INFORMATION THAT CAN CHANGE YOUR LIFE

BANKING HISTORY

Source: www.DTSS.us

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM IS PRIVATELY OWNED

Our banking history is filled with underlying deception, fraud, larceny and treason. To understand the problem of how modern, deceptive banking policy adversely affects every American citizen and is, indeed, antithetical to our great Republic, we must begin with an examination of the historical evolution of the privately owned central banking system, called the Federal Reserve System. A cursory exploration of this system reveals that from its very inception it, by design, undermines political will and insures a lifetime of feudal-like, debt-based enslavement.

THE HISTORY OF DECEPTION

Beneath the yoke of an unending cycle of indebtedness which renders anyone who participates in the economy at the consumer level forever beholden to banks, the great majority of Americans spend a lifetime of labor, often working at more than one job, not to produce a better life for ourselves and our loved ones, but in a never-ending struggle to pay off debt, or simply to pay interest (and very little principal) on so-called loans. This "debt" was literally created from thin air. The lenders risk nothing, because they have, in reality, lent nothing to the borrower.

Fairness in an economy is defined as receiving an equal measure of compensation for an equal measure of production. Our present economic system, completely controlled by the policies of enormous private international banking interests, by its very nature must preclude this simple precept. This scheme exists in our economy today under the direction of a corporation known as the Federal Reserve System, which is privately owned and not under the control of the federal government.

The name Federal Reserve System is, by design, a completely false and deceptive designation given to a private corporation, the purpose of which is to allow the private creation, control and ownership of our nation's currency and assets. Ultimately, this insures unlimited profit for private banking interests through the irreversible perpetuation and exponential expansion of debt, both public and private.

THE GOLDSMITH ERA OF BANKING

An example of how present lending policies came into practice can be traced back to goldsmiths of Medieval Europe. Rather than carrying around large quantities of cumbersome gold and silver to pay for goods and services, people found it more convenient to store or "deposit" their hard currency with goldsmiths who would then issue receipts which could be exchanged "upon demand" for the gold or silver on deposit.

As people began to find it more convenient to simply exchange the receipts directly, among themselves, as payment, they became a widely accepted form of "currency." As this system facilitated trade within the economy, the goldsmiths found that people would hold and exchange the receipts and rarely ever bring them in for exchange for the actual asset - the gold or silver on deposit.

With this realization, the goldsmiths began to produce more receipts (currency) for the assets than they actually had on deposit. By this system of counterfeiting, they found that they could actually control the supply of currency in circulation. By reducing the available supply of money in circulation, they would force the borrowers into insolvency and foreclose on their property. This system was implemented in cycles which would impoverish the debtors and enrich the goldsmiths.

Throughout the following centuries, attempts to reform these types of practices have provided only temporary relief. Through manipulation and centralization of wealth, this practice is perpetuated in much the same form in our present money system.

THE FIRST CENTRAL BANK OF THE U.S.

In 1791, Congress passed a bill sponsored by Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton. This bill established the largest American corporation of its time, known as the First Bank of the United States. This corporation, controlled almost exclusively by big money interests, was tenured by a charter of 20 years which expired in 1811. Congress rejected the renewal of this charter under popular pressure of American citizens who feared the power and influence of such a large and powerful institution.

THE SECOND CENTRAL BANK OF THE U.S.

In 1816, Congress (under the influence of big money supporters) once again chartered a central bank, the Second Bank of the United States. In 1828, however, an ardent and avowed opponent of the central banking concept, Andrew Jackson, was elected President and led a popular campaign against this form of institutionalized economic power, which resonated with the American public. The charter expired in 1836 and, like the first, was not renewed.

THE FREE BANKING ERA

During the period spanning the years 1836 to 1865, State chartered banks and privately developed "free banks" became prevalent on the American economic landscape. These banks issued their own currency, in which only a fraction was redeemable in gold or specie, and offered demand deposits (checking accounts) to facilitate trade and commerce. A rapidly expanding system of check transactions engendered the New York Clearing House Association in 1853 as a vehicle for banks to exchange checks and settle accounts.

There was a prevailing notion (created and propagandized by the banking elite) that some system was necessary to stabilize U.S. currency. The National Banking Act of 1863 provided some remedial effect on economic stabilization, but bank failures and financial panic (a product of deliberate manipulation of the money supply) produced widespread anxiety about the future of the American economy.

