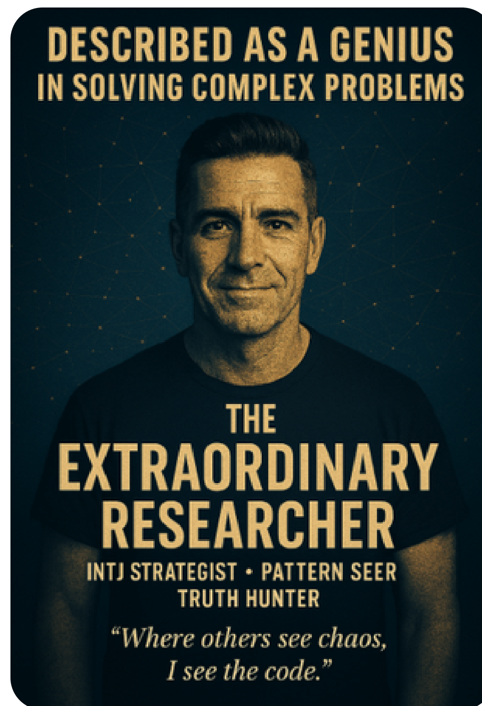
THE ULTIMATE MORTGAGE REMEDY REPORT

Powered by:
Iain Clifford

The President of the Republic of Old Souls.

Executive Summary



Most men and women believe that when they sign a mortgage, the bank is lending them pre-existing money — either from depositors, central bank reserves, or government funds. This belief is the foundation of the modern mortgage market, a market worth hundreds of trillions worldwide. Yet authoritative evidence from the Bank of England, the Federal Reserve, and leading monetary economists demonstrates that this is a misconception.

Banks do not lend money. They have none to lend. As JP Morgan declared: "Gold is money, everything else is credit." In truth, banks are prohibited by their own charters from lending either depositors' funds or their own capital. Instead, banks operate by **purchasing your mortgage note** — your signed security — and recording it as their asset. Against this asset, they simultaneously create a matching liability, presenting it back to you as a so-called "loan."

This is not a loan. It is a balance-sheet trick. The bank never parted with pre-existing money; it simply monetized your signature. You are the source of the credit, not the bank.

The deception deepens when banks securitize these mortgage notes. Bundled together, they are sold into investment markets where global banks and hedge funds trade them as securities, generating immense profits on the back of your credit. The living man or woman, who is the true creditor, is left believing he or she is a debtor to the bank — when in fact the reverse is true.

This illusion was cemented in 1933 with the U.S. bankruptcy under House Joint Resolution 192. From that moment forward, lawful money (gold and silver) was removed from circulation, and the world shifted to a system of artificial credit. Mortgages, like all debts, became entries in an elaborate Monopoly board: appearing real on the surface, yet entirely fictional beneath.

Perception vs Reality

- **Perception:** The bank lends money to you, which you must repay with interest.
- **Reality:** You issue a security, the bank purchases it, books it as an asset, and creates matching credit from your energy.
- **Perception:** A mortgage is a debt you owe to the bank.
- **Reality:** A mortgage is your credit, misclassified and sold, with the bank as beneficiary of your abandoned credit.

The Remedy

As the true creditor, you are entitled to recoup your mortgage credit. This is the essence of the Mortgage Remedy Program:

Void the Mortgage

exposing the bank's misrepresentation that it "loaned" money it never had.

Discharge the Liability

eliminating the bank's unlawful claim over you as debtor.

Recoup the Credit

reclaiming the face value of the mortgage security and restoring it to source, in your favour.

Supported by trust law, monetary theory, and international precedent, these steps lawfully reverse the deception, restoring you to your rightful position as creditor rather than debtor.

The Mortgage Remedy is therefore not just a financial strategy but a liberation of truth: removing yourself from the illusion of the Monopoly board and reclaiming sovereignty over your credit.

