WHAT HAPPENED TO THE CONSTITUTION?

A STORY ABOUT A CORPORATE TAKEOVER HISTORIY FORGOT TO TELL YOU ABOUT

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Rabbit Hole Research Group
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WHY DID WE FIGHT THE CIVIL WAR?
1. Four States that fought with the North were slave states, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri.

2. President Buchanan did not wage war on seceded states;

3. South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas all seceded while James Buchanan was President.

4. November 1860 Abraham Lincoln is elected president. Lincoln received 40% of the popular vote and won 59% of the Electoral votes. He was not even on the ballot in the deep south.

5. Jan. 24, 1861 NC voted to stay in Union: The North Carolina Legislature met and directed the people to vote on whether they wanted a convention to consider secession. On Feb. 28, 1861 the vote was held. The call for a convention was defeated by 651 votes, in other words North Carolina voted against even considering secession.

6. Slavery was not an issue, it was State’s Rights. Lincoln even told president Davis that slavery would be intact if they came back into the union. Davis' response was “no because slavery is not the struggle we fight in this war”.

7. Mar 30, 1861 "An Address to the People of Texas put forth by the Representatives of Texas, giving warning that, under the pretense of freeing the slaves, “the actual intention of the incoming Lincoln administration was to enslave a whole nation”, an ominous warning that will be proven herein to have been made manifest, not necessarily by Lincoln, but by Congress.
WHY DID NORTH CAROLINA SECEDE FROM THE UNION?

• On April 15, 1861 the Secretary of War notified governor Ellis of North Carolina that the Federal Government expected North Carolina to furnish 2 regiments of troops to make war of the seceded states. In Governor Ellis’s refusal he closed with these words

• “I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country, and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. You can get no troops from North Carolina.”
General Orders # 100
The Lieber Code
Washington, D.C., April 24, 1863
Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field by Order of the Secretary of War:

Article III

- *Martial Law in a hostile country consists in the suspension, by the occupying military authority, of the criminal and civil law, and of the domestic administration and government in the occupied place or territory, and in the substitution of military rule and force for the same, as well as in the dictation of general laws, as far as military necessity requires this suspension, substitution, or dictation.*

Article VII

- *Martial Law extends to property, and to persons, whether they are subjects of the enemy or aliens to that government.*
Article XXVI

• Commanding generals may cause the magistrates and civil officers of the hostile country to take the oath of temporary allegiance or an oath of fidelity to their own victorious government or rulers, and they may expel every one who declines to do so. But whether they do so or not, the people and their civil officers owe strict obedience to them [commanding generals] as long as they hold sway over the district or country, at the peril of their lives.

Article XXXI

• A victorious army appropriates [seizes] all public money, seizes all public movable property until further direction by its government, and sequesters for its own benefit or of that of its government all the revenues of real property belonging to the hostile government or nation. The title to such real property remains in abeyance [suspension] during military occupation, and until the conquest is made complete.

Article XXXII

• The commander of the army must leave it to the ultimate treaty of peace to settle the permanency of this change.

• THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A “TREATY OF PEACE” ENDING THE CIVIL WAR WE ARE STILL UNDER THESE RULES.  DON’T BELIEVE ME next >
• SENATE DOC 43 also know as (SENATE RESOLUTION 62) APRIL 17 1933 (60 years later) States that

• “The ultimate ownership of all property is in the State; individual so-called “ownership” is only by virtue of government i.e., LAW and subordinate to the necessities of the state”
CONTRACTS PAYABLE IN GOLD

AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "CONTRACTS PAYABLE IN GOLD", BY GEORGE CYRUS THORPE, SHOWING THE LEGAL EFFECT OF AGREEMENTS TO PAY IN GOLD
to coin money and regulate its value. The end sought to be accomplished is to maintain as "money" that which Congress expressly is empowered to coin, for that power is to "coin money" and not merely to stamp coins. The parity act became necessary in order to maintain the circulation of specie as money and in order effectively to regulate the value of coined money. The end sought to be accomplished by the parity act, therefore, is legitimate and within the scope of the Constitution. The parity act is an appropriate means plainly adapted to the end in view, i.e., to standardize money for use as a national medium of exchange. It is only by virtue of law that gold coin is money or legal tender; it is only by virtue of law that paper notes are money or legal tender; and it is only by virtue of law that either coin or paper has a declared value; and only by virtue of law can coin and paper be maintained at a parity in order to afford a proper medium of exchange. A parity law therefore is a necessary complement to the currency laws.

The ultimate ownership of all property is in the State; individual so-called "ownership" is only by virtue of Government, i.e., law, amounting to mere user; and use must be in accordance with law and subordinate to the necessities of the State. The fact that citizens, at a given time, may prefer specie to currency, or vice versa, can not prevent Congress from enacting those laws which it deems necessary to the maintenance of a proper monetary system. If the law makes specie and currency equivalent for purposes of payment, a failure to pay a given sum in specie, according to contract, cannot possibly beget an obligation to pay a greater sum in legal-tender notes, whatever premium men may choose to give for gold, when forced to obtain it for a specific purpose, or when impelled by a spirit of speculation, or by distrust of Government. (Brown v. Welch, supra.)

While the courts cannot control our citizens' preferences for one kind of money over another kind, or prevent them from giving a premium for the one or the other kind of money, when the fiscal affairs of the Government necessitate the adoption of a certain policy, expressed in constitutional legislative enactment, such as the maintenance of a monetary system consisting of specie and currency, to be acceptable interchangeably as to the value of the dollar, the courts should not give effect to a stipulation impugning the power of the legislature to make such laws, and should not apply those laws to the construction of contracts in such a way as to defeat the legitimate purposes of those laws, upon the enforcement of which the very existence of the Government may depend, or, at least, the aggregate well-being of the whole people is contemplated.

As it is not strictly correct to say that a contract is "invalid" merely because the courts will not enforce it, since enforcement may be withheld from valid promises because some provision of law prohibits enforcement, such, for example, as the statute of limitations, or the want of a legal consideration, valid contracts may be made and carried out between parties, without regard to legal limitations, so long as the jurisdiction of courts is not invoked to enforce the agreement. But when judicial enforcement is sought, the courts must find all pertinent constitutional laws tacitly written into every contract they construe.

So a contract to pay dollars tacitly includes the laws of the United States defining "dollar" and regulating the value thereof and pro-
EVERYTHING WAS SETTLED AFTER THE WAR RIGHT, WHAT HAPPENED?