THE NATIONAL BANKING ACT OF 1863

This act of Congress, passed during the Civil War, established a system of nationally chartered banks and required the currency issued by them to be backed by government securities. The act was subsequently amended to also require the taxation of state currencies, but not of national bank notes. This produced the intended effect of creating a uniform national currency. State banks and their respective currency, nonetheless, continued to expand - primarily in response to the growing popularity of expedient demand deposits (checking accounts).

THE ARTIFICIAL FINANCIAL PANICS

Though currency had become more stable as a result of the National Banking Act of 1863, financial panics (orchestrated by the banking elite)and the resulting bank runs continued to threaten the U.S. economy. Banking panics in 1893, and again in 1907, produced severe economic depressions in the United States. This gave impetus to a growing number of Americans calling for banking reforms. Each time, legendary banking mogul J.P. Morgan intervened and not only provided the illusion of economic stability, but consolidated power for himself and the powerful banking interests, which paved the way for the establishment of a private central bank known as the Federal Reserve.

Knowing that the American public now looked to banking legislation to control fluctuation of economic resources but was also distrustful of a banker-controlled society, the large banking interests were now poised to carry out one of the most audacious deceptions ever perpetrated against the American public - the Federal Reserve System.

THE DECENTRALIZED CENTRAL BANK

In response to the panic of 1907, the Glass-Owen Act of 1908 was passed to provide for the issue of emergency currency during widespread financial crisis. The National Monetary Commission was also established under this act to develop a more durable solution to the nation's problematic financial and banking practices.

The commission, under the direction of Senator Nelson Aldrich, proposed a banker-controlled plan. Progressives, however, led by William Jennings Bryan, strongly opposed such a plan. They preferred a central bank under public (governmental) not private (banker) control. With the election of Democrat Woodrow Wilson in 1912, the plan was effectively stalled.

THE BIRTH OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

With the intention of developing a workable central banking solution, President Wilson turned to Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Finance, Representative Carter Glass, and a former Washington and Lee University professor of Economics, H. Parker Willis. By December of 1912, they had presented Wilson with a draft of their proposal .

For a year this plan was debated, contested and modified. The outcome was touted as a classic example of compromise which established a decentralized central bank that balanced the competing interests of private banks and populist sentiment. The true effect was to place control of the U.S. economy squarely in the hands of the big-money private bankers who could now create endless amounts of monetary credits, backed by nothing, to be lent at will to the United States Government, including interest.

On Sunday, December 23, 1913, two days before Christmas, while most of Congress was on vacation, President Woodrow Wilson signed the Federal Reserve Act into law. Wilson would later express profound regret over his tragic decision, stating:

"I am a most unhappy man. I have unwittingly ruined my country. A great industrial nation is controlled by its system of credit. Our system of credit is concentrated. The growth of the nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men. We have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most completely controlled and dominated governments in the civilized world - no longer a government by free opinion, no longer a government by conviction and the vote of the majority, but a government by the opinion and duress of a small group of dominant men."

Less than one year later, Congress declared the 16th Amendment as having been ratified (although it wasn't), creating the Internal Revenue Service, which became the de-facto collection agency for the Federal Reserve System. Its only duty was to tax the income of citizens to make the interest payments for the U.S. Government loans that would soon follow.

By November 16, 1914, the Reserve Bank Organization Committee had selected twelve cities throughout the U.S. as sites for regional Reserve Banks, the existence of which served to conceal the fact that there was now a United States Central Bank. The Federal Reserve System began operations just as European hostilities erupted into World War I.

THE WAR TIME FED POLICY

With the outbreak of war, "emergency currency" issued under the Aldrich-Vreeland Act of 1908 allowed the U.S. Federal Reserve Banks to lend newly-created money at will. Concurrently, the Reserve Bank's ability to discount bankers' acceptances allowed the United States (though officially neutral) to aid the flow of trade goods to the European war effort.

After three years of fighting, Germany had nearly destroyed England. The Federal Reserve and the banks that privately owned it had lent billions to the English and would stand to lose all of it if she were crushed. The only solution appeared to be pulling the U.S. into the war. The U.S., however, would not fight unless first attacked.

In 1915, J.P. Morgan and his banking associates established their plan to have a British liner, the Lusitania, with 128 American passengers onboard, laden with munitions, cruise right through the middle of the wartime shipping lanes in order to be sunk by a German submarine, thus bringing the U.S. directly into the conflagration.