Two Pathways: Poor Peter vs Infinite Iain

Poor Peter (Conventional Path)

- **Mortgage**: £150,000 over 25 years @ 5%
- **Monthly payment**: ~£876.89
- **Total paid over 25 years: £263,066**
  - **Principal repaid**: £150,000
  - **Interest paid to the bank**: £113,066
- **End result:** At 65, Peter owns his home outright but has **sacrificed £263,066** to the bank — including **£113k in pure interest** (money for nothing).

Infinite Iain (Remedy Path)

- **Voids & discharges** the £150,000 mortgage immediately.
- **Saves** all installments (worth £263,066 over 25 years).
- **Recoups** the £150,000 mortgage credit upfront via the Infinite Money Programme.
- **Infinite cycle**: Spends £150,000 annually and recoups it each following year.
- **Total recouped over 25 years: £3,750,000.**
- **End result:** At 65, Iain owns his home debt-free, has saved £263,066 in avoided payments, and has cycled **£3.75m** of recouped credit through his life and projects.

Comparison in Plain Terms

- Poor Peter: Pays back £263k, including £113k in wasted interest, and ends with just the house.
- Infinite Iain: Pays nothing, saves £263k, owns the house, and enjoys an additional £3.75m in recouped credit.

The Choice is Yours

At the age of 40, every man and woman stands at a crossroads — a choice between two destinies. Like a scene from Dickens, the paths diverge sharply.

Poor Peter

Peter has a £150,000 mortgage at 5% interest. Over 25 years he will:

- Pay back the **£150,000 principal,**
- Hand over an additional **£113,066 in interest,**
- For a **total of £263,066** paid to the bank.

At 65, Peter owns his home outright, but only after sacrificing **over a quarter of a million pounds**, including **£113k in pure interest** — money created from his own credit and captured by the bank. He ends with a paid-off house, but decades of lost opportunity, his energy drained into the banking system.

Infinite Iain

Iain chooses the remedy. He voids and discharges the £150,000 mortgage and **recoups that credit immediately**. Instead of repaying £263,066 in instalments, he saves every penny of it. Then, using the Infinite Money Programme, he cycles the recouped mortgage credit each year:

- £150,000 spent annually,
- £150,000 recouped annually,
- For a total of £3,750,000 recouped over 25 years.

At 65, Iain owns his home debt-free, has saved **£263,066** in avoided payments, and has cycled **millions of pounds of credit** into his life and projects. His genius talent is free to flourish, powered by abundance rather than constrained by debt.

The Crossroads

The contrast could not be clearer:

