



The
PRIVATE TRUST

Complete Lessons, Instructions & Documents

2018 Revised
Edition



By Michael VanHelsing

**A Comprehensive Guide To Creating, Operating
And Managing Private Trusts**

WARNING!!! BEFORE taking ANY of the following steps, you will need a mentor for guidance and consultation. Go to www.machettevanhelsing.com and contact Michael Machette VanHelsing. You will ESPECIALLY need consultation when sealing/recording your documents via the county recorder.

ABOUT THAT PRIVATE LIFE

To protect newborns and mothers whether at home or in a hospital, go to www.machettevanhelsing.com/store to order the 'Pharmakeia' manual.

For baptism, ordination or congregation membership, go to <http://neercorps.wixsite.com/templeoflightnlife>

For employment or business start up in the private sector, go to www.machettevanhelsing.com for your FREE EBOOK 'Paid in the Private'

To set up a Private Bank account with private cryptocurrency and paper 'community currency', go to <http://neercorps.wixsite.com/tihtrust>

For Clergy Plates and Travel Assistance, contact Michael Machette VanHelsing @ www.machettevanhelsing.com

For Private Trust manual, documents and consultation, go to www.machettevanhelsing.com/business-services

To acquire houses and/or land, contact Michael Machette VanHelsing @ www.machettevanhelsing.com/vanhelsing-realty

For Alternative Health Centers, doctors and natural medicine practitioners, order the 'Pharmakeia' manual @ www.machettevanhelsing.com/store

The New You!

Become baptized by a believer in God and Christ. A non religious believer is best. Ask God for a new name as baptism is your spiritual evolution. You are to become a new creature. Baptismal certificate and documents are to be created, sealed and witnessed. (submerge the head or body in water and say 'the Lord's Prayer' Before, during or after baptism)

The New Name

Proper Name – A scriptural or first name given at birth or baptism is in law, denominated the "proper name." Riley v. Litchfield, 150 N.W. 81, 83, 168 Iowa, 187, Ann.Cas.1917B, 172.

The federal courts have ruled again and again that changing your name at will or, by “common law” is every citizen’s right under the U.S. Constitution. Using this “common law rule,” you can change your name without even going to court. Technically, you only need to begin using your chosen name to assume it – and can do so legally.

Change by Use

Many states allow residents to change their name by common law, also called change by usage. Under this method, you simply stop using your previous name and begin using a new name. You must use the new name consistently and for all purposes -- you cannot use both your previous name and the new name at the same time.

Become a congregation member or an ordained minister of a 'free church'. Ordination certificate and documents are to be obtained, sealed and witnessed.

Create a Private Ministerial Trust with a name similar to your new name. Private Trust documents are to be created, sealed and witnessed.

Select trustee

The trustee is the person / legal entity responsible for administering the discretionary trust in accordance with the terms of the trust deed.

The trustee may be one or more individuals or a private (i.e. proprietary limited) company specifically setup to act as trustee. Despite the initial cost of setting up a company, it is generally recommended that a company act as trustee of a discretionary trust in order to minimise the risk of personal liability (which is greater for individual trustees than for directors of a corporate trustee) and avoid unnecessary administration (which requires changes to be made in respect of the registered owner of each trust asset where there are changes in individual trustees).

Settle the Trust. Bring it to life.

The trust declaration must be signed by the settlor, who must give the initial settlement sum (usually \$16 .999 silver) to the trustee. The settlement sum can be paid by cash.

Get an EIN# for the Trust. BUT DO NOT FILE ANY TAX FORMS! Use that business EIN to apply for all accounts and interactions with the public.

Apply for 'business credit' for the Trust

Get set up with Dunn & Bradstreet.

Open a private bank account in the Trust name and open a separate foreign private bank account in your name.

However and whenever you operate in the public sector, do so in the Trust name and autograph documents as an authorized representative of the Trust. (just like you've been doing your whole life)

Transfer your existing car into the Trust name or buy a car privately and DO NOT register the car. Find a 'free church' with a travel program and clergy plates for traveling freely.

Apply for a fictitious business/DBA name with your local city. Fictitious business names can be revoked at any time. Have this witnessed, recorded and posted in a local paper.

Use a virtual address in any state or country OTHER THAN the UNITED STATES/Washington DC/the District of Columbia for the mailing address of the registration, so the government can't locate you the man/woman.

