

Announcements:

Secured Party recording and document preparation services are available. Visit thctrust.org, and log in for details.

Video 1 on Youtube <http://youtu.be/R-BV6QaS81s>

Video 2 on Youtube <http://youtu.be/Bu7aBgbvG3c>

[Tex Lee Mason, Foreign Grantor Trust](#) (word.doc is available for premium membership)

[EIN Application for Tex Lee Mason \[Trust\]](#) (Give this one a second to download)

[W8](#) or [W8-BEN](#) - and Moorish or other/ID for setting up bank accounts

Set up a Bank Account

Set up a PO Box for a Business (Foreign Grantor Trust)

American Moors are the indigenous people living in America who were given myths and illusions about their story and origin, being told that they are descendants of slaves which were brought here after European colonialism. The story is an apparent fraud, which was planted in the minds of the Lost people (Blacks), so that the present reality could manifest. All that changes within the moment and a blink of the eye when your perspective changes, and the truth is brought to light. Their are no BLACK people in America. The misnomered people could be called many names I suppose, but I conclude Moors, because the framework is already in place, and there exists no proper standing, or remedy in law for Blacks or African Americans.

Tying ourselves back to our true nationality is important from a legal and political standpoint, because to be afforded the protection in Law or even political status, we must first be cognizable. in a jurisdiction. The framework (treaties, laws, politics) do not exist for an African American or a Black to be recognized as having standing, rights, or heirship, anywhere in the World. Human Rights doesn't even apply to Black people.

Even I, as a Moor am aware that our economical disposition is not simply resolved by claiming the title of a Moor (el, bey,dey, etc). However it is the first step, and do not expect your adversary to confirm or deny that for you. I hope moor of the "BLACK PEOPLE" catch on. As we claim our nationality we must, at some point deal with the reality of what is present, which is only here as a result of what we ALL allowed to be. This is why as a Moor I wish to over-stand commerce. We need resources, and if we were all masters of the C, then finances wouldn't be an issue. So I am for Moors in Commerce.

Aside from whatever you wish to call yourselves, know that the law is structured, and so, is written, from a legal stand point, that an American Moor is the true candidate for what the American People loosely term as sovereign. The American Moor, would be a sovereign vessel in the commercial system of the United States.

This is because the highest body of law that governs the relationship between Moors and the United States of America, is a Treaty that reserves the right of Moors to not participate in contracts of which the moor deems to be improper. Therefore the Moor has an option to not part-take in contracts of UNITED STATES.

Thus, for a El, Dey, Bey, Ali, or Al -Moor who is exempt from the colonial law, but is also entitled to participate in all commercial contracts of which he deems proper, would it be out of the scope of reason, to say with our evolution back to our restoration, the thing that once was a burden, has now become our salvation? I'm specifically speaking about a Moors ability to be the Beneficiary and/or Grantor of a JOHN ALEX DOE TRUST and use such vessel to discharge all liabilities and to exchange credits for acquisition or resources through commerce. Again, could it not be plausible that the thing (Trade-Name)

that once was a burden, has now become our salvation?

I have found that meditation and diet and becoming more knowledgeable of self directly increases your apprehension level. On an individual bases most of our issues revolve around money. This is an illusion that seems to be a reality because the position you've been shown and told to play. Your perspective is one thing that creates the reality.

As a Moor, I chose to investigate and Master the laws of commerce, as I believe it is a critical peace of what we need and what we together should be rallying behind. With the legal obligations of the United States of America, and our ability to control the JOHN ALEX DOE TRUSTS, we the beneficiaries (Moors Especially) can safely and precisely eliminate the illusion of scarcity.

In my continued studies, I have found that finding the way is difficult, but rest assure the path does exist. I hope to share with you my path, and I hope to leave you with the following action items.

How can we use this information to protect each other, by commercially liquidating those who trespass on our brothers or sisters. Who will dedicate there time and labor to spreading this knowledge within the community? Who will put together study groups? Who will arrange a Parade for the Moors. Who will make clothing that promotes Awareness? How can you take whatever it is you do, make it profitable, and use it for the uplifting and raising the consciousness of our People.

