



\$ - Money - \$

by **Sovereignty International** (a trust)

C/O 6340 Lake Worth Blvd., #437

Fort Worth, Texas

ZIP CODE EXEMPT 18 USC § 1342

engineerwin@gmail.com

Administrating-Your-Public-Servants@GoogleGroups.com

Administrating-Your-Public-Servants@YahooGroups.com

www.sovereigntyinternational.info

What is Money?

- **“Dollar. The unit employed in the United States in calculating money values. It is coined both in gold or silver, and is the value of one hundred cents.”** Black’s Law Dictionary 2nd Edition. P 387.

What is a Dollar?

- **“Dollar...each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four sixteenths parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred sixteen grains of standard silver” Chap. XVI Coinage Act April 2, 1792. Sec 9**

What is Money?

- **“At common law only gold and silver were a legal tender. (2 Inst. 577.) In England copper farthings and half pence were made a legal tender under the value of six pence by proclamation of Charles II, and by the 14 George III, c. 42, Silver coin was limited as a legal tender to sums under 25 £ and Gold became the legal tender for all sums of and above 25 £.” McClarin v. Nesbit, 2 Nott & McC. (11 S.C.L.) 519 (1820),**

What is Money?

- **“This court has heretofore repeatedly determined, that the term money, though it may have a popular import which, in ordinary parlance, means, or at least includes bank notes: yet, that its true technical import is lawful money of the United States, in other words, gold or silver coin, and when used in judicial proceedings it is always to be taken in this technical sense.”** Pryor v. Commonwealth, 32 Ky. 298 (1834).

What is Money?

- **“that money in its strict legal sense, means gold or silver coin, and that an obligation for money alone cannot be satisfied with anything else.”** *Sinclair v. Piercy*, 28 Ky. 63 (1830)

What is Money?

- **“The answer to this argument is that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law, and that no law can be valid which, in violation of that instrument, shall attempt to make anything but gold and silver coin a tender.”** *Lowry v. McGhee & McDermott*, 16 Tenn. 242 (1835).



UNITED STATES FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE

3
B

THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN
LAWFUL MONEY AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY,
OR AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.



SERIES OF
1934 A

3 C00015446 A

W. B. Egan
Assistant Secretary

THREE HUNDRED AND NO/100 DOLLARS



FEDERAL

10

TEN DOLLARS

THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND IS RECEIVABLE IN FULL PAYMENT AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

2

D



B 79262268 J

2

Elizabeth D. Gray



SERIAL

What is Money

- This note is legal tender for all debts public and private and is redeemable in lawful money at the United States Treasury or at any Federal Reserve Bank



ONE
1
ONE

ONE
THIS CERTIFIES THAT THERE IS ON DEPOSIT IN THE TREASURY OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ONE

THIS CERTIFICATE IS LEGAL TENDER
FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

1

X 24284935 A

Laessle & Bay
Cashier



X 2428493
ONE DOLLAR



SERIES 1957 B

C. Douglas
Secretary

ONE DOLLAR

IN SILVER PAYABLE TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND

ONE
1

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN GOD WE TRUST



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER
FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

A 14481782 A

Robert R. Hay
Treasurer of the United States



A 144

WASHINGTON

SERIES 1963

FIVE DOLLARS

FIVE

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

What is Money?

- This Note is Legal Tender for all debts public and private.

What is Money?

- **Lawful Money**
- **Legal Tender**

Federal Reserve Notes

- **“Federal Reserve Notes are not dollars.”** Russell L. Munk, Assistant General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, February 18, 1977.

Federal Reserve Notes

- **“The term 'dollars' likewise is incorrect, which, according to constitutional definition, are monetary units, used in exchange, backed by gold and silver. Our present day fiat issues are supported by more printed paper of the same; therefore, they are correctly termed Federal Reserve Notes (FRN), not dollars.”**
Robert P. Vichas, Handbook of Financial Mathematics, Formulas, and Tables (1979), p. 420.