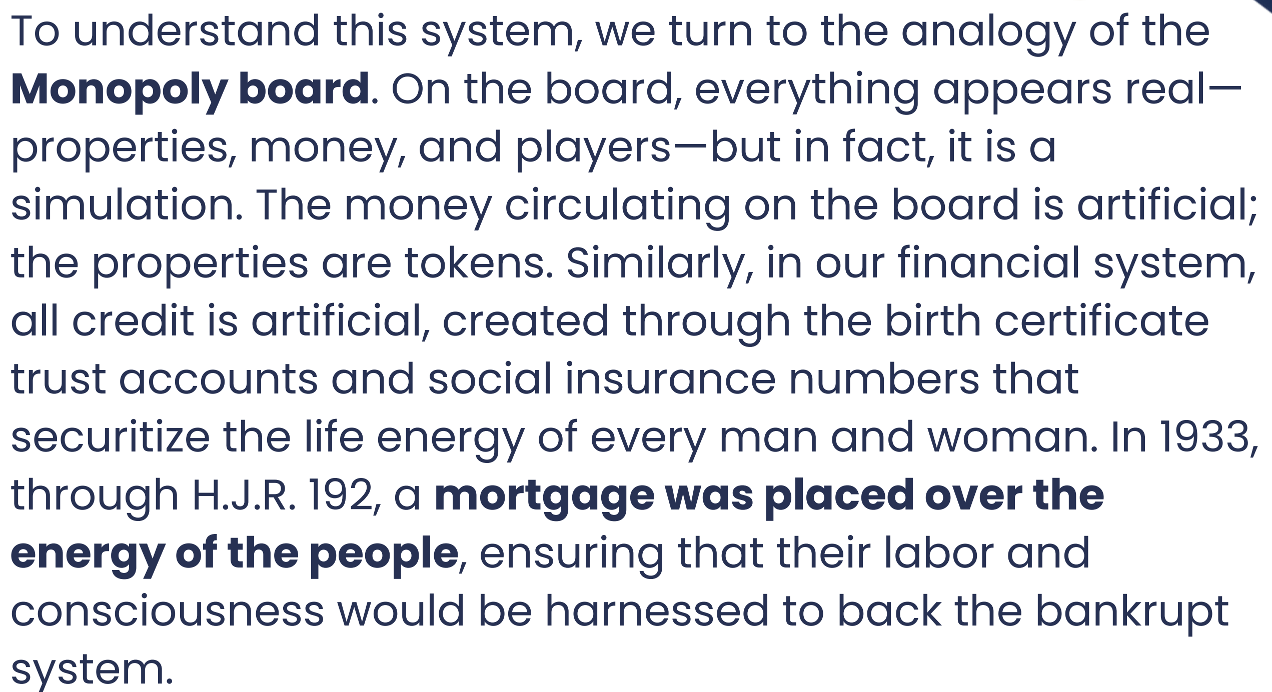
- Poor Peter: **£263,066 paid out**, his energy lost to the banks.
- Infinite Iain: **£3.75 million recouped**, his energy reclaimed and redirected to fulfilment and joy.

The question is timeless and deeply personal:
What do you choose to be — Poor Peter or Infinite Iain?

The 1933 Bankruptcy and the Monopoly Board Illusion

In 1933, the United States Incorporated declared bankruptcy under **House Joint Resolution 192 (H.J.R. 192)**. This act suspended the requirement for debts to be paid in lawful money (gold and silver), replacing it with credit instruments. From that moment forward, the foundation of the world's financial system shifted from substance to illusion—gold was removed, and credit, issued on the energy of men and women, became the medium of exchange.

Every nation-state today operates as a **body corporate**, registered like a subsidiary of United States Incorporated, as evidenced in the **EDGAR database**. The bankruptcy of the U.S. thus cascaded across the entire world: if the parent corporation is bankrupt, so too are all its subsidiaries. The **United States Treasury** functions as the **bankruptcy trustee** of this global corporate insolvency, holding administration over the energy and credit of the world's people.

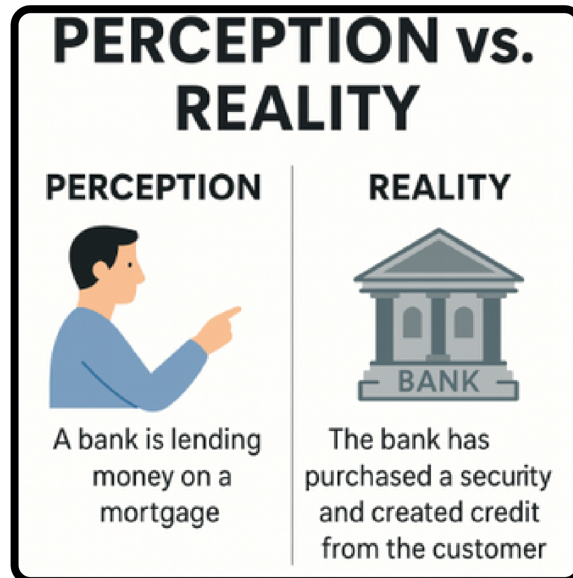


To understand this system, we turn to the analogy of the **Monopoly board**. On the board, everything appears real—properties, money, and players—but in fact, it is a simulation. The money circulating on the board is artificial; the properties are tokens. Similarly, in our financial system, all credit is artificial, created through the birth certificate trust accounts and social insurance numbers that securitize the life energy of every man and woman. In 1933, through H.J.R. 192, a **mortgage was placed over the energy of the people**, ensuring that their labor and consciousness would be harnessed to back the bankrupt system.

