now access them wherever you want.

The SPENDTHRIFT Accounts have been receiving the yearly dividends, but when CALLED AWAY they would have to be re-deposited in a private Homeland account to be able to continue to receive the yearly American dividends and royalties; which need to be claimed from the Office of the Alien Property Custodian.

INTANGIBLE
The Fictitious Commercial Insurance Commerce SIDE

TANGIBLE
Just and Real Surety Commerce SIDE

SECRETE AMERICAN Security Enforcement Agencies:
FBI – Federal "Brokerage House and/or BAR" Investigators.
CID – Claimed Illegal Diversions of Alien Income from the accounts.
Secrete Service – Enterprise Accountants and Forensic Auditors over the Governmental Brokerage House accounts.
SCRIP: A document representing Fractional Shares in a Stock Dividend. An order on the State Treasurer as a Governmental Broker to process the Unilateral Contract by transferring the payment from our Obligor for the sum named as a PUT to the Investor from the Stock Account held in the Treasury.

UNILATERAL CONTRACT: A contract in which there is a promisor, whose consideration therefore being an act or something other than another promise. 17 Am J2d Contr § 5.

The term "unilateral" has also been used to describe what is sometimes denominated a contract but which is in reality merely an offer to contract, as, for example, it promise to pay one for services if he should perform them, the latter being under no obligation to perform such services. 17 Am J2d Contr § 5.

OBLIGOR: A promisor. One who has incurred an obligation to another. The person, natural or artificial, liable on a bond. Within the meaning of the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act § 2(g)—any person owing a duty of support.

MONSTER: A Prodigious birth; a human birth or offspring not having the shape of mankind; which cannot be heir to any land, albeit it be brought forth in marriage. Bract. fol. 5: Co. Litt. 7, 8, 2 Bl. Comm. 246.

PRODIGUS: (Roman law:) A Prodigal; a Spendthrift; an extravagant person.

CORPORATOR: A person who joins in the formation of a corporation; a promoter; a stockholder; a shareholder; a member. 18 Am J2d Corp § 35.

Campbell R. Harvey's Finance Dictionary

BROKER-DEALER: Any person, other than a bank, engaged in the business of buying or selling securities on its own behalf or for others. See: Dealer.

DEALER: An entity that stands ready and willing to buy a security for its own account (at its bid price) or sell from its own account (at its ask price). Individual or firm acting as a principal in a securities transaction. Principals are market makers in securities, and thus trade for their own account and risk. Anathesis of broker. See: Agency.

CALL: An option that gives the holder the right to buy the underlying asset.

CALL OPTION: An option contract that gives its holder the right (but not the obligation) to purchase a specified number of shares of the underlying stock at a given strike price. on or before the expiration date of the contract.

CALL AN OPTION: To exercise a call option.

CALLABILITY: Feature of a security that allows the issuer to redeem the security prior to maturity by calling it in, or forcing the holder to sell it back.

CALLABLE: Applies mainly to convertible securities. Redeemable by the issuer before the scheduled maturity under specific conditions and at a stated price, which usually begins at a premium to par and declines annually. Bonds are usually called when interest rates fall so significantly that the issuer can save money by issuing new bonds at lower rates.

CALLED AWAY: Convertible: Redeemed before maturity.

Option: Call or put option exercised against the stockholder (your Prodigal OBLIGOR).

PUT: An option granting the right to sell (to your Prodigal OBLIGOR) the underlying futures contract. Opposite of a CALL.

PUT OPTION: This security gives investors the right to sell (or put) a fixed number of shares at a fixed price within a given period. An investor, for example, might wish to have the right to sell shares of a stock at a certain price by a certain time in order to protect, or hedge, an existing investment.

PUT AN OPTION: To exercise a put option.

PUT TO SELLER (OBLLGOR): Exercise a put option; require that the option writer to purchase the stock at the strike price.

UBS Dictionary of Banking

CALL: Also: call option. Option conveying the right to purchase the underlying. Opposite: put.

DEALER: Someone who, in addition to acting as a buying and selling AGENT for others, buys and sells for his own account. See also broker.

PUT: Also: put option. An option that confers on the investor the right to sell (to the Put Obligor) the underlying scrip. Opposite: call.

SERVITUDE: Obligation on the owner of real property to render a specified service (such as maintaining a road through the property). Servitudes are recorded on the land certificate for the property.

SECURITIES: (1) An investment instrument, other than an insurance policy or fixed annuity, issued by a corporation, government or other organization and which is suitable for trading. See also derivative instruments. (2) Instruments that signify an ownership position in a corporation (stocks or shares), a creditor relationship with a corporation or government body (bonds), or rights to ownership such as those embodied in options or subscription rights.

STOCKBROKER: Also: stock exchange dealer, broker. An individual or firm which trades professionally on the stock exchange in its own name on behalf of clients. More precisely, the broker (as opposed to the dealer) has merely an intermediating or negotiating function in that it contracts in its own name but for the account of the client or provides the possibility of such trades. See also securities trader.

IRS – Internal Revenue Service

or is it really in the Commercial Insurance world of commerce to be known as a Fraud:

Insurance Racketeering by Subversion.