MONEY

by

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All debts are satisfied by one or both of two things: a payment, and a promise to pay. Every payment is by substance, and every promise to pay is accomplished by a currency or paper which is technically known as a commercial lien. The satisfaction of the debt by providing substance is called "paying the debt". The satisfaction of the debt by a written or printed promise to pay the debt is called "discharging the debt". All debts are "paid" by substance. All debts are only "discharged" by currency, pocket money notes, or other commercial liens.

The symbol of energy in a social system is called money.
Money is of two kinds, either substance money or paper money. Substance money includes real property (land), precious metals (gold, silver, copper, etc.), gems, and other things of real and lasting value. Paper money consists of notes which declare a debt or obligation and which promise or demand payment. All such evidence of debt or obligation are technically known as Commercial Liens. Such notes include currency (for example, Federal Reserve Notes), checks, drafts (conditional checks), notes of exchange (paper money between banks), etc.

EACH AND EVERY FORM OF PAPER MONEY IS A COMMERCIAL LIEN.

A Federal Reserve Note is a commercial lien on the Federal Reserve Bank. A personal check is a commercial lien on the bank account of the maker of the check (cheque). A draft is a check (cheque) with a conditional agreement printed above the place of endorsement on the back side of the draft. A note of exchange is a commercial lien between banks consisting of one bank demanding payment from another bank. A personal check (cheque), while passing between banks, is a note of exchange. Even a cash register receipt used to obtain a refund from a store for defective merchandise, signed and handed to the cashier as proof of purchase, is, and can be used as, a medium of exchange/money by the store to obtain a refund or more product from the manufacturer.

Bank accounts are backed (supported) either by substance money or by paper money, or by both. The substance money is called collateral. The paper money can be currency (for example, paper money notes), a loan of credit from the bank, or checks or other paper money such as commercial liens received from other sources.

A debt which is satisfied by substance money is said to be "paid". A debt which is satisfied by paper money is said to be "discharged". Most debts in the United States of America are satisfied by the use of currency, checks (cheques), or other paper representative of value (of a debt to be paid), in other words, are satisfied generally by commercial liens, hence most debts in the United States are not "paid", they are only "discharged".

A valid currency can be established by making a valid claim of debt by an affidavit in the form of a commercial lien and by allowing that lien to mature in three (3) months (90 days) into accounts receivable by the failure of the lien debtor to contest the lien (and its affidavit) by a counter-affidavit. (A lien must contain (1) the names of the parties, claimants and debtors, (2) an Affidavit stating the events which created the obligation, (3) a ledger giving a one-to-one correspondence between events and their values, (4) a list of property pledged or claimed to secure the payment of the obligation, and (5) any evidence or exhibits in support of the claims made against the debtor.)

The primary method of establishing a commercial lien currency/paper money is to combine (1) a promise to perform, (2) a claim of a breach of that promise, and (3) a three month (90 day) default by the failure to challenge or rebut the claim of breach of contract.

Commercial Lien Currency can take the form of a bank check (cheque), a draft, or some other mode of commercial lien assignment.

MONTANA: Regarding LEROY SCHWEITZER
LEROY SCHWEITZER has, according to one of his students, researched the law to understand money and to understand how the law authorizes any knowledgeable individual to obtain financing through the comptroller of the currency of the United States of America using matured commercial liens. The universal method which he discovered by his studies naturally creates a money system which could harmoniously operate side by side with that of the Federal Reserve System and the United States Government. However, Mr. Schweitzer is willing to operate his system without charging interest for the use of his capital, whereas the Federal Reserve System does charge interest for the use of its capital and does not want to lose that interest through the competition with Mr. Scwheitzer. Hence the attacks on Mr. Schweitzer and his students by the Federal Reserve Corporation and the U.S. Government which protects the Federal Reserve Corporation. Schweitzer's application of the law works.
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