Federal Reserve Notes

- **“Federal Reserve Bank notes, and other notes constituting a part of common currency of country, are recognized as good tender for money, unless specially objected to.” MacLeod v. Hoover (1925), 159 La. 244, 105 S. 305.**

Federal Reserve Notes

- **“There is a distinction between a debt discharged and one paid. When discharged, the debt still exists, though divested of its character as a legal obligation during the operation of the discharge.”** Stanek v. White (1927), 172 Minn. 390, 215 N.W. 781.

Dollar

- **“Dollar. The legal currency of the United States”; State v Downs, 148 Ind 324, 327; “the unit of money consisting of one hundred cents. The aggregate of specific coins which add up to one dollar.” 36 Am Juris. 1st Money § 8. “In the absence of qualifying words, it cannot mean promissory notes, bonds, or other evidences of debt.” 36 AM Juris. 1st Money § 8.**

Bank Notes

- **"Bank notes constitute a large and convenient part of the currency of our country, and by common consent, serve to a great extent all the purposes of coin. In themselves they are not money, for they are not a legal tender; and yet they are a good tender, unless specifically objected to as being notes merely, and not money. Miller v. Race, 1 Burr. 457; Bank of United States v. Bank of Georgia, 10 Wheat 333; Handy v. Dobbin, 12 Johns. 220; Wright v. Reed, 3 Term R. 554. They subserve the purposes of money in the ordinary business of life, by the mutual consent (express or implied) of the parties to a contract, and not by the binding force of any common usage; for the party to whom they may be tendered has an undoubted right to refuse accepting them as money." Vick v. Howard, 136 S.E. 101; 116 S.E. 465, 468 (March 15, 1923)**

What is Money?

- **“BANK NOTE, contracts. A bank note resembles a common promissory note, (q. v.) issued by a bank or corporation authorized to act as a bank. It is in fact a promissory note, but such notes are not, for many purposes, to be considered as mere securities for money; but are treated as money, in the ordinary course and transactions of business, by the general consent of mankind...”**

Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

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What is Money?

- **“banknote. A bank-issued promissory note that is payable to bearer on demand and that may circulate as money. — Also written bank note. — Also termed bank bill.”** Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition

What is Money?

“MONEY. Gold, silver, and some other less Precious metals, in the progress of civilization and commerce, have become the common standards of value; in order to avoid the delay and inconvenience of regulating their weight and quality whenever passed, the governments of the civilized world have caused them to be manufactured in certain portions, and marked with a Stamp which attests their value; this is called money. 1 Inst. 207; 1 Hale’s Hist. 188; 1 Pardess. n. 22; Dom. Lois civ. liv. prel. t. 3, s. 2, n. 6.”

Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

What is Money?

- **“real money. 1. Money that has metallic or other intrinsic value, as distinguished from paper currency, checks, and drafts. 2. Current cash, as opposed to money on account.”**
- Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition

What is Money?

- **“Is that Metal, be it Gold or Silver, that receives authority by the Prince’s Impress to be current; for as wax is not a Seal without a print, Metal is not Money without Impression.”** Co. Litt. 207. Jacob A New Law Dictionary 1750

What is Money

“PROMISSORY NOTE, contracts. A written promise to pay a certain sum of money, at a future time, unconditionally. 7 Watts & S. 264; 2 Humph. R. 143; 10 Wend. 675; Minor, R. 263; 7 Misso. 42; 2 Cowen, 536; 6 N. H. Rep. 364; 7 Vern. 22. A promissory note differs from a mere acknowledgment of debt, without any promise to pay, as when the debtor gives his creditor an I O U. (q. v.) See 2 Yerg. 50; 15 M. & W. 23. But see 2 Humph. 143; 6 Alab. R. 373.”

Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856 Edition

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Federal Reserve 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**

What is Money?

- Bank Notes are a money substitute
- Checks are a money substitute
- Promissory Note is money substitute

Dollar

- **“Don't forget that the term: "*dollar*" reflects a unit of Silver. When the term: "*dollar*" is used with respect to gold, it becomes a comparative term between the value of Gold and Silver (*with Silver being the constant and Gold [in a sense] being given a respective value according to true economic conditions*).”**

Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403
[1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth
Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme
Court

What is Money?