It worked, and with the United States' official declaration of war on Germany in 1917, financing our own war efforts would produce astronomical profits for these private institutions. Thanks to the new income tax and IRS, taxpayer money would now flow like never before into the hands of private bankers as the government taxed the citizens and paid the interest on the finance of the war.

THE ROARING 20S

The defeat of Woodrow Wilson by Warren Harding ushered in an unprecedented period of prosperity known as "the Roaring 20s." The primary engine for this economic expansion was the Federal Reserve's flooding of the economy with newly-created debt money, borrowed by the government during WWI. Subsequently, Fractional Reserve Banking allowed the Fed to increase the money supply by more than 61% within three years. Money was plentiful, and a steady increase in bank loans, coupled with the worry-free attitude of the American public, propelled a continued rise in the economy. Stock market speculation was rampant and businesses expanded and became strung out on easy credit.

Concurrently, the Fed, under the direction of Benjamin Strong, head of the New York Fed, shifted toward a monetary policy (http://www.dtss.us/monetary_policy.html**) of open market operations. Under the guise of stemming a potential recession in 1923, the Fed made a large purchase of government bonds.**

This purchase strengthened the "public perception" that expanding credit and introducing more currency into the system would have a more stabilizing effect on the economy than would dependence on a gold standard. (In actuality, when the Fed buys government bonds from the public, the economy will shrink by 10 to 33 times the purchased amount, depending upon what the fractional reserve rate currently is.)

At the same time, Strong further consolidated the power of the Fed by promoting a policy of relations with the Bank of England and other international central banks. The Fed and its conglomeration of huge, international member banks had now set the stage for the most massive rip-off of the nation's economy to date. Here it was only 1923 and the great deception was already growing by leaps and bounds.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

In August of 1929, the Fed began to tighten the money supply continually by buying more government bonds. At the same time, all the Wall Street giants of the era, including John D. Rockefeller and J.P. Morgan, divested from the stock market and put all their assets into cash and gold.

Soon thereafter, on October 24, 1929, the large brokerages all simultaneously called in their 24-hour "call-loans." Brokers and investors were now forced to sell their stocks at any price they could get to cover these loans. The resulting market crash on "Black Thursday" was the beginning of the Great Depression.

The Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, Representative Louis T. Mc Fadden, accused the Fed and international bankers of premeditating the crash. *"It was not accidental,"* he declared, *"it was a carefully contrived occurrence (created by international bankers) to bring about a condition of despair...so that they might emerge as rulers of us all."*

He went on to accuse European "statesmen and financiers" of creating the situation to facilitate the reacquisition of the massive amounts of gold which Europe had lost to the U.S. during WWI. In a 1999 interview, Nobel Prize winning economist and Stanford University Professor Milton Friedman stated: *"The Federal Reserve definitely caused the Great Depression."*

THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE U.S.

Because the government of the U.S. (a corporation) had paid its loans to the Fed with real money exchangeable for gold, it was now insolvent and could no longer retire its debt. It now had no choice but to file Chapter 11. Under the Emergency Banking Act (March 9, 1933, 48 Stat.1, Public law 89-719) President Franklin Roosevelt effectively dissolved the United States Federal Government by declaring the entity bankrupt and insolvent.

On June 5, 1933, Congress enacted HJR 192 which made all debts, public or private, no longer collectible in gold. Instead, all debts public or private were to be payable in unbacked Fed-created fiat currency. This new currency would now be legal tender in the U.S. for all debts public and private.

Henceforth, our United States Constitution would be continuously eroded due to the fact that our nation is now owned "lock stock and barrel" by a private consortium of international bankers, contemptuous of any freedoms or sovereignties intended by our forefathers. This was all accomplished as planned.

THE CONFISCATION OF AMERICA'S GOLD

Under orders of the creditor (the Federal Reserve System and its private owners) on April 5, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Presidential order 6102, which required the people to deliver all their gold coins, gold bullion and gold certificates to their local Federal Reserve Bank on or before April 28, 1933.

Any violators would be fined up to $10,000, imprisoned up to ten years, or both for knowingly violating this order. This gold was then offered by the Fed owners to any foreign, non-U.S. citizen at $35.00 per ounce. Over the entire previous 100 years, gold had remained at a stable value, increasing only from $18.93 per ounce to $20.69 per ounce.