- 1865 North Carolina was admitted back into the Union as the 12th State
- December 4th 1865 North Carolina even ratified a new 13th amendment proving that the state was back into the union.
- The Old 13th amendment that was ratified in 1819 was removed from the history books and the Constitution.(unlawfully), Which said.

  - “If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.” Example “ESQUIRE”

- But, North Carolina along with other States refused to ratify the 14th amendment. Why?
WHY WAS THE 14TH AMENDMENT SO BAD?

• On June 13, 1967 United States Representative, Rarick of Louisiana, submitted to the United States Congress, Louisiana House Concurrent Resolution, urging the United States Congress to declare the 14th Amendment Illegal. He also entered a treatise on the illegality of the 14th Amendment Prepared by a Louisiana Judge Leander H. Perez. The Resolution stated

“Whereas the Reconstruction Acts of Congress unlawfully overthrew their existing governments, removed the lawfully constituted legislatures by military force and replaced them with rump legislatures which carried out military orders and pretended to ratify the 14th Amendment
March 2, 1867, Faced with ratification failure, Congress passed over President Johnson's vetoes three "Reconstruction Acts from March 2, 1867 through July 19, 1867 declaring the southern State governments to be illegal. Following are excerpts of President Johnson's veto message to Congress regarding its first Reconstruction Act.

"The military is being used to coerce the people into adopting principles and measures that they are opposed to, and which they have an undeniable right to exercise their own judgment."

"The bill is without precedent and without authority, in palpable conflict with the Constitution, and utterly destructive to those principles of liberty and humanity for which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic have shed so much blood and expended so much treasure."

"The purpose and object of the bill is to change the entire structure and character of the State governments and to compel them by force to the adoption of organic laws [14th amendment], and regulations, which they are unwilling to accept if left to themselves. If they do not form a constitution with prescribed articles in it and afterwards elect a legislature, which will act upon certain measures in a prescribed way [subjugation], neither blacks nor whites can be relieved from the slavery, which the bill imposes upon them“.
The most extreme and amazing feature of the Act (Reconstruction Act of March 2, 1867) as the requirement that each excluded state must ratify the 14th Amendment, in order to again enjoy the status and rights of a State, including representation in Congress, Section 3 of the Act sets forth this compulsive coercion thus imposed upon the Southern States.

The most apt characterization of this compulsive provision, placing these States under military authority, there to remain until they comply, inter alia with this requirement of ratifying the rejected 14th Amendment, is found in a speech of Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, a Northerner and a Conservative Republican. During the floor debate on the bill he said:

“My friend has said what has been said all around me, what is said everyday; the people of the South have rejected the constitutional amendment, and therefore we will march upon them and force them to adopt at the point of a bayonet, and establish military over them until they do adopt it.” Congressional Globe 39th Congress 2nd Session, Part 3, at 1644 (1867).

Surely, the authors of our Constitution never contemplated or understood that ratification of a constitutional amendment proposal by a State could lawfully be compelled “at the point of a bayonet”, and by subjecting all aspects of civil life in the recalcitrant State to continue military rule, until said State recanted its heresy in rejecting the proposed amendment and yielded the desired ratification to the duress of continued and compelling force.”
The constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts went before the US Supreme Court in Mississippi v. Johnson, 4 Wallace, 475. The court dismissed on the technical ground that the court had “no jurisdiction of a bill to enjoin the President in the performance of his official duties…”

The constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts went to the Supreme Court a 2nd time in the case of Georgia v. Stanton, 6 Wallace, 50. The court found an equally good technical reason for declining jurisdiction by holding that the case concerned purely political matters, instead of personal and property rights. held that "A bill to restrain the defendants, who represent the executive authority of the government, from carrying into execution certain Acts of Congress, in as much as such execution would annul and totally abolish the existing State Government of Georgia, is not within the jurisdiction of this court.’

A third time, in Ex Parte McCordle, 6 Wallace, 318. The US Supreme Court assumed jurisdiction on the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts and were argued before the Supreme Court.

Before the Supreme Court could enter a judgment the Radical Republicans, in control of Congress, rushed thru a bill repealing the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under the Act of 1867 (which McCordle used, as authority for the court to assume jurisdiction) prohibiting the Supreme Court from preceding on any appeal already before it. The arguments in the McCordle case had been finished while the bill was still pending. The court waited until the bill was passed and then postponed further consideration of the matter until the next term. In McCordle Chief Justice Chase stated, “This court cannot proceed to pronounce judgment...for it has no longer jurisdiction of the appeal; and judicial duty is not less fitly performed by declining ungranted jurisdiction then in exercising firmly that which the constitution and the laws confer.” In the biggest battle between Congress and the Supreme Court in this nation’s history, for the first and only time removed the court’s jurisdiction to hear a case.

The last attempt to obtain a definite ruling on the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts was made in the case of Ex Parte Yerger, 8 Wallace, 85. The Supreme Court assumed jurisdiction and this action was immediately answered by the introduction of a bill in the Senate explicitly prohibiting the Supreme Court from considering any case which involved the validity of the Reconstruction Acts, followed by another prohibiting the judicial review of any act of Congress. A compromise was reached outside of court whereby Yerger on being turned over to the civil authorities withdrew his petition. The proposed Acts of Congress were therefore never enacted.

• US v. Kline 1872 Supreme Court ruling held that Congress “may not limit the Supreme Court’s jurisdiction to control the results of a particular case”.

HOW DID THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS AFFECT NORTH CAROLINA?

• What happened in North Carolina to our Governor Worth
• Sources
• From 1865 until his removal in 1868 Governor Jonathan Worth fought against the programs of Reconstruction emerging from Washington D.C. He loathed the 14th Amendment and the Reconstruction Acts, passed early in 1867, which provided for military rule, a new state constitution and elections to replace the existing government.

• On June 30, 1868 General Canby of the US Army issued general orders #120 which states in part “to facilitate the organization of the new state Government, the following appointments are made: to be governor of NC, W.W. Holden, Governor elect, Vice Jonathan Worth removed...to take effect July 1, 1868 on the meeting of the General Assembly of North Carolina.”
Headquarters, Dot of Raleigh
Raleigh, 26th June 27th, 1852.

Governor Jonathan North
of the State of North Carolina
Raleigh, 3d. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to officially notify you that the following order has been issued to day from the Headquarters Second Military District, Charleston, SC, that you may govern yourself accordingly:

"Second Military District
Charleston, SC, 27th June 1852.