“Scrip - Certificates of ownership, either absolute or conditional, of shares in a public company, corporate profits, etc. Pub. St. Mass. 1882, p. 1295. A scrip certificate (or shortly “scrip”) is an acknowledgement by the projectors of a company or the issuers of a loan that the person named therein (or more commonly the holder for the time being of the certificate) is entitled to a certain specified number of shares, debentures, bonds, etc. It is usually given in exchange for the letter of allotment, and in its turn is given up for the shares, debentures, or bonds which it represents. Lindl. Partn. 127; Sweet. The term has also been applied in the United States to warrants or other like orders drawn on a municipal treasury (Alma v. Guaranty Sav. Bank, 60 Fed. 207, 8 C. C. A. 564,)... and to the fractional paper currency issued by the United States during the period of the Civil War.” Black’s Law Dictionary 2nd Edition (1910)

What is Money?

- **“scrip. 1. A document that entitles the holder to receive something of value. See LAND SCRIP. 2. Money, esp. paper money, that is issued for temporary use.”**
- Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition

What is Money?

“The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges....”

Articles of Confederation - Article IV

Pauper

- **“Pauper – One so poor he must be supported at the public expense”**
Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition
- **“pauper. A very poor person, esp. one who receives aid from charity or public funds”** Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition

What happened?

- **“Government is not reason; it is not eloquence; it is force! It is a dangerous servant and a terrible master.”**

–George Washington

What is Money?

"The action of Congress in passage of the first Legal Tender Act was . . . Placed distinctly upon the ground of the existing imperative need of government, and the legal tender clause was urged and adopted as a war measure."

Julliard v. Greenman, (1884) 110 U.S. 421; 425, 4 S.Ct. 122; 28 L.Ed. 204.

What is Money?

"The forced loans of 1862 and 1863, in the form of legal tender notes, were vital forces in the struggle for national supremacy. They formed a part of the public debt of the United States, ..."

Julliard v. Greenman, 110 US 432.

What happened?

- Bank Notes are Military scrip
- Bank Notes are “legal tender”
- Bank Notes are forced loans
 - Anyone who uses them are forced to loan the government money
- Federal Reserve Notes are NOT a promissory note, they are an IOU
- When you “pay” for something with an IOU, you create usufruct (trust).
- If the debt of United States was paid off, there would be no paper money in circulation.

What happened?

- **“EQUITY.** In the early history of the law, the sense affixed to this word was exceedingly vague and uncertain. This was owing, in part, to the fact, that the chancellors of those days were either statesmen or ecclesiastics, perhaps not very scrupulous in the exercise of power. It was then asserted that equity was bounded by no certain limits or rules, and that it was alone controlled by conscience and natural justice. 3 Bl. Com. 43-3, 440, 441.” Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

What happened?

- **“EQUITY, COURT OF. A court of equity is one which administers justice, where there are no legal rights, or legal rights, but courts of law do not afford a complete, remedy, and where the complainant has also an equitable right.”**
Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

What happened?

- **“Equity, 4. The system of law or body of principles originating in the English Court of Chancery and superseding the common and statute law (together called “law” in the narrow sense) when the two conflict <in appealing to the equity of the court, she was appealing to the “King’s conscience”>.” Black’s Law Dictionary 7th Edition**

All Corporations are Agencies of the Government

- **“7. Private corporations. In the popular meaning of the term, nearly every corporation is public, inasmuch as they are created for the public benefit;”**
- Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

What is Money?

- The dollar symbol (\$) started out as a U superimposed over an S
- Eventually, it evolved to a \$ which symbolizes a US dollar which is a certain weight of gold or silver coin (lawful money)
- Because they had to differentiate between the lawful money and the IOUs circulating for money, the dollar symbol \$ was changed to \$

What is Money?

- Today, the \$ symbolizes many currencies, including Canadian, US, Mexican, and many other nations money.
- The courts presume that \$ were used, unless you specify something else.

What is Money?