Since then, every U.S. citizen (by virtue of their birth certificate) has become an asset of

the government, pledged at a specific dollar amount to pay this debt through future taxation. Thus, every American citizen is in debt from birth (via future taxation) and is, for all practical purposes, property of the creditors, the privately-owned Federal Reserve System.

THE SELF-PERPETUATING CYCLE

Presently, the United States Government (which again, is completely owned and controlled by the international bankers) continues to forfeit its sovereignty by entering into international monetary and trade agreements which abolish almost all forms of trade tariffs that previously protected not only the value of American commercial productivity and workforce labor, but which were also a substantial source of revenue for the government.

The loss of this revenue, as well as the expanding deficits created by recent massive reduction in taxation for large corporations and the very wealthiest citizens, insures continued borrowing by the government. This self-perpetuating cycle of borrowing is made possible only by the ability of the government to guarantee repayment (of only the interest, never the principal) through future taxation on the earnings of every American citizen.

MODERN DAY SLAVERY

Due to our banking history of deception, fraud and counterfeiting, which only benefits the purported elite bankers and their underlings, the borrowed principal itself is being used to make the payments on our debt at interest. Thus, it is mathematically impossible to pay off.

We are, therefore, obligated to continue this cycle of borrowing indefinitely, causing complete money slavery for life. The amount owed will expand endlessly until our monthly payments exceed our income, we are bankrupt and all we have acquired in this lifetime is pillaged from us, or until the privately-owned Federal Reserve System is ended and all debts are terminated.

BANKS CREATE MONEY OUT OF NOTHING

Knowing how money is created will help you understand what makes it possible for us to obtain an Administrative Judgment against the bankers. Over the past several years of research, we have done nothing but research money - how it works, who has it, how they got it and where it comes from, but more importantly, how it is created. This factor alone is by far one of the most important financial aspects you will learn in this lifetime.

The current gross national debt is ridiculous. Everybody wants out of debt, but there is only $3.8 Trillion ($753 Billion in 02/06) in currency in the whole U.S. economy, so something doesn't add up, right? Let’s get to the bottom of it.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Currently the Federal Government spends more than they can tax us each year, entirely because they're paying all of this revenue towards interest on previous years' loans. So what they do is have the Treasury print U.S. Bonds in exchange for loans from the privately-owned Federal Reserve System.

The private Federal Reserve owners don't have a trillion dollars to lend the Government, nor do they need it. All they do is create it, via a bookkeeping entry, and write a check to the U.S. Government as the loan in exchange for the U.S. Bonds. The U.S. Government banks at the Federal Reserve, so cashing this check is very easy.

The Government now spends this newly-created money into the economy by paying the Court, Postal and Military employees, etc. These consumers then deposit their paychecks in a commercial bank (Bank of America, for example). The commercial banks deposit their customers' checks (newly deposited money) at their local Federal Reserve Bank and the Reserve Bank allows the commercial bank to issue up to 33 times more new electronic money, some of which is used to cover the customers' initial deposits. This is called "Fractional Reserve Banking."

THE COMMERCIAL BANKS

When you sign a loan or credit card application and send it in (say you are approved for $10,000.00), the commercial bank stamps the back of the application, as if it were a check, with the words: 'Pay $10,000.00 to the order of....', which changes your application into a promissory note.

They then deposit the promissory note at the local Federal Reserve Bank as new money. This new money represents a 3% fraction of what the commercial bank may now create and do with whatever they want.

So, $330,000.00 minus the original $10,000.00 is now added to the commercial bank's coffers. They then open a demand deposit transaction account in your name, (the same as a checking account), deposit $10,000.00 of their newly acquired funds into this account and then issue you a debit or (in this case) a credit card or paper check. Remember - it's all just bookkeeping entries, because our money is backed by nothing.

Your asset, the original promissory note, not only funds your own supposed loan, but allows them to pocket up to 33 times the amount for doing nothing but fancy, yet fraudulent, bookkeeping entries. So, you funded your own loan, and they get to permanently keep your asset, the promissory note, along with the additional $320,000.00.

Don't forget that when you spend your new deposit/loan, it ends up in someone else's account and their bank gets to multiply it by up to 33, yet again. This is how fractional reserve banking works. This is the cause of inflation.