Lets now take an depth and informative look at a hypothetical Commercial Setup for an American Moor, using Tex Mason as an example

In a commercial system where money of substance is removed, you should not take the position that you are an Owner of anything. This is because in a debt based system, DEBTOR's are not suppose to have assets. Their assets have been either pledged or forfeited to the Federal Government under Bankruptcy Reorganization. Thus when one holds assets in their JOHN ALEX DOE, trust, and at the same time claim to be the "owner" of such assets, the property then becomes subject to forfeiting and confiscation. The JOHN ALEX DOE, is construed to be a DEBTOR in the bankruptcy. Under the present commercial policy it is also forbidden for JOHN ALEX DOE to pay a debt with substance, if all his assets are allegedly pledged to the Federal Government to back the National Debt. A DEBTOR's claim to property is similar to defining the property as contraband.

Ownership has all the liability, which is why in commerce, you wish to have all highest or paramount Interest aka *claim-to*. This is why UCC-1's are so important. They are used to record Interests. Thus in commerce we are not owners, but secured parties. The term secured party refers to the individual that has rights (a claim to collateral), secured by a contract. see [UCC article 9-306](#).

To my fellow Moors, what I am not discussing here is the step Zero. Which is conveying your entire Estate to a Moor to be held in Trust, outside the reach of commerce, secured by the promise and birth-right. I think this is what some refer to as Nationalizing property/and or assets. I am not an expert on this, but this is what I will be studying while I return to my silence, and you guys mull over this commercial peace. In my scenario for the [Tex Lee Mason \[Trust\]](#), this hypothetical Trust, would be established by the Foreign Grantor, [Hakim-El: Indigenous-Bey](#),

Your credit is your currency, and when you extend it (via an instrument) it is now the principal that went out, which at some point is due for return. Thus when you extend your credit you must keep your ledger measuring your credit in (\$) and on the UCC forms, and Commercial Papers which are a part of your Administrative process. Although we are operating in Commerce, we have to deal with the debtors by executing Judgment under the common law. Because they are refusing to follow the laws of the commercial system. (which is also something like refusing or not accepting grace).

Thus, our UCC, Admin Procedure, and records are kept, solely for the purpose of establishing facts (judgment) under the law. The debtor on your claim, can simply satisfy the judgment against him by releasing the collateral to the source, or he can choose to dishonor, and refuse grace until he is persecuted at the ledger (for being in default). Meaning, if an alleged creditor refuses to accept the promise (your credit) as an asset, then he is deemed a debtor in the public, and is subject to the laws of the jurisdiction from which s/he is operating under. This will result in commercial liquidation, whereas under the public policy, - debts are exchanged for debts. Whereas such, that, the Liability you will hold against an Offeror, who refuses your currency, may be exchanged for the Bond of the Offeror/Debtor. We will get to all this in the future.

Why the Government must except your Bills, Notes, and Bonds. In exchange for taking your assets and withholding your ability to pay debts, the government gave, in return, it's "Promise to Pay" for equal value (HJR 192, Public Law 73-10). And consequently laws were established that made the mere "promise to pay" to have the same affect as Payment (§ 3-603. TENDER OF PAYMENT).

At birds eye view you may think this is NOT equal value. However, what really occurred, is a shift in commercial policy, where the commercial system evolved from one of substance to one of energy. And now today, we are awakening to find out that we also are the source of this energy, so now lets learn to be in control of this intangible asset which backs the fiat money (the Inner chi).

How does Inner-Chi (Energy) back the fiat money?

Your inner-chi has been pre-assigned (pledged) to fund a PUBLIC TRUST (your trade-name) and registered, by your foot-print at birth. It is out of an individuals credit, that all fiat arises into existence.

To be more specific, as soon as your trade-name is documented (placed into a contract), account is created. The one who originally funded the account is known as "the Creditor" and is the original issuer who is also owed the Principal. You, as the one who funds Accounts (allows for them to exist) are always owed a Principal interest. This Principal is the original AMOUNT and represents the asset, for which the liability account was created. This is measured in currency (\$) or perhaps dollars. It is also important that you make a mental distinction in your mind between FRNS and (\$). You shouldn't even associate or conceptualize them as being the same, or it may be difficult to completely understand your remedy in Commerce. If you are attempting to use your own inner-chi, or currency, you must be the original issuer of it. You cannot originally issue FRNs, only what you create.