Private Trust is operational

The Private trust is now operational and is able to accept contributions (i.e. further settlement sums) and, subject to the terms of the trust deed, borrow money and make investments.

Trust Units

At this stage, it will be of great import to create and print out Trust Capital Units.

Obtain a virtual phone number online.

If you're concerned that your devices will be targeted for confiscation and search, heed caution now. Start carrying a burner phone—a handset you can wipe clean and destroy without much thought.

One note: The point of using a burner is to avoid leaving a trace of your phone activity. Our list of recommended phones (and one app!) comes with links to online retailers so you can read more about the devices, but if you're trying to stay private, you should buy both the phone and a pre-paid data allotment with cash. Most of these handsets (and the prepaid cards) are available at big-box stores here and abroad.

Alcatel A206 by TracFone

Using this phone will probably make you feel 10 years younger. It won't make you look 10 years younger, (sorry) nor will it run any smartphone apps. But it sends and receives phone calls and texts. Its biggest strength is battery life—it has a standby time of up to 17 days, and you get five hours of talk time. You don't get much else. If you can get by with a simple device, this is a good option. \$15 at Fry's.

Samsung S336C by Total Wireless

If you want to stick with a flip phone, but also desire basic luxuries such as internet and email access, this is a good choice. Don't go out of the US with it though. Unlike TracFone, Total Wireless doesn't offer international roaming. But it does work with a Bluetooth headset and it has a sound recorder—pretty good for a phone that costs as much as a burrito. \$10 at Walmart.

LG 306G by TracFone

This LG is the intersection of cheap and modern-ish. It has a touch screen, can connect to Wi-Fi, has 3G capabilities, and even comes with a 4GB microSD card. You lose some juice, though, as it has a talk time of just three hours. \$8.50 at Walmart.

LG K3 by Boost Mobile

This is higher grade of burner phone. It runs Android 6.0, has 4G LTE and even includes a 5-megapixel camera. With the K3, you don't have to deal with the hassle of a super-outdated phone or pay a bundle for the added features. Plus, Boost Mobile offers international roaming, so you can bring this with you across the border. \$30 at Best Buy.

LG Rebel 4G by TracFone

We have officially moved into full-fledged smart-burner-phone territory. This LG handset has Bluetooth 4.0, 4G data speeds, and a decent camera. Most prepaid Android phones you can get for less than \$100 run way-old Android 4.4 KitKat. This one runs 5.1 Lollipop, which is still behind the times. But it's a smartphone for cheap. \$60 from Walmart.

Samsung Galaxy J3

This is a burner phone for someone with a lot of cash to burn. Technically speaking, it is a prepaid, unlocked phone that could be used as a burner anywhere in the world. Though that may seem kind of ridiculous to toss such a pricey phone in the trash, it runs Android 6.0 so you can use Signal, Burner, and any number of security-minded apps. It works on any GSM network in the world—just add a prepaid SIM card. \$180 at Best Buy.

BURNER APP

This isn't a phone; it's an app that anonymizes your texts and phone calls. When you call or text from inside Burner, the app maintains your anonymity by routing your message through a new phone number. It's a working phone number too, so you can give it out without worrying about revealing your identity. When things get hot, just delete the number and it goes out of service. Burner is available for iOS and Android devices, and while it may be the most convenient option on this list for most people, it won't make you feel like you're a flip-phone-carrying drug dealer from *The Wire*. \$5 per month.

<https://numbr.com> is the new name for craigsnumber.com. It offers you a completely free anonymous number in a very easy way. Just log on to their site and register for a new number, which you can get only seconds after clicking. You can even have a new number if you are away from your computer, by making a simple call on your fixed or mobile phone. Each number is unique and is not recycled. There are also features like call screening and anti-telemarketing. You can keep the number for a length of time ranging from an hour to a month. The strong points of this service are the ease of use and that it is free.

ONLINE PRIVACY

The main idea here is to keep your IP address private and not traceable to any online activity. If your IP address is available, they can trace it to your ISP (Internet Service Provider), and then most likely be able to subpoena your ISP's records and figure out who you are. If they can't get your IP address, and you don't do anything stupid to give away your IP or identity, it will be very difficult for anyone to figure out who you are.

#1) If possible, don't tell anyone that you're doing this

This will help protect you and your friends and family. If you have no choice other than to tell your spouse or partner and/or one of your kids or a roommate, make sure that you only do so if you know that you can trust the person completely – with your life. Otherwise, don't do this. What if they get drunk or stoned or whatever – will they start talking about what you're doing? Are you sure? At first this could feel a bit lonely and frustrating, but after a while, you will meet others with similar interests online, and you can remain anonymous and speak with them without reservation.

