



Bankster Thieves 3

by **Sovereignty International** (a trust)

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Bankster Thieves 3

- **To have a proper foundation, this video should be watched after watching**
 - **Bankster Thieves 1 & 2**
 - **Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments**
 - **BAR Members**
 - **De Facto Courts**
 - **We are Under Martial Law Rule**
 - **Quasi-contracts and Roman Civil Law**
 - **Peace Officers and Law Enforcement Officers**

National Bank Notes

- **“Sec. 15. As used in this Act the term “United States” means the Government of the United States...the term “currency of the United States” means currency which is legal tender in the United States, and includes United States notes,...Federal Reserve Notes...”**
- **“Sec. 16. The right to alter, amend or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved...”**
- **“Sec. 17. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.” Gold Reserve Act of 1934, 48 Stat. 337**

National Banks

- Chapter 274 – “An Act to further regulate banking, banks, trust companies, and building and loan associations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.” which was Approved on March 4, 1933 by the 72d Congress, Session II, at 47 Stat. 1564, which says: “(a) That after the enactment of this Act no banking business shall be done in the District of Columbia except by corporations organized in accordance with.....“(b) That no corporation shall engage in or do the business of a bank of deposit or a fiduciary business in the District of Columbia nor shall any branch be established to carry on any phase of such banking or fiduciary business in the District of Columbia until the approval and consent of the Comptroller of the Currency is secured.” [emphasis added]

No Authority

- **“Chapter 186. - An Act to amend sections 11(c) and 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and for other purposes.”** which was approved on June 12, 1945, in Volume 59, Seventy-Ninth Congress, Session I, under Sec. 3., at 59 Stat. 238, says;
- **"SEC. 3. All power and authority with respect to the issuance of circulating notes, known as Federal Reserve bank notes, pursuant to the sixth paragraph of section 18 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by section 401 of the Act approved March 9, 1933 (48 Stat. 1, 6), shall cease and terminate on the date of enactment of this Act.**
- **SEC. 4. All power and authority of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury under section 43 (b) (1) of the Act approved May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31, 52), with respect to the issuance of United States notes, shall cease and terminate on the date of enactment of this Act...."**, [emphasis added]

Bills of Credit

- Federal Reserve Notes are Bills of Credit
- **“The said notes shall be obligations of the United States”** 12 USC § 411 [Emphasis added]
- Anything purchased with Federal Reserve Notes are purchased on United States credit

US Citizen

- If you have a bank account, it is in the District of Columbia
- All “bank loans” can ONLY be to US citizens in the District of Columbia
- All mortgages (death pledge) are to US citizens, in the District of Columbia
- All controversies involving banks ONLY get Article I military tribunals

Commercial Warfare

- **"If any citizen or resident of the United States does not reside in (and is not found in) any United States Judicial District, such citizen or resident shall be treated as residing in The District of Columbia for purposes of any provisions of this Title to “ (A) jurisdiction of courts, or (B) enforcement of summons.” 26 USC § 7701(39)**

Commercial Warfare

- **"We therefore decline to overrule the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall: We hold that the District of Columbia is not a state within Article 3 of the Constitution. In other words cases between citizens of the District and those of the states were not included of the catalogue of controversies over which the Congress could give jurisdiction to the federal courts by virtue of Article 3. In other words Congress has exclusive legislative jurisdiction over citizens of Washington District of Columbia and through their plenary power nationally covers those citizens even when in one of the several states as though the district expands for the purpose of regulating its citizens wherever they go throughout the states in union. Hepburn v. Dundas v. Elizey, 2 Cranch (U.S.) 445, 2 L.Ed. 332, 1804" National Mutual Insurance Company of the District of Columbia v. Tidewater Transfer Company, 337 U.S. 582, 93 L.Ed. 1556 (1948):**

Commercial Warfare

- **"A mixed war is one which is made on one side by public authority, and the other by mere private persons."** Black's Law Dictionary 5th Ed., page 1420,
- with their fictitious war name - nom de guerre
- **"Under International Law of Warfare, all parties to a cause must appear by nom de guerre, because an "alien enemy cannot maintain an action during the war in his own name".** Merriam-Webster Dictionary, pg. 1534,

Commercial Warfare

- A citizen of the United States is a citizen of the District of Columbia
- **“(h) The United States is located in the District of Columbia.”** Uniform Commercial Code Sec. 9.307. LOCATION OF DEBTOR.