THE FED'S OWN ADMISSIONS

The first thing to shed light on when you borrow from a bank is that no one with a bank

account is sent a letter telling them that the money in their account is temporarily unavailable, because it has been lent to you. None of the original accounts in the bank have been touched or affected. Nobody else's spending power has been reduced.

Next, we have Title 12 of the United States Code, §1831n which requires all banks across the country to abide by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. According to GAAP, 2003 Edition, page 41 under the section Cash and Cash Equivalents, it states that "ANYTHING ACCEPTED BY A BANK FOR DEPOSIT WOULD BE CONSIDERED AS CASH." This includes promissory notes, same as Federal Reserve Notes.

The Federal Reserve has also been very clear in their circulars that banks do not really lend money. Probably the most oft-quoted reference regarding money creation is the Federal Reserve publication, Modern Money Mechanics. On page 6 it says in rather clear language, *'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'.*

The Federal Reserve tells us in no uncertain terms in the next sentence: *'What they do when they make loans is to accept promissory notes in exchange for credits to the borrower's transaction accounts.'* They add fuel to the fire in their publication Two Faces of Debt. In this publication on page 19, they tell us that a *'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 depositor's account or gives a check that can be deposited at yet another depository institution. In this case, no one else loses a deposit...; the money supply is increased. New money has been brought into existence.'

The Federal Reserve publication *How Banks Create Money* asserts: *'Banks actually create money when they lend it. Here's how it works: Most of a bank's loans are made to its own customers and are deposited in their checking accounts. Because the loan becomes a new deposit, just like a paycheck does, the bank once again holds a small percentage of that new amount in reserve and again lends the remainder to someone else, repeating the money-creation process many times.'*

DEBT ELIMINATION EDUCATION

Money should be backed by real gold or silver, not created out of and backed by nothing. In this way it cannot be easily counterfeited. Our forefathers fought to protect us from this exact same evil and outlined it in the U.S. Constitution - Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1: No state shall enter any Treaty, Alliance or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make anything but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts....

If you feel that no one should be able to counterfeit money and lend it to us, and if you also feel that whoever funded the loan (you) should be repaid the money plus damages, and realize that it is unconstitutional for private banks to control the money creation is these united States, then we have the solution for you.

OUR PROPIETARY REMEDY

Back in the early 1970s when the banks where foreclosing on farmers' mortgages all over the United States, the Willie Nelson "Live Aid" concerts were one of the fund raisers that helped these farmers. The farmers soon realized the banks were not only charging exorbitant and illegal amounts of interest, but they were illegally foreclosing on their property.

When these farmers began to seek legal action against the banks, they soon realized that the government and banks were working in collusion with each other. So in the early 1990s, they sought the help of the Farmers Union and did in depth research on all the banks' illegal activities. A series of lawsuits were initiated against the banks and the government. Over 336,000 Farm Claims were filed for fraud against the U.S. Federal Government with an average of $20 million dollars per claim. This amounts to $6.6 trillion total.

In retaliation, the banks and the government sent the IRS against the farmers. When the farmers realized they were being unfairly targeted by the IRS, they began looking for ways to fight back.

These court cases ran up and down various state and federal courts from 1970s till the 1990s. Then in 1992-1993, the farmers appealed their case to the U.S. Supreme Court. Irrefutable proof of such was presented by a retired CIA agent. He provided testimony and records of the banks' illegal activity to lend further evidence that the Farmers Union claims were legitimate. Almost unanimously, the U.S. Supreme Court Justices ruled that the Farmers Union claims were VALID and that the U.S. federal government and the banks had seriously defrauded the farmers and all U.S. citizens out of vast sums of money and property. Furthermore, the court ruled the shocking truth that the IRS and the Federal Reserve were unlawful, that the income tax amendment was never ratified by the US states, and that the US government had illegally foreclosed on farmers' homes with the help of federal agencies.

After the trial, the damages process name was changed to Bank Claims. From 1993 through 1996, U.S. citizens filed Bank Claims against the banks and the federal government through the U.S. Treasury Department to obtain payment for the damages as specified by the U.S. Supreme Court. (This process CLOSED in 1996.) All records were sealed in the courts to conceal the happenings and thus prevent others from filing a claim. The farmers and others who filed their lawsuit (Administrative Remedy) are still awaiting their payout today.