When closing a deal which requires you to sign a Promissory note.

For funding to occur, your signature is needed as the stamp of approval, or the signature of someone acting as your attorney-in-fact. The Signature is the pre-requisite for funding to occur. In actuality it is the Source (you) that is doing all the funding by giving the signature, but connotatively you are lead to the slaughter, by being told it's a LOAN.

When you tender the signature, the funds are created and simultaneously withheld from the source (you), and placed in some form of escrow. Escrow meaning simply, The account where the withheld funds are being held. Often in books only, or a record. This is free source money (free-energy) , because the majority of the people creating money in different ways, do not understand where it comes from. So the wealthy claim it and give you a job, so you can create more of it, for them.

As a creditor, we are responsible for ledgering and monitoring (monetizing) the extension of your inner-chi, because it is given as credit (money) to facilitate commerce, and it is due for a Return, which means those who received it (and must accept it) must also return it to the source. This is a maxim, which again is codified everywhere.

All Bills, Notes, and Bonds in their paper form, constitute a promise to pay by their maker, which under the present commercial system, is also the equivalency of payment. In the absence of substance backed currency a promise to pay must be conveyed on fiat. Thus we can only pay Bills, by Exchanging Bills. The illusion of paying something with federal reserve notes, is actually the reality of you tendering an obligation of the federal reserve (a bill) in exchange for a bill (like a utility bill). This is the affect of Bills of Exchange. This will be repeated later.

Common Law Remedy Exists in Record, Not in the public jurisdiction.

The common law (on land) is actually the result of what has been established as Fact, in the record. . An Affidavit is a Charging Instrument, that we use to establish fact in the record. An unanswered or unchallenged Affidavit in the Record is evidence of an Obligation, which is sin and/or debt. The common law exists within the record. Thus you initiate the common law court by sending to a potential trespasser an affidavit. It's like firing off a warning shot from the bill of your rifle. Consequently an affidavit under the common law, will become a judgment, which in Commerce has the value and can be redeemed for other debts (public and commercial bonds). A record is used for recording the facts of a trespass upon your rights. The written record is established by the [administrative process](#). The administrative process has its own intrinsic goal of establishing truth on the record, and delivering the contents in the form of an Authenticated Judgment, which is the common law in execution.

Commercial Lien

http://www.dailymotion.com/video/xrhwhg_cic-lt-023-01_tech?start=61#.UYe7oYJpdFR

Once you understand the goal is to create an authenticated record aka judgment, then your writing style will transition. Make yourself a mental note to read [Universal Legal technology Language](#), to instantly make your writing better. Every affidavit or response to a presentment should be written with a very precise and specific objective. When you start an administrative claim, you are writing your remedy, so do not focus on slandering, but focus on making valid points that will result in Judgment. Mastering the Administrative process is Easy, and too important to not spend your time learning how to do it.

It is absolutely mandatory that you first be solid in your understanding of Administrative Procedure

[Admin Procedure \(part 1\)](#)

[Admin Procedure \(part 2\)](#)

An administrative claim (Lien-right) for \$20,000.00 may not be redeemable for substance but you could redeem it for a bond. This is because in the absence of substance backed currency, we exchange debts for debts. So the losses and damages (debts) you cause me, I can rightfully exchange them (debt for debt) against the value of your bond. Every offer (demand) is an opportunity to pay and establish a claim for collateral interest, due for return. So again, learn how to use your notaries and build a commercial/ administrative claim. It is exchangeable for value.

Bonds, Notes, and Bills of Exchange in Commerce

The instrument you use, to satisfy an obligation or liability depends on the specific situation. So if someone is presenting you with a bill for goods you allegedly used in the past (like energy). Then logically the only thing the administrator (you) for a DEBTOR can do is, discharge the debt with a bill of exchange. In essence one is giving an Eye for an Eye, Claim for Claim. So what is your charge against the federal money system? Your charge (bill) is HJR 192, Public Law 73-10, and Chap. 48, 48 Stat. 112, wherein the federal Government withheld the ability for the creditor to pay a debt with lawful money.

There are three types of Instruments that a Secured Party should use to discharge debts.