Commercial Warfare

- **“There has been created a fictional federal State (of) xxxxxx within a state. See Howard v. Sinking Fund of Louisville, 344 U.S. 624, 73 S.Ct. 465, 476, 97 L.Ed. 617 (1953)”**; Schwarts v. O'Hara TP School District, 100 A 2d. 621, 625, 375, Pa. 440

Commercial Warfare

- **"In this state" means within the exterior limits of Texas and includes all territory within these limits ceded to or owned by the United States.**” Texas Tax Code Section 151.004 ‘In This State’



Modern Money Mechanics

A Workbook on Bank Reserves and Deposit Expansion

Modern Money Mechanics


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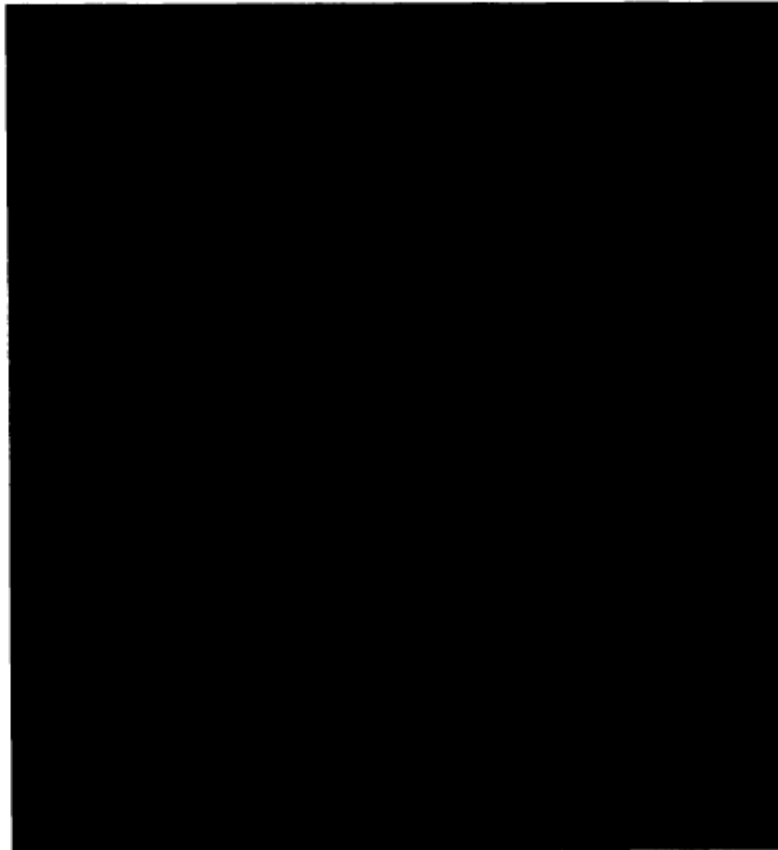
Copies of this workbook
are available from:
Public Information Center
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
P.O. Box 834
Chicago, IL 60690-0834
[312] 322-5111

This publication originally was written
by Dorothy M. Nichols in May 1961.
The June 1992 revision was prepared
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Modern Money Mechanics

- **Modern Money Mechanics was published for the first time by the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank in 1961**
- **I downloaded a 1994 version from Wikipedia**

Bank Deposits—How They Expand or Contract

Let us assume that expansion in the money stock is desired by the Federal Reserve to achieve its policy objectives. One way the central bank can initiate such an expansion is through purchases of securities in the open market. Payment for the securities adds to bank reserves. Such purchases (and sales) are called "open market operations."

How do open market purchases add to bank reserves and deposits? Suppose the Federal Reserve System, through its trading desk at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, buys \$10,000 of Treasury bills from a dealer in U.S. government securities.³ In today's world of computerized financial transactions, the Federal Reserve Bank pays for the securities with an "electronic" check drawn on itself.⁴ Via its "Fedwire" transfer network, the Federal Reserve notifies the dealer's designated bank (Bank A) that payment for the securities should be credited to (deposited in) the dealer's account at Bank A. At the same time, Bank A's reserve account at the Federal Reserve is credited for the amount of the securities purchase. The Federal Reserve System has added \$10,000 of securities to its assets, which it has paid for, in effect, by *creating* a liability on itself in the form of bank reserve balances. These reserves on Bank A's books are matched by \$10,000 of the dealer's deposits that did not exist before. See illustration 1.

How the Multiple Expansion Process Works

If the process ended here, there would be no "multiple" expansion, i.e., deposits and bank reserves would have changed by the same amount. However, banks are required to maintain reserves equal to only a fraction of their deposits. Reserves in excess of this amount may be used to increase earning assets — loans and investments. Unused or excess reserves earn no interest. Under current regulations, the reserve requirement against most transaction accounts is 10 percent.⁵ Assuming, for simplicity, a uniform 10 percent reserve requirement against all transaction deposits, and further assuming that all banks attempt to remain fully invested, we can now trace the process of expansion in deposits which can take place on the basis of the *additional* reserves provided by the Federal Reserve System's purchase of U.S. government securities.

The expansion process may or may not begin with Bank A, depending on what the dealer does with the money received from the sale of securities. If the dealer immediately writes checks for \$10,000 and all of them are deposited in other banks, Bank A loses both deposits and reserves and shows no net change as a result of the System's open market purchase. However, other banks have received them. Most likely, a part of the initial deposit will remain with Bank A, and a part will be shifted to other banks as the dealer's checks clear.

It does not really matter where this money is at any given time. The important fact is that *these deposits do not disappear*. They are in some deposit accounts at all times. All banks together have \$10,000 of deposits and reserves that they did not have before. However, they are not required to keep \$10,000 of reserves against the \$10,000 of deposits. All they need to retain, under a 10 percent reserve requirement, is \$1,000. The remaining \$9,000 is "excess reserves." This amount can be loaned or invested. See illustration 2.