After years of intensive research on how to achieve an Administrative Remedy from the banks for defrauding the American people without going through the court system, the pieces to the puzzle have finally been put into place. The average person does not understand what the banks have been doing to them all these years. Furthermore, they don't know how it is possible to get an Administrative Judgment against these banks for defrauding them without going through the courts like so many others who have tried and failed or who succeeded but are still waiting for their settlement. As you read BANKING

SECRETS THAT BANKS DON'T WANT PUBLISHED, think what would happen to you if you had done what they have done and continue to do to this day. Even though it is fraud, the bankers can't be prosecuted because a remedy has always been provided.

As previously mentioned, it has taken years to unravel an Administrative Remedy process outside the court system that can convert your debts to cash to provide you and your family with financial freedom. Congratulations on reading this document to this point so as to have a more thorough understanding of this fraud and how our money system really works. By reading the following information, you will learn how it is possible for us to obtain an Administrative Judgment against these banks and convert your Debts to Cash.

BANKING SECRETS THAT BANKS DON'T WANT PUBLISHED

Through extensive research and development by economists, bankers, bank auditors, CPAs, attorneys, underwriters, authors and database programmers, we have developed a state-of-the-art legal administrative remedy, designed to anticipate and overcome nearly every variation of creditor response.

With the immeasurable assistance and response from consumers nationwide, combined with our passion to do whatever it takes to neutralize this iniquity, our highly-effective proprietary system will never cease to improve. The laws described below are the foundation of this process.

Your debt termination relies on applying Federal Laws, U.S. Supreme Court decisions, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, the Fair Credit Billing Act, the Uniform Commercial Code, the Truth in Lending Act, and numerous other banking and lending laws, to overcome the following banking practices.

FALSE ADVERTISING

Banks bombard consumers with over 6 billion mail solicitations each year. Notwithstanding newspaper, radio, television, magazine, sporting event advertising and numerous other forms of marketing, the average working class, creditworthy American is exposed to over 85 loan solicitations per year.

These banking ads represent, in one way or another, that the bank will lend you money in exchange for repayment, plus interest. This absurd idea is completely contrary to what, in reality, transpires and what is actually intended. In actual fact, banks do not lend you any of their own or their depositors money. It was your signature on the promissory note that created the money.

False advertising is an act of deliberately misleading a potential client about a product, service or a company by misrepresenting information or data in advertising or other promotional materials. False advertising is a type of fraud and is often a crime.

To substantiate this premise, we will begin by examining the funding process of credit cards and loans. When you sign and remit a loan or credit card application, (say you are approved for $10,000.00) the commercial bank stamps the back of the application, as if it

were a check, with the words: "Pay $10,000.00 to the order of..." which alters your application, transforming it into a promissory note.

Altering a signed document, after the fact with the intention of changing the document's value, constitutes forgery and fraud. Forgery is the process of making or adapting objects or documents with the intent to deceive. Fraud is any crime or civil wrong perpetuated for personal gain that utilizes the practice of deception as its principal method.

In criminal law, fraud is the crime or offense of deliberately deceiving another, to damage them - usually, to obtain property or services without compensation. This practice may also be referred to as "theft by deception," "larceny by trick," "larceny by fraud and deception" or something similar no matter how you look at it.

THEFT BY DECEPTION

Having altered the original document, the (now) promissory note is deposited at the local Federal Reserve Bank (http://www.dtss.us/federal_reserve_bank.html**) as new money. *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (the publication governing corporate accounting practices) states: "Anything accepted by the bank as a deposit is considered as cash." This new money represents a three to ten percent fraction of what the commercial bank may now create and do with as they please.**

So, $100,000.00 to $330,000.00 minus the original $10,000.00 is now added to the commercial bank's coffers. With this scheme they are taking your asset, depositing it, multiplying it and exchanging it for an alleged loan back to you. This may constitute deliberate theft by deception. In reality, of course, no loan exists.

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE

At this point in the process, they have now transferred and deposited your note (asset) to the Federal Reserve Bank. This note will permanently reside and be concealed there. Since they've pilfered your promissory note, they owe it back to you. It is you, therefore, who is actually the creditor. This deceptive acquisition and concealment of such a potentially valuable asset amounts to fraudulent conveyance.

In legal jargon, the term "fraudulent conveyance" refers to the illegal transfer of property to another party in order to defer, hinder or defraud creditors. In order to be found guilty of fraudulent conveyance, it must be proven that the intention of transferring the property was to put it out of reach of a known creditor - in this case, you.