#2) Get the TorBrowser

Get the TorBrowser. If you use this browser as recommended on their site, this should provide you with excellent IP address anonymity protection immediately. Even though I have a secure VPN (see #2), I still use the TorBrowser for my most sensitive work in order to be extra safe – like writing in this blog right now. I won't go into the details about TorBrowser here because you can read all about that on their website.

I do have a minor reservation to using this browser since it was initially developed by or with the U.S. Navy, but I feel fairly safe because of the fact that it is an open source project.

While the browser is great at hiding your IP address, it can be quite painfully slow to use, so I use the standard open source Firefox browser (over the secured VPN) for less critical operations like research.

#3) Get VPN Service

Get VPN (Virtual Private Network) service right away. A VPN encrypts all of your Internet activity so that it can't be seen by anyone between you and the VPN. So, theoretically, this basically means that your ISP, or someone working with or through your ISP, will not be able to spy on you. Hooking up with a VPN, once you've decided on one, is very fast and easily accomplished online. You'll need to download and install some fairly simple VPN software to enable the connection, and possibly an additional program that runs in the background to monitor your connection and ensure complete Internet disconnection upon a loss of the VPN connection.

You need to be very selective in this, but the most important criteria for selection is fairly simple: choose a VPN service that you trust does not record and store logs. If they store logs, you then become vulnerable to government intervention. The government can potentially request (demand) logs from the VPN, which can then reveal your IP address, leading them to you – as described above. See [Which VPN Providers Really Take Anonymity seriously](#), and then double check to make sure their current policy is the same as it was at the time of the article.

Secondly, you should choose a VPN provider that can help you guarantee that if the VPN gets disconnected for whatever reason, all of your Internet communications are immediately stopped. (Or know how to ensure this yourself.) Otherwise, the way this can work is: the VPN gets disconnected while you are working on something sensitive, your Internet connection falls back to "normal", meaning unprotected, and your IP address is then potentially exposed as you continue to work away, unaware of the lost protection, potentially out there in the open for all to see. I hate to use the following analogy, but unfortunately it is quite apropos: it's like having a rubber (condom, prophylactic) fall off in the middle of having sex, and not realizing this has happened. Not a good thing.

#4) Get a ...@tormail.org email address

The email service that is available through tormail.org is available through what is known as "Hidden Services". Hidden Services are generally only available through interaction via TorBrowser. Hidden Services, by design, hide the true identity (IP address) of both the service (in this case Tormail), and the user (you). There is not a fancy Gmail-like option laden interface for Tormail, but it has been more than adequate for my needs.

You can download and configure Mozilla Thunderbird on your PC to interact with Tormail such that Thunderbird can essentially be your sole email interface. There is also web-based email, available through Round Cube and Squirrel Mail interfaces, so you can keep all of your Tormail email so that it is only available through web interaction. I prefer the latter option as the safer of the two because if someone were to steal or confiscate my PC, there would be no way to see these emails, or in my case, there is no way to even know that I even have a Tormail email account.

#5) Don't trust anyone or any website

There is no need to give any real information about yourself to anyone or any website while online. No matter how seemingly anti-establishment the website or person is, or how much you believe in their cause, give zero information about your real self. Only give your new assumed identity information.

There are people and websites that are specifically designated and designed to capture the identities of people that disagree with government positions in particular ways. It is also my understanding that lists are being made such that when the shit hits the fan so to speak, when the police and military are used en-mass to subdue dissidents, the people on the lists will be amongst the first to be rounded up and placed into the FEMA prison camps. It makes complete sense to me for the government and military to first round up all of the most eager, knowledgeable and outspoken dissident citizens first. Cut out the eyes, ears and mouth of the resistance first, then the rest will have a difficult time learning the truth of what is actually happening to them.

To acquire a new home, you would setup a real estate business trust and purchase properties using land trusts. Real Estate investing will also be the main source of income for you and the new trust.

!!!WARNING!!! IF YOU SKIP ANY OF THE STEPS OR ATTEMPT TO OPERATE PRIVATELY WITHOUT COVERING ALL THESE BASES YOU ARE RISKING THE LOSS OF YOUR FREEDOM AND PRIVACY. IT IS ALSO CRUCIAL THAT YOU ARE CONSULTED AND GUIDED THROUGH THIS PROCESS. IT CANNOT BE MENTIONED OR STRESSED ENOUGH HOW IMPORTANT THAT IS.