1. [Bill \[of Exchange\]](#) “Accepted for Value, Return for Value, HJR192”
2. [Note \(Promissory Note\)](#)
3. [Bond \(Payment Bond\)](#)

Bill [of Exchange]

The illusion of paying something with federal reserve notes, is actually the reality of you tendering an obligation of the federal reserve (a bill) in exchange for a bill. Meaning the federal reserve note is just a debt. It's the evidence of the federal reserves preexisting obligation. Sense the obligation pre-exists, then the federal reserve note is a bill. Thus you tender a bill for a bill, and in essence you are dealing in bills of exchange.

we don't have our own instrument, like a federal reserve note, for our Bills of Exchange, because usually they are written on the face of other Bills. Such as tendering a Bill (A4V) on a Utility Bill. In essence this bill for bill results in bills of exchange. So what is your bill and who is it drawn upon? Your charge (bill) is HJR 192, Public Law 73-10, and Chap. 48, 48 Stat. 112, and it is drawn upon the treasury wherein the federal Government withheld the ability for the creditor to pay a debt with lawful money. The references are not to be construed as making you a slave unto the law. Law was given for Man, and not Man for the law.

-Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee, Acts 3:6.

Bill of Exchange ----->

Accepted for Value,
Return for Value
Pay to the order of XYZ Corp
(Sign) (date)
Deposit to the United States Treasury
charge the same to JOHN ALEX DOE
HJR 192, Public Law 73-10, and Chap. 48, 48 Stat. 112

Your promissory note (or Bond) is your **original issue** commercial instrument. If you are expecting the IRS to make an entry in their books, you may wish to review IRS [form 8281](#). In part III of the form, the IRS, wishes to receive [form 8281](#) within 30 days of issuing an instrument. I have read that form 8281 is a cross-check to the 1099 Information return system. The 1099 information returns, are merely for providing information through records.

Records are important, because they are used to establish Judgment under the Common Law for remedy. I could have also very well said, that records are important for creating securities for liquidation. Thus we must learn to operate in the capacity as Administrator of the Trusts (under the common law). Is completing form [8281](#) not Administrative in nature? Take this moment to look over the aforementioned form.

When you tender a note, the recipient in that particular transaction has received **CASH**. The note is cash. Fiat (including FRNs) is cash. If you look at the note, the recipients received direct access to Tex Mason's credit. Which is Currency, and when tendered on a Note, is cash. The recipient can deposit it for value.

Bond

The Bond, is put in place, to secure funding (Your credit) for future liability.

The basic steps of correcting ones commercial status consist of a [UCC-1 Commercial Lien](#) Filing and a Security Agreement. The second half is the posting of a [Master Discharging and Indemnity Bond](#) with the Treasury, which must cure for 90 days, to be used to underwrite your notes, and bonds, as instruments offered in the public to discharge debts.

HJR 192 allows for us to exchange bills for bills, which is sufficient for discharging past liabilities. We also need to be able to use our currency to discharge present and future liabilities also. This is the purpose of the master discharge and indemnity bond. It secures the obligations (debts) of the debtor. Essentially what is being established by posting the Master Discharging and Indemnity bond with the treasury is secured funding. It's not gold, silver, or anything else other than secured funding (which is a guarantee) which is essentially based off the promise of the federal government to facilitate commerce. I said the same thing over and over in a multiplicity of ways, so now I would encourage you to read the verbiage found on a good, Master discharge and Indemnity bond, so you can see how this ties in.

Bonds insure [Bills](#) and Notes
Notes insure [Bills](#)
Bills are exchanged for [Bills](#).

Bonds are for future liabilities (going to court, or bonding of utilities for a year)
Bills are for past liabilities (Giving a bill in exchange for monthly water usage bill)
Notes (closing on a house, or extending credit to pay an offer in the present tense)

So, if you gave CREDIT (your currency) in exchange for contract obligations, was there any gain? Let me ask it this way, If you are owed a Tax for the usage of your resources, when you exchange your credit, for an asset, was there any gain? was there any loss? The ideal answer to the trilogy is, there IS no gain (perhaps loss). Because if you gain, then you are subject to Taxes, on whoever's property you gained. Say for example, you enter into a transaction and you Gain US dollars. Then you shall pay US Income Tax. Now on the other hand, if a foreign creditor exchanges his credit, to acquire something in the public, then the results are the extension of credit, that is due for a return. No Gains. Gains get you mixed up in Taxes. Because you are holding something that doesn't belong to you. We only wish for a return of our principal in due time (Return). Check out the differences between IRS form 1041 (Us Income Taxes) and IRS form 990