General Orders No. 121

To facilitate the organization of the State Governments, the following appointments are made: The Governor of North Carolina, P. C. Holden, Governor elect - the Governor removed. The Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, J. B. Caldwell, Governor elect, to fill an original vacancy. To take effect July first (1st), 1852, in the meeting of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina."
On July 1, 1868 Governor Worth surrendered the Government of NC organized under the constitution of Dec. 1776 under what he deemed military duress and not of the consent of the governed. During this time of arguments before the Court, in times of supposed peace, Governor Jonathan Worth of North Carolina, in a letter addressed to W.W. Holden of North Carolina, surrenders the State of North Carolina. The letter states in part:

“Yesterday morning I was verbally notified by Chief Justice Pearson that in obedience to a telegram from General Canby, he would today at 10 A.M. administer to you the oaths required preliminary to your entering upon the discharge of the duties of Civil Governor of the State; and that there upon you would demand possession of my Office...I intimated to the Judge my opinion that such proceeding was premature even under the Reconstruction legislation of Congress and that I should probably decline to surrender the Office to you....I do not recognize the validity of the late election, under which you and those cooperating with you claim to be invested with the Civil Government of the State. You have no evidence of your election, save the certificate of a Major General of the United States Army. I regard all of you as, in effect, appointees of the Military power of the United States, and not as deriving your powers from the consent of those you claim to govern. Knowing, however, that you are backed by Military force here, which I could not resist if I would, I do not deem it necessary to offer a futile opposition but vacate the office without the ceremony of actual eviction, offering no further opposition than this, my protest. I would submit to actual expulsion in order to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the question as to the Constitutionality of the legislation under which you claim to be the rightful Governor of the State, if the past action of that tribunal furnished any hope of a speedy trial. I surrender the office to you under what I deem Military duress, without stopping as the occasion would well justify. To comment upon the singular coincidence that the present State Government is surrendered, as without legality, to him whose own official sanction, but three years ago, declared it valid.”
Yesterday morning I was very 

bustily notified by Chief Justice Pearson, that, in the 
decision to a citizen from Hunt County, he would 

2 days, at 10 O'clock A.M., administer to you the 

oath required, preparatory to your entering upon 

the discharge of the duties of Civil Coroner of the 

State, and that, therefore, you would demand 

prosecution of my agent. 

I intimated to the Judge my opinion that such 

prosecution was premature even under the recon- 

struction legislation of Congress, and that I should, 

probably decline to recommend the office to you. 

At dawn of yesterday evening, I received 

from Col. Williams, Commandant of this Buli- 

nary Park, an extract from the general orders, No. 129, 
of Hunt County, as follows:—
OTHER LAWS THAT CHANGED OUR STATUS

• **Trading with the Enemy Act 1917 (TWEA)**
  • This act was implemented to deal with the countries we were at war with during World War I
  • It gave the President and the Alien Property Custodian the right to seize the assets of the people included in this act, and if they wanted to do business in this country they could apply for a license to do so.

  The words “enemy and ally of enemy,” as used herein, shall be deemed to mean—
  (a) Any individual, partnership, or other body of individuals, of any nationality, resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military and naval forces) of any nation which is an ally of a nation with which the United States is at war, or resident outside the United States and doing business within such territory, and any corporation incorporated within such territory of such ally nation, or incorporated within any country other than the United States and doing business within such territory.

• By 1921 The Federal Reserve Bank (the trustee for the Alien Property Custodian) held over 700 Billion dollars in trust.

• In 1933 48 Stat 1 The TWEA was amended to include the United States Citizen because we wanted to take our GOLD

• In order for the Corporate Government to take our gold away and violate our Constitutional right we were reclassified as enemy combatants.
PUBLIC LAWS OF THE SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the city of Washington, in the
District of Columbia, on Thursday, the ninth day of March, 1893, and was adjourned
without day on Friday, the sixteenth day of June, 1893.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President; JOHN N. CAHILL, Vice President; KEY PITTMAN,
President of the Senate pro tempore; HENRY T. RAINES, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

[CHAPTER 1]

AN ACT

To provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other
purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Con-
gress hereby declares that a serious emergency exists and that it is
imperatively necessary speedily to put into effect remedies of
uniform national application.

TITLE I

Section 1. The actions, regulations, rules, licenses, orders and
proclamations hereinafter or hereafter taken, proclaimed, made, or
issued by the President of the United States or the Secretary of the
Treasury since March 4, 1893, pursuant to the authority conferred
by subdivisions (b) of section 6 of the Act of October 6, 1917, as
amended, are hereby approved and confirmed;

Sec. 2. Subdivision (b) of section 6 of the Act of October 6, 1917
(40 Stat. 1411), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) During time of war or during any other period of national
emergency declared by the President, the President may, through
any agency that he may designate, or otherwise, investigate, regulate,
or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by
means of licenses or otherwise, any transactions in foreign exchange,
transfers of credit between or by payments by banking institutions as
defined by the President, and export, hoarding, melting, or cur-
marking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, by any person
within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction
thereof, and the President may require any person engaged in any
transaction referred to in this subdivision to furnish under oath,
complete information relative thereto, including the production of
any books of account, contracts, letters or other papers, in connection
therewith in the custody or control of such person, either before
or after such transaction is completed. Whoever willfully violates
any of the provisions of this subdivision or of any license, order,
rule or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined
not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned

§601 — 54 — 1

HearstOnline — 48 Stat. 1 1926-1934
• 1860 Congress was adjourned Sine Die, Lincoln could not legally reconvene Congress.
• 1863 Leiber Code was established taking away your property and your rights.
• 1864-1867 several Reconstruction Acts were passed forcing the states to ratify the 14th amendment which made everyone slaves.
• June 30, 1868 Governor Worth was removed from office because he opposed Reconstruction Acts, the 14th Amendment and Military Rule.
• March 9, 1933 The US citizen was added to the TWEA Making us Enemy Combatants.
• April 5, 1933 Executive order 6102 was given to make it illegal for a US Citizen to own gold.
• April 17, 1933 Senate Doc 43 said it does not matter how we pay for things the because the State owns everything anyway.
• June 5, 1933 Public Law 73 -10 or HJR 192 was passed making it illegal for anyone to force you to pay a bill in a particular kind or type of currency.
"To assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the United States,

- Whereas the holding of or dealing in gold affect public interest, and are therefore subject to proper regulation and restriction; and
- Whereas the existing emergency has disclosed that provisions of obligations which purport to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency of the United States, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, obstruct the power of the Congress to regulate the value of the money of the United States, and are inconsistent with the declared policy of the Congress to maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar, coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts,

Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that

(a) every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payments in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, is declared to be against public policy; and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts. Any such provision contained in any law authorizing obligations to be issued by or under authority of the United States, is hereby repealed, but the repeal of any such provision shall not invalidate any other provision or authority contained in such law.
(b) As used in this resolution, the term 'obligation' means any obligation (including every obligation of and to the United States, excepting currency) payable in money of the United States; and the term 'coin or currency' means coin or currency of the United States, including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations.