THE PRIVATE TRUST

[What is a Trust in plain English?](#)

Tom gives Jeff a bag of silver coins. Tom asks Jeff to store the silver in a safe place because Tom wants Jeff to give the bag of silver coins to one of the neighborhood's single mothers that recently became homeless due to a house fire. Tom told Jeff to give the bag of coins to the Homeless mother on Christmas day. To ensure that Jeff would uphold his part of the verbal agreement, Tom wrote the entire conversation down in the format of a contract. The written contract is the Trust Indenture. Tom is the Grantor of this trust because he created the trust. Jeff is the Trustee because he has been ENTRUSTED with holding the bag of silver and releasing it at a specified time. The homeless woman is the beneficiary because she is the party that benefits from the trust. One Settlor, one or more beneficiaries and at least one Trustee is required to create a Trust agreement.

Here is where things get interesting. Once this trust is created, it is considered as an 'entity'. To clarify what I mean, allow me to say that a Corporation is considered to be an entity as well. Corporations are businesses that are created on paper and require people to take certain positions to operate the business. The Corporation operates to provide a product or service to the general public with the goal of making profits for its shareholders.

So put into that context, a Trust is an entity which operates much like corporations but corporations are PUBLIC and Trusts are PRIVATE. This is to say that corporations are registered and licensed by the United States Government. The United States is ALSO an entity, a corporation in reality but I won't get into that. Trusts are NOT licensed or registered by the United States Inc. This is because every man and woman has the right to create their own agreements and contracts amongst one another without interference from any third parties.

Therefore, a Trust is a PRIVATE business organization...OR IS IT? Now I will clear up the many misconceptions and misunderstandings about Trusts. Firstly, there are different 'species' of trusts. A Statutory Trust is a trust that has been created under the jurisdiction of the United States Government. These trusts are regulated by Statutory codes, titles, acts and statutes. These are mostly created in reference to probate, estate management and asset protection. Next you have the common law Trust, which is created privately. There also many different trusts created for various reasons and purposes. This is why I feel it is important to explain what NOBODY WILL SAY.

Common Law Trusts can take on many forms and can execute an almost endless amount of functions.

A trust is a business. It can buy, sell, lease, rent and mortgage

A trust is a Financial Institution (like a bank). It can loan, create promissory notes, accept promissory notes, lease, mortgage, grant, hold assets, distribute assets and invest

A trust is a court. The trust has to create its own tribunal to deal with its members and associates as private trusts are outside of State government jurisdiction.

A trust is a government. A trust must create its own laws and rules for all of its members and associates to abide by.

A trust is a KINGDOM! With land and all of the above properly set up what you will be looking at is an Estate which is by law, its own State/Kingdom

Mind you, a trust can function as one or ALL of the above. It is also possible to create a separate trust for each function. Keep in mind though, that a trust retains ALL of these powers.

This puts the Settlor on the Throne. Here is the point that each position needs to be completely understood. The Settlor is no less than a King or Queen, by whatever title suits them but in role, power and position the Settlor is the "Ruler". In a trust, no one is subordinate to anyone else outside of the Settlor position. Trustees are contracted to carry out assigned tasks which can vary. In plain English, any position that can be held in a company, government, judicial, military, charity or religious position can be bestowed upon a trustee. The beneficiaries are not known in a corporate and statutory environment, but I can only clarify the comparison by saying that in corporations the shareholders make themselves the ones who benefit from the profits and function of the company. In a Trust, beneficiaries are those who the trust intends to serve, secure, support and care for. Also there is no such thing as "profit" in a trust, because the MAIN difference between trusts and corporations is that trusts GIVE, corporations TAKE.