Lastly, lets consider how one should approach Taxes, hereforth after correcting their commercial status and operating as a creditor through their foreign situs trust. IRS [form 1041](#) is US Income Tax for Trusts and Estates, and [form 990](#) is **Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax**. Notice how one form is for **US income tax**, and the other is only for a **Return**. What is the difference between a **US Income Tax Return** and a **Return**. A US Tax Return is a return of revenue to the US by those who use their issued notes. An issuer of credit, that does not issue US currency would be due a return of his credit (asset) as an original issuer. Thus such foreigner, who is exempt from taxes, might apply for a Return.

So now that I have given you all this precursor instruction, let's go through some step-by-step documents, that Tex Mason includes when attempting to discharge a debt, but first, to embark on this venture, you must operate from a Trust, and not as a US Individual or Debtor. So be sure to watch this video and follow the links below, to help you apply for an EIN and establish your Foreign Grantor Trust. You will need this EIN, to properly complete IRS forms without a SSN.

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[W8 or W8-BEN](#) - and Moorish or other/ID for setting up bank accounts
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TEX LEE MASON TRUST is an EXEMPT ORGANIZATION and is described as a "New Organization" under the IRS code 508 (a) which states that New Organizations must notify the secretary that they are applying for recognition of 501 (c) (3) status EXCEPT as provided in Subsection (c). Found in Code 508 (c) (1), Exceptions- mandatory exceptions- subsection (a), shall not apply to - [\(a\) churches, their integrated auxiliaries, and conventions or associations of churches.](#)

Thank you for your support. I have put several hours into this step-by-step document, and in actuality it isn't complete. I will continue to modify it, and perfect it as my research continues. At some point I will make a video discussing the details of this document, and the elements and individual processes that make up this collective non-judicial procedure. I know everyone is not in the same financial situation, so I created this FREE document, in such a way, that if you have more TIME than MONEY you can still benefit by recreating the documents, and looking at our PDF templates. If you wish to receive a separate email with ALL or ANY of the documents in an editable format, we will gladly accept your \$200.00 donation, and \$100, for any premium membership subscriber prior to this Sunday, May 5, 2013. For your \$200.00 donation I will include everything you see here in Microsoft Word Format. Also, please be aware, that you are going to have to do some modification, to reproduce the BONDS in the Microsoft Word format, because I work on a MAC, but for the most part, you should be fine. These documents, for those who understand Administrative Procedure, are a true Jewel, worth far more than we are asking. It is your independent support that allows us the time, transportation, and backing to provide you with in-depth research such as this.

Lastly, these documents follow, a fictitious scenario, where Tex Mason is discharging a PAYOFF OFFER on an automobile. It is our intent to further establish your understanding, that you have to Administer this thing from START to FINISH. Nothing works unless you stay behind your process and make it work.

1. Accept Offer

- a. [Bill of Exchange](#) “Accepted for Value, Return for Value, HJR192
- b. [Note \(Promissory Note\)](#) to tender payment of present liability
- c. [Bond](#) to secure funding for a future liability.

2. Issue the Instrument with a [Contract for Bailment](#).

- a. Pay attention to specific clauses within the Contract for Bailment, these were put here to establish and lay the frame-work to easy enforcement of your commercial lien. This was written with the end result being taken into affect. This contract establishes the terms of what constitutes a default, and all the enforceable rights you shall gain, should a default occur. In essence, this contract that accompanies your instrument, which should exist to be an Article 9 Secured Transaction, should be your written remedy, but must also be compliant to the formulation of a contract.