If business is active, the banks with excess reserves probably will have opportunities to loan the \$9,000. Of course, they do not really pay out loans from the money they receive as deposits. If they did this, no additional money would be created. What they do when they make loans is to accept promissory notes in exchange for credits to the borrowers' transaction accounts. Loans (assets) and deposits (liabilities) both rise by \$9,000. Reserves are unchanged by the loan transactions. But the deposit credits constitute new additions to the total deposits of the banking system. See illustration 3.

³Dollar amounts used in the various illustrations do not necessarily bear any resemblance to actual transactions. For example, open market operations typically are conducted with many dealers and in amounts totaling several billion dollars.

⁴Indeed, many transactions today are accomplished through an electronic transfer of funds between accounts rather than through issuance of a paper check. Apart from the timing of posting, the accounting entries are the same whether a transfer is made with a paper check or electronically. The term "check," therefore, is used for both types of transfers.

⁵For each bank, the reserve requirement is 3 percent on a specified base amount of transaction accounts and 10 percent on the amount above this base. Initially, the Monetary Control Act set this base amount — called the "low reserve tranche" — at \$25 million, and provided for it to change annually in line with the growth in transaction deposits nationally. The low reserve tranche was \$41.1 million in 1991 and \$42.2 million in 1992. The Garn-St Germain Act of 1982 further modified these requirements by exempting the first \$2 million of reservable liabilities from reserve requirements. Like the low reserve tranche, the exempt level is adjusted each year to reflect growth in reservable liabilities. The exempt level was \$3.4 million in 1991 and \$3.6 million in 1992.

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How do open market purchases add to bank reserves and deposits? Suppose the Federal Reserve System, through its trading desk at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, buys \$10,000 of Treasury bills from a dealer in U.S. government securities.³ In today’s world of computerized financial transactions, the Federal Reserve Bank pays for the securities with an “electronic” check drawn on itself.⁴ Via its “Fedwire” transfer network, the Federal Reserve notifies the dealer’s designated bank (Bank A) that payment for the securities should be credited to (deposited in) the dealer’s account at Bank A. At the same time, Bank A’s reserve account at the Federal Reserve is credited for the amount of the securities purchase. The Federal Reserve System has added \$10,000 of securities to its assets, which it has paid for, in effect, by creating a liability on itself in the form of bank reserve balances. These reserves on Bank A’s books are matched by \$10,000 of the dealer’s deposits that did not exist before. See illustration 1.

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Modern Money Mechanics

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Summary

- There is no such thing as a bank loan in America – USA or Canada
- All Banks use the Uniform Commercial Code which is governed by UNIDROIT, which is unconstitutional

What Can We Do?

- We can Refuse to participate in their de facto system
- We can use any other money system but Federal Reserve Notes/Bank of Canada Notes/Bank of England Notes
- We can use qualified endorsements on all checks and negotiable instruments **“For Deposit for Credit on Account or in Exchange for Non-Redeemable Federal Reserve Notes at Face Value”** or **“Redeemed for Lawful Money 12 USC § 411”**

What can We do?

- We can educate ourselves so we know when our rights are being violated
- We can work with our friends and neighbors to re-establish our common law juries and our common law de jure courts
- We can educate our public servants, because many of them do not know, any more than we do
- We can educate other people by circulating this video, and any other way possible

What Can We do?

- We can work with our friends and neighbors to get the United Nations out of America, and Canada, and anywhere that wants to be free
- The United Nations is owned and operated by the bankster thieves and their Vatican handlers
- We can educate ourselves about what a common law jury is, and what the law of the land is
- We can **DEMAND** a common law Jury of Our peers

Conclusion

- Judgment day is coming for these bankster thieves, and I am looking forward to it!
- I am looking forward to seeing some of them do that little dance they do at the end of a common law rope!
- There are common law courts springing up all over, and these thieves are going to be brought to some real justice!!!!
- I am glad it is NOT up to me!
- We can NEVER take the law into our own hands because that makes us worse than they are

Other Videos

- Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
- Bankster Thieves 1 & 2
- We are Under Martial Law Rule
- De Facto Courts
- BAR Members
- Quasi-Contracts and Roman Civil Law
- United Nations Clerks Masquerading as Judges in Canada
- Canada Border PIGs

Upcoming Events

- Color of Law
- Fire the United Nations Clerks masquerading as Judges in Texas
- All de facto Courts are Vatican Courts
- How to do a Habeus Corpus
- Churchianity - The Vatican
- United States, is The District of Columbia
- United States citizens are District of Columbia citizens
- US Border PIGs

Summary

- Copies of these documents can be found at My private group at Yahoo called Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
- I have Youtube videos that are videos of Private Information Shares that show these and other court citations that are available for a donation
- Donations to support this work are appreciated and the preferred method is gold or silver coin, but I will accept negotiable instruments, (bank notes, money orders, checks, Paypal, etc.), as an extremely less desirable alternative – send an email for particulars
- Send me an email for other copies of documents to;
engineerwin@gmail.com