Approved, June 5, 1933, 4:40 p.m. 31 U.S.C.A. 462, 463

House Joint Resolution 192, 73d Congress, Sess. I, Ch. 48, June 5, 1933 (Public Law No. 10)
Seventy-third Congress of the United States of America;
At the First Session.
Begun and held at the City of Washington on Thursday, the sixth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.

JOINT RESOLUTION
To assure uniform value to the coins and currency of the United States.

Whereas the holding of or dealing in gold affects the public interest, and are thereby subject to proper regulation and restriction; and
Whereas the existing emergency has shown that provision of obligations which purport to give the obligor a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency of the United States, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, obstruct the power of the Congress to regulate the value of the money of the United States, and are inconsistent with the declared policy of the Congress to maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar, coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to receive payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, is declared to be against public policy; and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. Every obligation, hereafter or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts. Any such provision contained in any law authorizing obligations to be issued by or under authority of the United States, is hereby repealed, but the repeal of any such provision shall not invalidate any other provision or authority contained in such law.

(b) As used in this resolution, the term "obligation" means an obligation (including every obligation of and to the United States, or owing currency payable in money of the United States); and the term "coin or currency" means coin or currency of the United States.
H. J. Res. 162—9

States, including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations.

Sec. 2. The last sentence of paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of section 48 of the Act entitled "An Act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes", approved May 12, 1933, is amended to read as follows:

"All notes and coinage of the United States (including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations) herebefore or hereafter issued or held, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, public charges, taxes, duties, and dues, except that gold coins, when below the standard weight and limit of fineness provided by law for the single piece, shall be legal tender only at valuation in proportion to their actual weight."

Approved
2:40 p.m.
June 5, 1933

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Further Proof of the Fraud

1. 28 USC 3002” The United States is a Federal corporation
2. Senate Report 93-549 (Para 1) ”The United States has been under dictatorial control since March 9, 1933”.
3. Senate Report 93-549 (Para 2) “Extraordinary powers have been delegated to the President, ordinarily exercised by the Congress, which affect the lives of American citizens in a host of all-encompassing manners...to rule the country without reference to normal Constitutional processes” Report of the Special Committee on the Termination of the National Emergency, War and Emergency Powers Acts, November 19, 1973
4. Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 1901. Dissenting opinion of Justice Marshall Harlan. “Two national governments exist, one to be maintained under the Constitution, with all its restrictions, the other to be maintained by Congress outside and independently of that instrument” (this is what we see in action today)
CAN WE VOTE SOMEONE INTO OFFICE TO FIX OUR COUNTRY?

• NO
• We are under military rule
• Congress is destructive to the American people, I don’t care what your politics are.
• No political officer today is bound by their Oath of office, their Oath is a contract protecting the people’s rights.
• If a Public officer violates their oath it’s a capitol crime.
• If Congress will not do what the President wants them to do he will issue an executive order.
• There have been over 13,000 executive orders.
• The American People have failed to occupy the lawful offices created by our founding fathers since 1860 (Supreme Court)
• We no longer have the Three Branches of Government
We are supposed to have Three Branches of Government

1. Executive
2. Legislative
3. Judicial
WHAT DOES THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH CONTROL?

- Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Department of Commerce (DOC)
- Department of Defense (DOD)
- Department of Education (ED)
- Department of Energy (DOE)
- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Department of Justice (DOJ)
- Department of Labor (DOL)
- Department of State (DOS)
- Department of the Interior (DOI)
- Department of the Treasury
- Department of Transportation (DOT)
- Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
WHAT DOES THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH CONTROL?

- U.S. Senate
  - Committee Office Websites
  - Senate Home Page
  - Senate Leadership
  - Senators on the Web
- U.S. House of Representatives
  - Committee Office Websites
  - House Home Page
  - House Leadership Offices
  - House Organizations, Commissions, and Task Forces
  - Office of Inspector General
  - Office of the Clerk
  - Representatives on the Web
- CAN THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH CONTROL ANYTHING OF IMPORTANCE WHEN THE PRESIDENT CAN ISSUE A EXECUTIVE ORDER AND DO WHAT HE WANTS WITHOUT APPROVAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WITHOUT YOUR APPROVAL
WHAT DOES THE JUDICIAL BRANCH CONTROL.

• The Justice Department is under the Executive Branch. The Executive branch decides what laws to enforce.
• Does it matter? Congress will just pass a law restricting the court’s from hearing any arguments it does not want the court to hear.
WHO IS WORKING AGAINST THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?

• The Queen
• The Lawyers
• The Federal Reserve
• The IRS
• Our Government
• The Bankers
At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 22nd day of July 1997

Present,
The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas at London on the 13th February 1984 an Agreement on social security between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") and an Administrative Agreement for the implementation of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the Administrative Agreement")[1] were signed on behalf of those Governments and effect was given to the Agreement by the Social Security Order 1984
Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance of section 179(1)(a) and (2) of the Social Security Administration Act 1992 and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

**Citation and commencement**

1. This Order may be cited as the Social Security (United States of America) Order 1997 and shall come into force on 1st September 1997.


2. The Social Security Administration Act 1992 and the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 shall be modified and the Principal Order shall be amended so as to give effect to the Agreement as modified by the Supplementary Agreement set out in Schedule 1 to this Order and to the Administrative Agreement as modified by the Supplementary Administrative Agreement set out in Schedule 2 to this Order, so far as the same relate to England, Wales and Scotland.

**Definitions**

"1. "Territory" means,

as regards the United States, the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and as regards the United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and also the Isle of Man, the Island of Jersey, and the Islands of Guernsey, Alderney, Herm and Jethou; and references to the "United Kingdom" or to "territory" in relation to the United Kingdom shall include the Isle of Man, the Island of Jersey, and the Islands of Guernsey, Alderney, Herm and Jethou where appropriate;".