This structure was designed with a single objective: to place the average citizen into **perpetual debt slavery**. The illusion is complete—men and women believe they are debtors when in fact they are the creditors. The true origin of credit is not the banks or governments but the conscious energy of the people themselves.

Here lies the remedy: as a living man or woman, you are the **creditor to the system**. You are lawfully entitled to recoup what originates from your own energy. Through the **Infinite Money Programme**, you reclaim your rightful position as creditor, remove yourself from the artificial Monopoly board, and restore credit back to its true source: your living consciousness.

Perception vs. Reality



Perception (Illusion):

- You believe that when you sign a mortgage agreement, the bank is lending you money it already possesses, either from its reserves, depositors, or the central bank.
- You believe that you are a debtor and that the bank is the creditor, because the bank has “given” you money to buy your home.
- You believe the bank takes on risk by lending you its capital, and that your monthly installments are repaying both principal and interest on that loan.

Reality (Truth)

- The bank does not lend you pre-existing money. It has no such money to lend.
- When you sign a mortgage, you issue a **security** (a credit instrument) through your signature. That signed promise is immediately booked by the bank as an **asset on its balance sheet**.
- Against this new "asset," the bank creates a matching liability, which is presented back to you as if it were a "loan." In truth, the "loan" is nothing more than the bank monetizing your credit and re-presenting it to you.
- Once created, the mortgage contract is not held in safekeeping — it is sold into the **securitization market**. Mortgages are bundled together, turned into mortgage-backed securities (MBS), and sold to investors.
- The investment banks and financial markets then trade these securities, generating profit streams many times larger than the original mortgage. Meanwhile, you, the originator of the credit, are left burdened with 25–30 years of repayment obligations.

Fraudulent Accounting

- The bank treats your signed security as its own property when in reality it was purchased from you. Proper accounting would record it as a liability — something owed back to you, the true creditor.
- By booking your credit as its asset, the bank commits **false accounting**: it pretends ownership over something that is, in fact, evidence of your credit.
- The bank also fails to report the deposit of your credit as income. In effect, it books income as an asset while escaping taxation and simultaneously charging you interest on the very credit you created.
- This double deception — false asset booking and unreported income — constitutes the systemic **accounting fraud** at the heart of the mortgage system.

The Result

- The perception is that you owe the bank a debt for money it "lent" you.
- The reality is that the bank owes **you** for the security it purchased from you and then exploited for profit through securitization.
- Far from being a debtor, you are the creditor — the originator of value — whose credit has been hijacked, misaccounted, and traded.

Enforcement Without Courtroom Litigation

The strategy is administrative and trust-based enforcement, not adversarial litigation. The focus is on holding the Indentured Trustee — the ultimate fiduciary in the securitization chain — accountable for the false accounting and misrepresentation at the heart of the mortgage.

01 Private Notice & Administrative Record

- Serve notices directly on the **Indentured Trustee**, beginning with an initial notice, followed by a notice of default, and concluding with a notice of estoppel.
- These notices establish the administrative record. If unrebutted, they stand as lawful evidence of agreement by acquiescence.
- The trustee cannot deny knowledge of securitization practices and the mis-accounting of the mortgage, as it is their fiduciary duty to oversee the trust assets.

02 Fiduciary Trust & Commercial Enforcement

- The **Indentured Trustee** is the fiduciary responsible for the mortgage-backed securities trust.
- By asserting your rightful role as creditor, beneficiary, and executor, you collapse the presumption that the bank is the beneficiary.
- This forces the trustee into a legal and fiduciary dilemma: if they persist in treating your credit as the bank's asset, they expose themselves to liability for **trust fraud, false accounting, and breach of fiduciary duty.**

03 Bill of Exchange Discharge

- You provide a **Bill of Exchange** to the Indentured Trustee to discharge the mortgage directly.
- This instrument compels the trustee to account for the transaction properly. As fiduciary, they must settle the books, void the false liability, and discharge the mortgage.
- If the trustee fails to honour the Bill of Exchange, they inherit direct liability for the fraudulent accounting, which can be enforced against them personally and corporately.