- It would be treason (breach of trust) for the government to neglect to provide a way to lawfully pay for something.
- Canada has a Bills of Exchange Act
- All governments provide gold and silver coin (Lawful money - real money)

Equity

- Stocks are called “equities” because they were paid for with an IOU.
- Stocks are called “equities” because all corporations are agencies of the government
- Stocks are called “equities” because you have an equitable interest in the company.

What is the solution?

- **Common Law has all of the solutions we need**
- **Common Law is “we the people”**
- **Common Law is God’s law as found in the Bible**
- **Common Law is 800 years of jury trial decisions in old England**
- **Common Law is complete honesty**

What is Money?

- 12 USC § 411 - Federal reserve notes, to be issued at the discretion of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks through the Federal reserve agents as hereinafter set forth and for no other purpose, are authorized. The said notes shall be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable by all national and member banks and Federal reserve banks and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They shall be redeemed in lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or at any Federal Reserve bank.

What is Money?

“The question is: *“Can the Congress issue paper and declare it to have an unrelated value in gold or silver, or can it issue the same without redemption and force these ‘Bills of Credit’ to circulate among private Citizens by operation of law?”* There is sufficient authority in the original Constitution to show that Congress was never intended to exercise such a power, or at least, not to exercise its power in such a way.” Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court

Bills of Credit

- Federal Reserve Notes are forced loans
- Federal Reserve Notes are IOU's
- Federal Reserve Notes are Bills of Credit
 - When you buy something with a Federal Reserve Note you are buying it on the credit of the United States
 - When you buy something on the credit of the United States, who owns it?

What is Money?

- In order for you to have honest de jure government you have to have honest measures.

Title

- There are 2 kinds of title
 - Legal title
 - Equitable Title

What is Money?

- If you want to really own something, at common law, then you have to really pay for it.

Governments are bankrupt

"It is an established fact that the United States Federal Government has been dissolved by the Emergency Banking Act, March 9, 1933, 48 stat. 1, Public Law 89-719; declared by President Roosevelt, being bankrupt and insolvent, H.J.R. 192, 73rd Congress in session June 5, 1933 - Joint Resolution To Suspend The Gold Standard and Abrogate The Gold Clause dissolved the Sovereign Authority of the United States and the official capacities of all United States Governmental Offices, Officers, and Departments and is further evidence that the United States Federal Government exists today in name only."

United States Congressional Record, March 17, 1993 Vol. 33

Common Law Demands Gold or Silver Coin

- **“At common law only gold and silver were a legal tender. (2 Inst. 577.) In England copper farthings and half pence were made a legal tender under the value of six pence by proclamation of Charles II, and by the 14 George III, c. 42, Silver coin was limited as a legal tender to sums under 25 £ and Gold became the legal tender for all sums of and above 25 £.” McClarin v. Nesbit, 2 Nott & McC. (11 S.C.L.) 519 (1820).**

Municipal Corporation

- **“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**

Bankruptcy

- Because it is against public policy to “pay a debt” the de jure government has gone into abeyance (dormancy)
- Governments at all levels in America are in abeyance
- Because it is against public policy to pay a debt all government exclusively use the Roman law of negotiable instruments, and have no lawful authority (de facto).

Taxes

- The reason you are paying the tax is because you are using a Private Money System
- The way you avoid the tax is by not using the private money system

Procedures

- When you buy something with gold or silver, you “converted” gold or silver to land (or whatever you bought).
- You do NOT purchase, or buy anything.
- You use a Bill of Exchange (NOT a Bill of Sale) because you exchanged something of value for something else of equal value.
- All contracts involving real property must be in writing and notarized

Labor Certificates – An Alternative

- The bankster thieves will force all governments into bankruptcy either by internal intrigues, or by getting a foreign government to make war on the de jure government.
- In order to stay out of bankruptcy, the government needs to capability to have access to resources beyond gold and silver but at the same time lawful payment must always take place.

Labor Certificates – An Alternative

- Labor is just as valuable as gold or silver.
- Labor is NOT taxable.
- The right to pursue happiness is the right to get compensation for labor.