*NOT A FULL COPY*
WHY HAVEN'T OUR LAW MAKERS FIXED THIS?

- Remember the original 13th amendment: “No person with a title of nobility could hold office.”
- Listed below is a good reason why that amendment was ratified in 1819.

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD Legal Bulwark of the Communist Party
REPORT
[Pursuant to H. Res. 5, 79th Cong., 1st sess.]

The National Lawyers Guild is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions. Since its inception it has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents. It has consistently fought against national, State, and local legislation aimed at curbing the Communist conspiracy. It has been most articulate in its attacks upon all agencies of the Government seeking to expose or prosecute the subversive activities of the Communist network, including national, State, and local investigative committees, the Department of Justice, the FBI, and law enforcement agencies generally. Through its affiliation with the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, an international Communist-front organization, the National Lawyers Guild has constituted itself an agent of a foreign principal hostile to the interests of the United States. It has gone far afield to oppose the foreign policies of the United States, in line with the current line of the Soviet Union.
These aims—the real aims of the National Lawyers Guild, as demonstrated conclusively by its activities for the past 13 years of its existence—are not specified in its constitution or statement of avowed purpose. In order to attract non-Communists to serve as a cover for its actual purpose as an appendage to the Communist Party, the National Lawyers Guild poses benevolently as “a professional organization which shall function as an effective social force in the service of the people to the end that human rights shall be regarded as more sacred than property rights.” In the entire history of the guild there is no record of its ever having condemned such instances of the violation of human rights as found in Soviet slave labor camps and in the series of Moscow trials, which shocked the civilized world.

The National Lawyers Guild was formally organized at a convention held in the Washington Hotel in Washington, D. C., on February 19-22, 1937. National headquarters were established in the Nation’s Capital, where they remain today. Communists publicly hailed the founding of the National Lawyers Guild. New Masses, a weekly publication of the Communist Party, featured an article entitled “Defense for the Counsel-The Need for the National Lawyers Guild” in its issue of June 14, 1938 (pp. 19-21). This article, written by Charles Recht, an attorney for the Soviet Government and a member of the guild, observed that:

“With the growth of the American Labor Party in New York, and kindred progressive movements throughout the United States, the lawyers, who in many of the smaller communities are the nerve centers of political activities, will be an invaluable aid in galvanizing the latent liberal elements of the country into a political force. The National Lawyers Guild can and will form one of the most important adjuncts to a progressive movement representing the interests of the workers and farmers”.
WHO IS THE FEDERAL RESERVE?

• Rothschild, Rockefeller, Warburg's, Aldridge, J.P. Morgan and other bankers created the Federal Reserve in a Private meeting on Jekyll Island on November 22, 1910

• In 1913 The Federal Reserve Act was passed with only 3 congressmen voting on it. (congress was not properly adjourned for Christmas break allowing this to happen)

• Lewis v. United States 680 states the Federal Reserve Bank is privately owned: “we conclude that the Reserve Banks are not federal instrumentalities”

• The stock holders of this private trust are un-known still to this day
  – Research Eustace Mullins & The Secrets of the Federal Reserve
  – Watch the movie Money Masters
January 12, 1984
The Honorable Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

- Mr. President, you have been so correct in resisting attempts to balance the budget by increasing taxes. The tax load on the average American family is already at counterproductive levels with the underground economy having now grown to an estimated $500 billion per year, costing about $100 billion in lost Federal tax revenues per year.
- The size of the underground economy is understandable when one considers that median family income taxes have increased from $9 in 1948 to $2,218 in 1983, or by 246 times. This is runaway taxation at its worst.
- One-third of all their taxes is consumed by waste and inefficiency in the Federal Government as we identified in our survey. Another one-third of all their taxes escapes collection from others as the underground economy blossoms in direct proportion to tax increases and places even more pressure on law abiding taxpayers, promoting still more underground economy-a vicious cycle that must be broken.
- With two-thirds of everyone's personal income taxes wasted or not collected, 100 percent of what is collected is absorbed solely by interest on the Federal debt and by Federal Government contributions to transfer payments. In other words, all individual income tax revenues are gone before one nickel is spent on the services which taxpayers expect from their Government.
28. World policy and programs in the population field should incorporate two major objectives:

(a) actions to accommodate continued population growth up to 6 billions by the mid-21st century without massive starvation or total frustration of developmental hopes; and
(b) actions to keep the ultimate level as close as possible to 8 billions rather than permitting it to reach 10 billions, 13 billions, or more.

29. While specific goals in this area are difficult to state, our aim should be for the world to achieve a replacement level of fertility, (a two-child family on the average), by about the year 2000. This will require the present 2 percent growth rate to decline to 1.7 percent within a decade and to 1.1 percent by 2000 compared to the U.N medium projection, this goal would result in 500 million fewer people in 2000 and about 3 billion fewer in 2050. Attainment of this goal will require greatly intensified population programs. A basis for developing national population growth control targets to achieve this world target is contained in the World Population Plan of Action.

30. The World Population Plan of Action is not self-enforcing and will require vigorous efforts by interested countries, U.N. agencies and other international bodies to make it effective. U.S. leadership is essential.
HOW DO OUR BANKING SYSTEM WORK?
IS OUR CURRENT MONEY BACKED BY SUBSTANCE?

- [http://www.federalreserve.gov/generalinfo/faq/faqgs.htm](http://www.federalreserve.gov/generalinfo/faq/faqgs.htm)

- **No**, when the United States stopped selling gold to foreign official holders of dollars at the rate of $35 an ounce in 1971, it brought the gold exchange standard to an end. In 1973, the United States officially ended its adherence to the gold standard. In August 1974, President Ford repealed the prohibition on the public's owning gold or engaging in gold transactions..
• Article 1 Section 10 of the US CONSTITUTION clearly states the following:

  – No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.
HOW IS MONEY CREATED?

• Money is created by Congress telling Treasury to sell bonds to the Federal Reserve so the Fed can create money (these bonds are based on your labor)
• This money is created because the Fed is pretty sure the Treasury (IRS) will be able to collect taxes to pay off the debt
• Money is created at your bank when you borrow money
• YOU CREATE ALL “MONEY” ONE WAY OR ANOTHER YOUR SLAVE LABOR PROVIDES THE ENERGY FOR BUT THE FED GETS THE INTEREST
How money is created

1. Congress votes to increase the Federal debt limit, let us say by $1 billion, and instructs the U.S. Treasury to write interest-bearing bonds for $1 billion.