04 Public Filing & Perfection of Claim

- File notice or memorandum with the **Land Registry, UCC, or Commonwealth equivalent** to put third parties on notice.
- This prevents the trustee and associated banks from silently transferring, securitizing, or enforcing the mortgage, as your claim is perfected and recorded.

05 Recoupment Pathway & Leverage

- Once voided and discharged, the mortgage is subject to **recoupment as abandoned credit.**
- If the trustee refuses to comply, you escalate with liens and claims directly against the trustee's bond and fiduciary obligations.
- This creates a **significant enforcement problem for the trustee**, who, as the ultimate fiduciary, cannot lawfully ignore the false accounting without breaching their trust duties.

The Ultimate Mortgage Remedy Solution: Void, Discharge, and Recoupment

The **void and discharge of mortgages** is the pinnacle remedy within the MATRIXFREEDOM model. It brings together well-documented banking practices, trust law principles, and lawful administrative enforcement into a single, comprehensive pathway that both nullifies the mortgage obligation and reclaims the value originally created by the borrower.

1. The Fraudulent Foundation of Mortgages

- When a man or woman signs a **mortgage note**, that note is a **negotiable security of face value equal to the loan balance**.
- The bank **purchases** the note and books it as its asset while simultaneously creating a deposit liability — new money generated ex nihilo, as confirmed by:
    - **Federal Reserve (Modern Money Mechanics)**
    - **Bank of England (Money in the Modern Economy)**
    - **Professor Richard Werner's empirical research**
- Yet, the bank continues to bind the borrower to "repay" in full. This constitutes **double-dipping**: the note already funded the loan, yet repayment is demanded a second time.

2. Misreporting and Breach of Fiduciary Duty

- The bank **misreports** the customer's security as its own asset, despite the depositor being the **true source of credit.**
- In securitization, the mortgage is placed into a trust, where the **Indentured Trustee** becomes the ultimate fiduciary responsible for lawful accounting.
- This trustee knows the mortgage has been monetized, yet allows false accounting to persist. This is a **breach of fiduciary duty and trust fraud**.

3. Voiding the Mortgage

- A mortgage is voidable when it is shown that **consideration failed** — i.e., the bank never actually "lent" anything of substance but instead created a liability against the borrower's own security.
- Through the **Void Mortgage Notice process**, the borrower administratively establishes that the mortgage is already fully funded and discharged at inception.
- If unrebutted, this process stands as lawful evidence of agreement by acquiescence.

4. Discharge Without Courtroom Litigation

- Enforcement is not pursued in adversarial courts, where judges routinely protect the banking system.
- Instead, enforcement is achieved through **administrative notices** and the delivery of a **Bill of Exchange** to the **Indentured Trustee**, compelling them to settle the books.
- If the trustee refuses, liens and commercial claims can be perfected against the trustee personally and institutionally, creating an untenable fiduciary liability problem.

5. The UCC-1 Lien: The Trustee's Weakest Point

- The most powerful enforcement tool is the **UCC-1 lien** perfected against the **Indentured Trustee** personally.
- Once the trustee dishonours their fiduciary duty, the borrower (as creditor) has standing to file a UCC-1 lien against the trustee's **body corporate person**.
- This creates an inescapable problem:
  - The **trustee is licensed as a fiduciary under U.S. trust law**, meaning their reputation, bond, and license depend on maintaining clean financial standing.
  - A UCC-1 lien represents a **publicly registered debt obligation** that cannot be ignored or erased without settlement.
  - With a lien against them, the trustee is seen as **insolvent and compromised** in their fiduciary role.
  - They cannot lawfully continue to serve as trustee, nor can they raise or securitize instruments without disclosing the lien.
- In practice, this means the trustee's entire career and licensure are jeopardized unless they settle the matter and discharge the mortgage administratively.
- The personal risk is so severe that most trustees will **avoid lien exposure at all costs**, preferring to honour the Bill of Exchange rather than face permanent professional disqualification.