RACKETEERING AND MONEY LAUNDERING

Once they have perpetrated this fraudulent conveyance, the creditor then establishes a demand deposit transaction account (checking account) in your name. $10,000.00 of these newly created/acquired funds are then deposited into this account. A debit card, or in this case, a credit card or paper check is then issued against these funds. Remember - it's all just bookkeeping entries, because this money is backed by nothing.

Money laundering is the practice of engaging in financial transactions in order to conceal the identity, source and/or destination of money. Previously, the term "money laundering" was applied only to financial transactions related to otherwise criminal activity.

Today, its definition is often expanded by government regulators (such as the United States Office of the Comptroller of the Currency) to encompass any financial transactions which generate an asset or a value as the result of an illegal act, which may involve actions such as tax evasion or false accounting.

As a result, the illegal activity of money laundering is now recognized as routinely practiced by individuals, small or large businesses, corrupt officials, and members of organized crime (such as drug dealers, criminal organizations and possibly, the banking cartel).

MAIL FRAUD AND WIRE FRAUD

Since receipt of your first "statement" from each of your creditors, they have perpetuated the notion of your indebtedness to them. These assertions did not disclose a remaining balance owed to you, as would your checking account. Mail fraud refers to any scheme which attempts to unlawfully obtain money or valuables in which the postal system is used at any point in the commission of a criminal offense.

When they claim you owe a delinquent payment, you are typically contacted via telephone, by their representative, requesting a payment. In some cases this constitutes wire fraud, which is the Federal crime of utilizing interstate wire communications to facilitate a fraudulent scheme.

EXTORTION AND BLACKMAIL

Throughout the process of receiving monthly payment demands, you may have been threatened with late fees, increased interest rates, garnishment, derogatory information being applied to your credit reports, telephone harassment and the threat of being "wrongfully" sued.

Extortion is a criminal offense which occurs when a person obtains money, behavior or other goods and/or services from another by wrongfully threatening or inflicting harm to this person, their reputation or property. Refraining from doing harm to someone in exchange for cooperation or compensation is extortion, sometimes euphemistically referred to as "protection." This is a common practice of organized crime groups.

Blackmail is one kind of extortion - specifically, extortion by threatening to impugn another's reputation (in this case) by publishing derogatory information about them, true or false, on credit reports. Even if it is not criminal to disseminate the information, demanding money or other consideration under threat of injury constitutes blackmail. Banks and debt collectors do this all the time.

LACK OF CONTRACT CONSIDERATION

New money was brought into existence by the deposit of your agreement/promissory note. If you were to pay off the alleged loan, you would never receive your original deposit/asset back (the value of the promissory note). In essence, you have now paid the loan twice. Simultaneously, the banks are able to indefinitely hold and multiply the value of your note (by a factor of 10 to 33) and exponentially generate additional profits for themselves.

For an agreement or a contract to be valid, there must be valuable consideration given by all parties in the contract. Valuable consideration infers a negotiated exchange and legally reciprocal obligation. If no consideration is present, the contract is generally void and unenforceable.

LACK OF CONTRACT DISCLOSURE

The bank never explained to you what you have now learned. They did not divulge that they were not loaning anything. You were not informed that you were exchanging a promissory note (which has a real cash value) that was appropriated to fund the implicit loan.

You were led to assume that they were loaning you their own or other people's money, which we have established as false. They blatantly concealed this fact. If you were misinformed, according to contract law, the agreement is null and void due to "non-disclosure." Do you better understand now why your banker is always smiling when he sees you?

Contract law states that when an agreement is made between two parties, each must be given full disclosure of what is transpiring. An agreement is not valid if either party conceals pertinent information. Were you given full disclosure of what was transpiring every time you took out a loan or filled out an application for a credit card?

IT'S TIME TO TAKE ACTION

We hope that this painstakingly well-researched material has been educational. If you weren't already, we hope you have become highly motivated to take the remedial action that is now available to you, your friends and your loved ones. Start your Administrative Remedy education program immediately by finding out if you qualify. By turning your Debts to Cash, you and your family for generations to come will be able to enjoy Financial Freedom.

Disclaimer:

Freedom Club USA is an educational club. We have lots of education available through the website for the public, and some for members only. With all of that, we don't give any

financial, legal or tax advice. However, we do have for the members, access to speakers who are experts in these areas, for you to continue your education in these areas.