3. Mail the Instrument and the Contract to the fiduciary via registered mail

- a. Mail the [Contract for Bailment](#) and [Statement of Account](#) w/ the Instrument
 - i. UCC Article 9-210 Provides that an alleged creditor only has 14 days to respond with accurate information to such request. The failure to respond, authenticates the Statement to be zero 0.
- b. Your notary should be sending the documents on your behalf ([notary presentment](#)).
- c. The notary provides you with a [certificate of service](#), as proof that the items were sent.
- d. Study [Administrative procedure](#).
 - i. [Admin Procedure \(part 1\)](#)
 - ii. [Admin Procedure \(part 2\)](#)

4. Fill out the [UCC as Bailment](#)

- a. **Bailment - Is an Express Trust**, The temporary placement of control over, or possession of personal property, by one person, the **bailor**, into the hands of another, the **bailee**, for a designated purpose upon which the parties have agreed.

5. Complete [IRS form 8281 Information Return for Publicly Offered OID Instruments](#)

- a. Must have your foreign grantor trust in place, because IRS forms require you to use a TIN. You cannot operate from the asset side of the ledger and use a social.

6. Complete IRS Form [1099-B](#) (Exchanging My Signature on the Note, to Fund a Transaction)

- a. There is no gain, and therefore nothing is taxable. 1099 Barter/Exchange (equal no losses or gains)
- b. the form reflects that we are only Exchanging.
- c. Technically the Fiduciary/Bailee can receive the recipient copy with the initial presentment ([Note](#), and [Contract for bailment](#)).

- d. [Black's Law Fourth](#), **BARTER** - A contract by which parties exchange goods or commodities for other goods. Finker v. Boyer, 331 Mo. 1242, 56 S.W.2d 372. It differs from *sale*, in this : that in the latter transaction goods or property are always exchanged for money.
7. Complete IRS Form [1099-A](#)- (Secured Party gave value (autograph), to receive rights to collateral)
 - a. You now must do an acquisition on the collateral, because your bailment contract stipulated that the Bailee had to release the collateral within 48 hours.
 - b. Read UCC [Article 9](#) (9-203, 9-206, 9-309, 9-330, etc)
 - c. You are now doing an acquisition on the collateral (account) which you inherited as a result of accepting the charges, and funding the transaction with your inner-chi.
8. Complete IRS Form [1099-C](#) you have now acquired the collateral on your books, so cancel out the debt, and discharge the account.
 - a. You only cancel the account, but not your note. Your note is to be redeemed at some later time. And that's the study of OID and IRS form 990 or something similar.
9. **Continue to complete your Administrative Procedure**
 - a. [Cert of Non Response](#) , [Notice and Demand](#) (one last chance)
 - b. [Cert of Non Response/Non Performance and Notary Protest](#) on the Instrument
 - c. Arrange your entire Presentment, as an attachment to the [Notice of Default/Consent Judgment](#) (the original will be furnished with behind your UCC-1 for recording of a lien)
10. **Recordation of UCC-1 [Commercial Lien](#)**
 - a. Record your original Default/Consent Judgment behind your UCC-1
 - b. Let set and Cure for 90 days, so it becomes an accounts receivable.
 - c. Order a certified true copy of the Lien,
 - d. If the lien is against one who gives a BOND, use the FOIL, request get the Bond Number and/or Underwriter.
 - e. Open a claim against the bond and as support, send them your Certified True Copy of your lien. Get it apostilled in your state first.
 - f. They are not a party to your Lien, how can they challenge it?

11. MORE ENFORCEMENT OF PROCESS (I will update this as I prepare the documents)

Words of Advice.

Never rush or you will make mistakes. Even when the clock is ticking. Never rush. When you feel like you are rushing, take an extra day. It's more important to do things right, instead of rush. Take your documents EXTREMELY serious. You should be using high quality paper. I prefer 80lb, 100% cotton, and/or bond paper. I use professional envelopes, typed labels, and sometimes seals.

If this lesson was helpful, please give me your feedback and let me know. I would like to keep doing these, but I need to know if it is helping, or do I need to switch things up.

[order TexFiles](#)

These are my templates that I use to start and complete my administrative processes. My documents are very precise with the ultimate goal of bringing resolution or attaching to collateral via a commercial lien and affecting judgment. These administrative documents were created based on the foundational principles lectured by Winston Shroud and Brandon from CIC, and ultimately found to be codified within the Uniform Commercial Code. My templates are created to reduce the time it takes for one to perfect a claim, and to establish enforcement terms inside their contract (administrative process). I've included my research in these templates, as will be necessary to reach your ultimate goal of remedy.

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