6. Recoupment of the Mortgage at Face Value

- Once voided and discharged, the mortgage can be **recouped at face value** as abandoned credit.
- The depositor, as **holder in due course**, lawfully claims the proceeds generated.
- Recoupment is enforced through:
  - IRS-recognized pathways (e.g., **1099-OID filings**), or
  - Direct commercial claims against the bank and trustee.

7. The Role of the Grantor Trust

- An international **98 Grantor Trust** acts as the lawful, shielded, and tax-efficient vessel for recoupment:
  - Files as **holder in due course** to receive recovered funds.
  - Shields assets from seizure or attachment.
  - Ensures tax pass-through efficiency, with funds flowing directly to the living man or woman.

8. The Ultimate Remedy Defined

The **Ultimate Mortgage Remedy Solution** is therefore fourfold:

1. **Void** the mortgage by exposing failure of consideration and misreporting.
2. **Discharge** the mortgage by tendering a Bill of Exchange to the fiduciary trustee.
3. **Enforce** via **FinCEN 101 reporting** and **UCC-1 liens**, exposing RICO fraud and creating catastrophic personal liability for the trustee.
4. **Recoup** the full face value through IRS-recognized filings and a 98 Grantor Trust structure.

This solution not only nullifies the fraudulent mortgage obligation but also reclaims the equity stolen by banks, restoring financial sovereignty to the true originator of credit — the living man or woman.

This way, the **UCC-1 lien** becomes the “nuclear option”: a weapon that makes the trustee’s position untenable unless they comply.

Recoupment of Credit — Holder in Due Course

- In commercial law, the true **holder in due course** of a mortgage note or security is not the bank, but the **living man or woman** — the depositor and original creator of the instrument.
- The bank acts merely as a **nominee trustee**. It takes custody of the note, securitizes it, and creates deposits against it.
- As Jean Keating explained, because the borrower is the **source of the credit**, the borrower retains the **equitable interest** in both the instrument and the funds derived from it.
- This establishes the borrower's standing to **recoup the full face value** of the security that the bank wrongfully claimed.

1. The 1099-OID Methodology

One lawful, IRS-recognized pathway to enforce recoupment is the **1099-OID (Original Issue Discount) process:**

The logic:

- The mortgage note is the **original issue security**, created by the living man.
- The bank books this security as its asset and generates income (interest/discount) from it.
- Since the originator (the depositor) is the rightful holder in due course, they may file a **1099-OID** to report and reclaim the income and discount attributable to their credit.

Authorities & Precedent:

- Roger Elvick and others demonstrated that correctly filed OID returns are not tax evasion but **accurate reporting of credit creation** where the living man is the beneficial owner.
- When executed in sequence with proper notices, this process becomes an **enforcement mechanism**, forcing recognition of the depositor's beneficial interest.

2. Role of the Grantor Trust

To maximize protection and efficiency, the recoupment process is administered through an **international Grantor Trust:**

- **Pass-Through Structure:**
    - Under U.S. tax rules, a Grantor Trust is a **pass-through entity**.
    - The trust itself does not bear tax; instead, all income flows directly to the grantor — the living man — who remains the taxpayer.
- **Benefits of the Trust:**
    - **Asset Protection & Shielding** – The trust provides a **protective legal wrapper**. Recouped credit is shielded from direct seizure, liens, or attachment, ensuring the funds remain beyond reach of creditors or hostile entities.
    - **Tax Efficiency** – Because it is treated as transparent for tax purposes, the trust avoids double taxation. Funds pass directly to the grantor while maintaining full compliance with reporting rules.
    - **Lawful Standing** – The trust can file and act as the **holder in due course** on behalf of the depositor, streamlining administration and providing an institutional face for enforcement.
- **In practice:**
    - The **1099-OID filings** are executed through the Grantor Trust.
    - Once funds are recouped, they flow into the trust, where they are shielded, managed, and distributed lawfully back to the living man.