2. The Treasury offers the bonds to the Fed against the taxpayers' ability to pay.

3. The Fed buys the bonds by simply creating a bookkeeping entry for $1 billion to the credit of the government's checking account.

4. The Treasury can now write checks against the created credit.

5. These checks are dispersed throughout the country, endorsed by recipients and deposited into banks.

6. The banks send the Treasury checks to the Fed to be cleared. The Fed debits the Treasury's account and credits the banks with the amount. These credits increase the banks' reserves.

These reserves serve as the base used by the commercial banks to create checkbook money and to lend it out at interest.
UCC LAW ON FEDERAL RESERVE PUBLICATIONS

• The Uniform Commercial Code 3-102 (c) says "Regulations of the Board of governors of the Federal Reserve System and operating circulars of the Federal Reserve Banks supersede any inconsistent provision of this Article to the extent of the Inconsistency."

• The reason this is important is to prove that the Federal Reserve publications you are about to see have relevance in Law.
• Modern Money Mechanics states on pg 6 "Of course they [Banks] do not really pay out loans from the money they receive as deposits.” If they did this no additional money would be created.

• Your $10,000.00 loan you take out at a bank (that you pay back with interest) allows the bank to create an additional $90,000.00 in loans to other customers. (and you pay them interest)
Modern Money Mechanics

A Workbook on Bank Reserves and Deposit Expansion

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
Money is a tool for exchange. It allows people to trade goods and services without having to barter directly. The value of money is determined by its scarcity and the convenience it offers in making transactions.

In the United States, money is primarily in the form of paper currency and coins. The Federal Reserve System controls the supply of money by setting interest rates and conducting open market operations. This affects the availability of credit and the cost of borrowing.

The Federal Reserve System is responsible for maintaining the stability of the financial system and promoting the nation's economic goals. It does this by regulating the money supply and ensuring that banks have enough reserves to meet demand.

Money is also used as a store of value, allowing individuals to save and hold onto their wealth for future use. However, the purchasing power of money can fluctuate over time due to inflation and deflation.

In summary, money is a critical component of the economy, facilitating trade, saving, and investment. Its value and stability are essential for the smooth functioning of the economy and the well-being of society.
This is the beginning of the deposit expansion process. In the first stage of the process, total reserves and deposits of all banks are equal to the amount required by the required reserve ratio. Reserve deposits were made at 50 percent of the initial deposit increase. At the end of Stage 1, banks have no excess reserves. The total deposits made by Stage 2 banks, see illustration 6. However, only 50 percent of these deposits have been absorbed by the 50 percent deposit growth at Stage 1 banks. See illustration 6.

In the second stage, however, we must consider the net deposit increase through its loan operations. Borrowers write checks that probably will be deposited into one of the banks. As these checks move through the collection process, the Federal Reserve Banks debit the reserve accounts of deposit banks (Stage 1 banks) and credit those of the borrowing banks. See illustration 6.

Stage 3 banks actually hold these deposits in other banks, whether or not all of the borrowings are in one institution. These banks' deposits differ in the expansion process. If the lending banks accept a 100 percent deposit and an equal amount of reserves — as the law requires — these banks will not lend more than their reserve requirements. Like the original $20,000 deposit, the loan could be deposited at the banking system. With these deposits, the economic impact on commercial deposits and reserves is $20,000 at the second stage of expansion, or a total of $30,000 if the reserve requirements are considered.

Assuming that the banks holding the $20,000 of deposits create Stage 2 in a manner comparable to their reserves, the excess reserves, bank loans, and deposits will increase further $20,000 in the second stage of expansion. This process continues until deposits have been made to the point where all the reserves provided for the initial purchase of government securities by the Federal Reserve System are actually gone. The reserve requirements are therefore the maximum amount that can be expanded. (See page 10 and 11.)

The final stage of the process is based on the expansion of deposits that may be participating, in a manner similar to that of the second stage. Any deposits received in excess of required reserves are held by the banks. This situation is similar to that in Stage 2, except that any deposits received in excess of required reserves are now considered reserves and not required to be held by the banks. The deposits made by Stage 2 banks are then available to be loaned to other banks, with no change in total reserves.

Expansion through Bank Investments

Deposits expansion can proceed from reserve as well as from securities that are purchased through loans. In the case of securities purchased, the Federal Reserve Banks purchase the securities through the central banks. The central banks purchase the securities from the banks, pricing them with interest, thereby increasing the reserve accounts. The reserves are then invested in short-term debt instruments. This process is repeated as the banking system is identical with the system discussed above.
The through shear was due to shear of association. The data were given as a result of 86-shear that was interspersed in the mobilization phase...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>1,900</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2,170</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2,360</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Phase 9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>86500</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the shear stress increased, the impact of the shear stress increased. The number of shear stress applied to the initial shear stress increased...

![Graph showing the relationship between shear stress and energy](image-url)
MONEY AND BANKING

• Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas publication MONEY AND BANKING, page 11, explains that when banks grant loans, they create new money. The new money is created because a new “loan becomes a deposit, just like a paycheck does.”

• Please note the stamp on the bottom of the second page that states

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
WITH OUT RECOUSE
REduced PAYmeNT Fisher RATE Note
This Loan is a PRE APPROVmeNT home mortgAGe

July 27, 2006

Lauren

1. BORROWER'S OBLIGATION TO PAY

A. In order for a loan to be made to the Borrower, I must approve to pay a U.S. $5,000.00 on the amount of the note, which is called a "PITI Payment." The PITI Payment is the total amount that is to be paid to the Lender for the life of the loan and includes the following:

1. Principal: The amount of money that is actually borrowed and is to be paid back over the term of the loan.
2. Interest: The cost of borrowing money, calculated as a percentage of the principal amount.
3. Taxes: The property taxes that are due and payable during the term of the loan.
4. Insurance: The cost of homeowner's insurance, which protects the property from damage.

B. The Lender, through me, will require the Borrower to pay the PITI Payment every month to the Lender. The PITI Payment is due on the 1st day of each month, and is calculated as follows:

Principal: $5,000.00
Interest: $200.00
Taxes: $50.00
Insurance: $100.00

The total PITI Payment is $7,800.00.

2. INTEREST

Interest will be charged on the balance of the loan outstanding at the rate of 7.00%.