FEATURES

Free from the jurisdiction of the United States Government and the IRS

Bank privately

NO tax filings necessary

Legally AND lawfully secure. Have a trust indenture that will stand against ANY outside opposition

Have the power to accept and issue promissory notes

Trust Capital Units that operate like PRIVATE stock certificates

Set Up and Operate a Private Trust in the Form of a:

(This is only a partial list of potential functions)

Private Business

Spiritual/Religious Court

Private Bank

An Estate

A Micronation

Asset Protection Entity

Charity

Real Estate Firm

Credit Union

Dealership

Local Government

Roles

The required trust participants are:

- Creator (also known as Settlor or Grantor)
 - Beneficiary [s]
 - Trustee (cannot be family-related to the Creator)
 - Second current Trustee or - Successor Trustee
- [The 2 trustees can be 2 friends or 1 friend and 1 family member]

Optional additional officers can be:

- Manager [if settlor, you would be executive manager]
 - Protector [non-related to settlor or trustee]
- Other titles (if lots of resources and people are involved)

You, the client setting up the trust, can be EITHER:

Creator/Settlor, Beneficiary, and Manager, OR
Trustee

In both cases, you need other people for the other roles. That's very standard in all trusts. You cannot play all of those roles. That would make the trust invalid and totally vulnerable, which would defeat the purpose.

In both cases, you can end up with practical command and total asset protection. In both cases, you can satisfy all of your, business, commercial, investment, social, humanitarian, professional, and other affairs via the trust, with far greater freedom than in your personal name and with far greater freedom than with statutory entities or inferior trusts.

ONCE THE CREATOR HAS APPOINTED THE FIRST TRUSTEE, AND TURNED OVER CONTROL OF THE TRUST TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, THEY HAVE NO MORE DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES OR OBLIGATIONS REGARDING THE TRUST. THE TRUST IS NOW FULLY CONTROLLED, MANAGED AND ADMINISTRATED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Settlor; the creator of the trust contract and relationship, after transferring property into the trust and providing initial direction regarding its operation, can become removed from the daily activities of the trust and can in the future make requests of the trust through the expression of their "wishes" to the "trustee(s)."

The Settlor is the one who creates the trust document, appoints the trustee, and accepts the initial corpus of the trust, which is usually some sum of money.

Managing Director/General Trust Manager/General Director; the person who manages the day-to-day affairs of the trust. It can be a trustee, or someone appointed by the trustee, or someone requested by the settlor or the beneficiary.

The General Manager of the trust can also be a Protector.

Not all trusts have protectors, but good ones do.

The Protector is empowered to fire trustees and replace them.

Relatives are OK as protectors. If trustee becomes incapacitated then he can be replaced by the Protector.

Trustee; the person or people who have been entrusted with the property of the settlor, and who will act on behalf of the "beneficiary" of the trust.

Appointed by the Creator.

Has no personal tax liability for the actions of the trust, if it is a statutory entity.

Trustee can be a relative of the Beneficiary.

The Trustee can defend a trust in court without being a lawyer. If there is more than one trustee, the group of trustees must be represented by a lawyer.

The trustee can appoint a manager, but the manager or he can also be a manager separately.

The Trustee cannot hold multiple title. He can only be a Trustee and not a Beneficiary or a Protector.

A corporation can be a Trustee.

Trustee Compensation

As a Trustee your compensation will be more than generous. Normally, the required hours for operations is part-time, thus you will be paid an hourly rate. Once in this position, you will be under the protection AND jurisdiction of the trust which is in turn outside of the jurisdiction of any state government. Your trust operating expenses will be covered by the trust as will your healthcare. Trustees also receive trust identification cards, authorization affidavits and various other official documentation. Trustee fees are decided and agreed upon by the Board of Trustees.

Trustee Powers

The Trustees will have the following powers regarding personal property, real property and the assets of the Trust Estate, except as otherwise limited or restricted by the other terms of this Indenture:

The power to hold, manage or gain productive property.

The power to hold, manage or gain unproductive property for development.

The power to buy, sell, lease, exchange, deed, transfer, assign, hypothecate, invest, loan, borrow, and grant options.

The power to lease or rent.

The power to improve, change, and alter.

The power to demolish improvements.

The power to abandon as worthless.

The power to subdivide, encumber, partition, and to adjust boundaries.

The power to fulfill covenants, agreements, contracts or credits.

The power to create servitudes, grant easements and rights-of-way, impose conditions and limits, and to release the same.

The power to seek zoning, rezoning, variance, or nonconforming use permits.

The power to set up and keep reserves for depreciation.

The power to employ employees, consultants, caretakers, property managers and other agents.

The power to Dedicate Trust Estate properties for public use.

The power to carry insurance of all kinds; including, but not limited to: personal liability and property damage, fire casualty and extended coverage, income protection insurance, life insurance and catastrophic insurance.

The power to manage or pay for health-related care or benefits for the members of this Trust Estate only.

Prescriptions

Vitamins, minerals and food supplements

Medical insurance