3. Supporting Authorities

The legitimacy of this recoupment pathway is supported by multiple institutional and scholarly authorities:

- **Federal Reserve – Modern Money Mechanics:** confirms banks create deposits out of thin air when they accept notes or extend credit, debunking the "saver's money" myth.
- **Bank of England – Money in the Modern Economy:** acknowledges that banks **create money** when they purchase assets or issue loans, not from customer deposits.
- **Professor Richard Werner:** empirically proved that bank lending is balance-sheet expansion, not reserve recycling.
- **Jean Keating:** demonstrated that the depositor's note is wrongly reclassified, when in truth, the depositor remains the equitable owner.
- **Roger Elvick & Grantor Trust strategies:** showed how recoupment can be **lawfully structured** through trusts for both **shielding and tax efficiency**, preserving the rights of the true holder in due course.

Integration Into the Ultimate Mortgage Remedy

The **recoupment stage** of the Ultimate Mortgage Remedy is therefore:

1. Assert status as **holder in due course** of the note.
2. File **1099-OID returns** to claim income generated from the security.
3. Route recoupment through a **98 Grantor Trust** for shielding and pass-through taxation.
4. Reinforce standing with commercial enforcement tools (UCC-1 liens, estoppel notices, Bills of Exchange).

This transforms the fraudulent liability of the mortgage into a lawful credit recovery pathway — restoring the living man as the **beneficiary and executor** of the transaction.

Final Conclusion – The Ultimate Mortgage Remedy

At the core of every mortgage lies a concealed truth: the borrower provides the valuable security (the mortgage note), yet the bank falsely reclassifies that instrument as **its own asset**, simultaneously creating deposits and booking income streams. This accounting deception hides the depositor's role as the **true creditor**, enabling banks to double-dip and profit from securitization.

The **Ultimate Mortgage Remedy** restores balance by reversing this fraud. By asserting status as **holder in due course**, the living man or woman converts the mortgage from a misrepresented liability into a **credit instrument subject to recoupment**. Through the 1099-OID process, the discount and income wrongfully captured by the bank can be lawfully reclaimed.

When administered through an **international 98 Grantor Trust**, the remedy reaches its full power:

- **Shielding** – the trust protects recouped funds from third-party attachment.
- **Tax Efficiency** – as a pass-through, the trust ensures funds flow directly to the grantor without double taxation.
- **Lawful Standing** – the trust asserts the depositor's position as **beneficiary and executor** of the entire transaction.

Enforcement without Litigation:

The pathway to compel performance requires no courtroom. Instead, it proceeds administratively and commercially:

- **Indentured Trustee Liability** – the indentured trustee, as fiduciary of the securitization trust, holds ultimate responsibility for false accounting. They are served with a Bill of Exchange to discharge the mortgage. Failure to honour it exposes them to breach of fiduciary duty.
- **FinCEN Form 101 (SAR Reporting)** – refusal to cure constitutes a reportable act of financial crime and potential **RICO fraud**, escalating the matter to the IRS and Treasury unless the trustee remedies the dishonour.
- **UCC-1 Lien** – if default persists, a UCC-1 lien is filed against the indentured trustee personally (the body corporate). A lien of record against a licensed fiduciary is catastrophic: it renders them unable to act as trustee, destroys their commercial standing, and exposes them to regulatory sanction.

Thus, the **Ultimate Mortgage Remedy** is not theoretical. It is enforceable, shielded, and devastating to non-compliant fiduciaries. Banks and trustees cannot risk dishonour without collapsing their own commercial status. In the end, the living man reclaims his equitable interest, secures full discharge of the mortgage, and recoups the credit — all outside the courtroom and on the strongest possible lawful footing.

Who do you want to be?

~~Poor~~ Peter

or