3. PAYMENTS

A. Intermittent Payments

I will make payments on the loan beginning on the 1st day of each month, and each payment will be due on the 1st day of the following month. The amount due each month will be calculated as follows:

Principal: $5,000.00
Interest: $200.00
Taxes: $50.00
Insurance: $100.00

The total monthly payment is $8,000.00.

B. Amount of Borrower's Monthly Payment Calculated to Pay Principal

My monthly payment to pay off the loan over a 30-year period at an interest rate of 7.00% is $4,320.00.

4. BORROWER’S OBLIGATION TO PAY

I will pay the monthly payments in full on or before the due date of each month. If a payment is not received on or before the due date, the Borrower will be assessed a late charge of 5% of the amount due.

5. LOAN CHARGES

If the Borrower fails to pay the monthly payments on time, I will assess a late charge of 5% of the amount due.

6. BORROWER'S FAILURE TO PAY AS REQUIRITED

A. Late Charges for Delinquent Payments

If the Borrower fails to pay the entire amount of the note on or before the due date, I will assess a late charge of 5% of the amount due.

B. DEFAULT

If the Borrower fails to pay the entire amount of the note on or before the due date, or if the Borrower fails to pay any monthly payment in full, I will assess a late charge of 5% of the amount due.

C. Waiver of Waiver

If the Borrower fails to pay the entire amount of the note on or before the due date, I will assess a late charge of 5% of the amount due.

D. Waiver of Waiver

If the Borrower fails to pay the entire amount of the note on or before the due date, I will assess a late charge of 5% of the amount due.

E. Waiver of Waiver

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I. Waiver of Waiver

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J. Waiver of Waiver

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V. Waiver of Waiver

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W. Waiver of Waiver

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X. Waiver of Waiver

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Y. Waiver of Waiver

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Z. Waiver of Waiver

If the Borrower fails to pay the entire amount of the note on or before the due date, I will assess a late charge of 5% of the amount due.
[Text of the document]
Fourth Edition

Money & Banking

David H. Friedman

American Bankers Association
Because demand deposits are the core component of the nation’s money supply and because they are created in the commercial lending process,
Chapter 6  Creation and Transfer of Deposits

What is a bank deposit? A simple question, isn’t it? Anyone can answer it. Unfortunately most people will answer it incorrectly or, at best, inaccurately. If, without reading further, you can accurately define bank deposits, you are the exception.

There is a persistent confusion respecting deposits.

1. Deposits are our most important money. Yet to the bank, the deposits of its customers are not money at all.
2. You take a handful of currency to the bank and deposit it. However, under no circumstances whatever do the bank’s deposits consist of currency.
3. Most people suppose that a bank lends the deposits of its customers. In fact, however, no bank ever lends its deposits.

These apparent contradictions result from the fact that we regularly use the word deposit in two entirely different, and completely inconsistent, ways. Ambiguity is inevitable unless we clearly specify which meaning the word is to have. We cannot possibly, in an analysis of bank operations, follow the common practice of allowing deposit to mean one thing to a person, something entirely different a moment later.

Specifically, we must decide whether we are going to consider a deposit as being the thing that is turned into the bank—the actual checks on other banks and pieces of silver and currency—or as being the sum owed to depositors. These two things are not the same at all, for one is an asset, the other a liability of the bank.

Logically, perhaps, the term deposit should refer to the physical asset that one surrenders to the bank. There is no difficulty in understanding what has taken place if we say someone deposited $300 of currency or made a deposit of $300. The customer turned in that amount to the bank, and the word used is in accordance with the final definition.

But then we say, “The customer has a deposit of $300,” and we have swung over to the second definition. The deposit is an asset of the customer. It cannot possibly be at the same time an asset of the bank. Exactly what is the customer’s deposit asset? Certainly it is not the handful of currency or the check the customer turned over to the bank teller, for these are now assets of the bank. The asset the customer received in exchange was a claim on the bank. From the bank’s point of view, this deposit, as such, is a liability. When the bank increases its assets (currency, check on other banks, other negotiable instruments), it increases its liabilities by an equal amount (or sometimes
According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, “banks create new money by depositing promissory notes”.
Federal Reserve Publication, “Two Faces of Debt" on pg 19 states: "Such newly created funds are in addition to funds that all financial institutions provide in their operations”

"A deposit created through lending is a debt that has to be paid on demand of the depositor, just the same as the debt rising from a customer's deposit of checks in a bank”

"depositor's balance rises when the depository institution extends credit either by granting a loan to, or by buying securities from the depositor in exchange for the note or security, the lending or investing institution credits the depositors account or gives a check that can be deposited at yet another depository at yet another institution. In this case no one loses a deposit the money supply is increased. New money has been brought into existence,"
Two Faces of Debt

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
It also provides a means of creating entirely new funds needed to finance the greater volume of new projects and spending that contribute to economic growth.

Again, checkable deposits in commercial banks and savings institutions are debits—liabilities of those depository institutions to their depositors. But checkable deposits are also the money used for most expenditures. How do these deposit liabilities arise?

For an individual institution, they arise typically when a depositor brings in currency or checks drawn on other institutions. The depositor’s balance rises, but the currency he or she holds or the deposit the person holds are reduced a corresponding amount. The public’s total money supply is not changed.

But a depositor’s balance also rises when the depository institution extends credit—either by granting a loan or by buying securities from the depositor. In exchange for the sale or security, the lending or investing institution credits the depositor’s account or gives a check that can be deposited at yet another depository institution. In this case, the bank also earns a deposit. The total currency and checkable deposits—the money supply—is increased. New money has been brought into existence by expansion of depository institution credit. Such newly created funds are in addition to funds that all financial institutions provide as their special functions intermediaries between savers and users of savings.

But individual depository institutions cannot, expand credit and create deposits without limit. Furthermore, most of the deposits they create are later transferred to other institutions. A deposit created through lending is a debt that has to be paid on demand of the depositor, just as the debt arising from a customer’s deposit of checkable deposits in a bank. By writing checks, the borrower can spend the deposit acquired by borrowing. The recipient of these checks deposits them in their depository institutions. In turn, those checks are presented for payment to the institution at which they are drawn. As a result, the newly created deposit can be shifted out of the originating institution, but it remains part of the money supply until the debt is repaid.

Now it is made clear to give a detailed explanation of the creation of money through the expansion of deposits and depository institution credit. For present purposes, it is enough to point out that these institutions can make additional loans and investments, and thereby increase checkable deposit money, to the extent that they have the required amount of reserves against the increased deposits. The amounts of reserves, in turn, is controlled by the Federal Reserve System—the central bank of the United States.

*For a detailed analysis, see: *Modern Monetary Mechanics: A Workbook on Must Knows and Deposit Reserves,* available upon request from the Public Information Office, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.
Banks must follow the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) which are in the federal statutes at 12 USC Sec. 1831n (a) (2) (Accounting objectives, standards, and requirements). This includes but not limited to the matching principle.

- This matching principle accounting shows the bank’s assets actually increased when they create loans.

- Generally Accepted Accounting Principles 2003 edition published by Wiley page 41 under the section cash and Cash equivalents states, "Anything accepted by a bank to deposit would be considered as cash."

- Your promissory note is deposited at the bank the same way your pay check is. The bank uses that deposit as a reserve so they can create more money to loan out to other customers.
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<th>First Bank Troy, NC</th>
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<td>March 31, 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Trading accounts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Bank premises and fixed assets</td>
<td>51,900</td>
<td>46,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Other real estate owned</td>
<td>5,413</td>
<td>3,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Goodwill and other intangibles</td>
<td>67,682</td>
<td>59,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. All other assets</td>
<td>41,634</td>
<td>39,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Life insurance assets</td>
<td>2,106</td>
<td>2,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Total liabilities and capital</td>
<td>2,696,880</td>
<td>2,382,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Total liabilities</td>
<td>2,571,398</td>
<td>2,242,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Total deposits</td>
<td>2,149,259</td>
<td>1,929,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Interest-bearing deposits</td>
<td>1,907,905</td>
<td>1,606,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Deposits held in domestic offices</td>
<td>2,149,259</td>
<td>1,929,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. 8% insured</td>
<td>70,026</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Federal funds purchased &amp; repurchase agreements</td>
<td>84,292</td>
<td>49,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Trading liabilities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Other borrowed funds</td>
<td>110,765</td>
<td>146,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Subordinated debt</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. All other liabilities</td>
<td>27,041</td>
<td>21,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Total equity capital</td>
<td>2,545,342</td>
<td>2,243,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Total bank equity capital</td>
<td>325,482</td>
<td>240,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Perpetual preferred stock</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Common stock</td>
<td>5,070</td>
<td>5,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Surplus</td>
<td>175,852</td>
<td>94,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Undivided profits</td>
<td>144,263</td>
<td>140,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Noncontrolling interests in consolidated subsidiaries</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Memoranda:**

| Nonaccrual loans and leases                                              | 0                   | 0                   |
| Nonaccrual loans that are wholly or partially guaranteed by the U.S.     | 0                   | 0                   |
| government                                                              | 0                   | 0                   |
| Income earned, net collected on loans                                    | 12,118              | 11,654              |
| Earning assets                                                           | 2,483,733           | 2,201,348           |
| Long-term assets (5+ years)                                              | 200,535             | 124,087             |
| Average Assets, year-to-date                                            | 2,725,303           | 2,356,388           |
| Average Assets, quarter-end                                             | 2,725,303           | 2,356,388           |
| Loan loss allowances                                                    | 9,492               | 13,786              |
| FHLB advances                                                            | 33,795              | 149,000             |
| Loans and leases held for sale                                           | 5,014               | 4,230               |
| Unused loan commitments                                                  | 301,248             | 341,848             |
| Tier 1 (core) risk-based capital                                         | 267,893             | 192,654             |
| Tier 2 risk-based capital                                                | 28,996              | 21,992              |
| Total risk weighted assets                                              | 2,115,859           | 1,904,932           |
| Total liquidity                                                          | 2,316,540           | 231,048             |
| Restructured Loans and leases                                           | 3,955               | 2,371               |
A REVIEW OF THE FDIC REPORT

- Note Line 2 is the exact same as line 15
- How does a bank loan (line 7) $2,161,404,000.00
- Yet only has (Line 26) $325,482,000.00 in capital
- Please look go to FDIC.GOV and look for the reports for your bank.
- http://www2.fdic.gov/idasp/main_bankfind.asp
FURTHER EVIDENCE THAT THE MONEY WE USE TODAY IS CREATED BY YOU

• Congressional Record 1933, Page 83 “The money will be worth 100 cents on the dollar, because it is backed by the credit of the Nation. It will represent a mortgage on all the homes and other property of all the people in the Nation”

• Oh, by the way, not only is your home, car and boat property, you and your rights are property. Look up property in Blacks Law.

• Your labor has built or rebuilt just about every nation in the world.

• You are the best slave, because you think you are free.
If the Republican Party had relaxed itself from the chains of Wall Street and expanded the currency immediately after the stock-market crash in 1929 or within a year after the crash, our people would have been saved from this awful money panic. Our President will doubtless ask amendments to this new law when circumstances are more normal and when it is better understood. Under the new law the money is locked in the banks to return for Government obligations, bills of exchange, drafts, notes, trade acceptances, and other securities. The money will be worth less than a nickel or a dime. Because it is locked by the credit of the nation. It will reinstate a depression on all the bonds and other properties of the people in the country.

The money thus locked will not have one penny of gold coverage behind it, because it is really not needed. We do not need gold to back our currency now. The public does not actually use gold as a medium of exchange; paper money is just as good and is much easier to handle. It is gold itself that is needed, and this gold is being locked away by the Government. The money, therefore, is not going to be redeemed, and the bonds are going to be redeemed, and the people are going to suffer. The bonds are going to be redeemed with a depreciated currency, which is going to be used to pay off the national debt. This would help the banks, it would be a good thing for the country, and it would save the country from depression and ruin.
CANN WE PUT OUR COUNTRY BACK TOGETHER?

• The Supreme Court has said the De jure government offices still exist but the people have failed to occupy them. We need to change that.
• We have to make our elected official’s operate under the limits of their Oath of office. Which means they have to operate under the U.S. and State Constitution’s.
• When they violate their oath it’s a capital crime.
• Tea Parties are fun but if we do not face the real issues, not the symptoms, we can never really fix problem.
• If you know about the problem and look the other direction pretending that it does not exist, YOU ARE THE PROBLEM
• Get involved, get mad or get out of the way because others want to be free.
• Go to http://gotfr.org/
• Email RAPNC@AOL.COM
“If you love wealth better than liberty, and the tranquility of servitude better than animated context of freedom, go home from us in peace we ask not your council, or your arms, crouch down and lick the hands and the feet of those that feed you may your chains set lightly upon you and may posterity forget you were ever our country men”.

Samuel Adams

Mark Wasmuth
Rabbit Hole Research Group