Labor Certificates – An Alternative

- **"Among these unalienable rights, as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence is the right of men to pursue their happiness, by which is meant, the right any lawful business or vocation, in any manner not inconsistent with the equal rights of others, which may increase their prosperity or develop their faculties, so as to give them their highest enjoyment...It has been well said that, the property which every man has is his own labor, as it is the original foundation of all other property so it is the most sacred and inviolable..." Butchers' Union Co. v. Crescent City Co., 111 U.S. 746 (1883)**

Labor Certificates – An Alternative

- **"The patrimony of the poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his own hands, and to hinder his employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of this most sacred property."** Butchers Union Co. vs. Crescent City Co. 111 U.S. 764.

Labor Certificates – An Alternative

- **“The right to follow any of the common occupations of life is an inalienable right. It was formulated as such under the phrase ‘pursuit of happiness’ in the Declaration of Independence.”** Allgeyer vs. State of Louisiana, 165 U.S. 578, 17 S.Ct. 427, 41 L. Ed. 832 (1897) Hotel et al. vs. Longley, et al. 160 S.W. 2d. 124, 127 (1942)

Labor Certificates – An Alternative

- A Labor Certificate would certify that 1 dollar of Labor had been performed (or 10 dollars, etc.)
- The government would give them to their employees as compensation for labor
- A Labor Certificate would NOT be a Promissory Note, or a Bank Note, because there is no promise to pay and it is not issued by a bank – the labor has already been performed
- A Labor Certificate would NOT be an IOU, or any debt, because in order for it to get issued, a dollars worth of labor had to be already performed.

Labor Certificates – An Alternative

- A Labor Certificate would certify that 1 dollar (as defined by the Coinage Act of 1792) of labor had been performed.
- A Labor Certificate would be just as valuable as a lawful 1 dollar coin
- A Labor Certificate would be lawful money

Summary

- **"I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies . . . If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks & corporations that will grow up around [the banks] . . . will deprive the people of all property until their children wake-up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered . . . The issuing power should be taken from the banks & restored to the people, to whom it properly belongs". – Thomas Jefferson - the Debate Over the Recharter of the Bank Bill**

Summary

- **“If all bank loans were paid, no one would have a bank deposit and there would not be a dollar of currency or coin in circulation. This is a staggering thought. We are completely dependent on the commercial banks. Someone has to borrow every dollar we have into circulation, cash or credit. If the banks create ample synthetic money, we are prosperous; if not, we starve. We are absolutely without a permanent monetary system. When one gets a complete grasp upon the picture, the tragic absurdity of our hopeless position is almost incredible – but there it is. It (the banking problem) is the most important subject intelligent persons can investigate and reflect upon. It is so important that our present civilization may collapse unless it is widely understood and the defects remedied very soon.” Robert H. Hemphill, Credit Manager of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (for 8 years)**

Summary

- **"The enemy is the German Reich and not Nazism, and those who still haven't understood this, haven't understood anything."** -- Churchill's chief counselor Robert Lord Vansittart (September 1940 to foreign minister Lord Halifax)

Summary

- **"Germany's unforgivable crime before WW2 was its attempt to loosen its economy out of the world trade system and to build up an independent exchange system from which the world-finance couldn't profit anymore. ...We butchered the wrong pig." -- Winston Churchill (The Second World War - Bern, 1960)**

Summary

- **"Not the political doctrine of Hitler has hurled us into this war. The reason was the success of his increase in building a new economy. The roots of war were envy, greed and fear." -- Major General J.F.C. Fuller, historian, England**

Summary

- **"We made a monster, a devil out of Hitler. Therefore we couldn't disavow it after the war. After all, we mobilized the masses against the devil himself. So we were forced to play our part in this diabolic scenario after the war. In no way we could have pointed out to our people that the war only was an economic preventive measure." -
- US foreign Minister James Baker (1992)**

Summary

- **"The war wasn't only about abolishing fascism, but to conquer sales markets. We could have, if we had intended so, prevented this war from breaking out without doing one shot, but we didn't want to."** -- Winston Churchill to Truman (Fultun, USA March 1946)

Summary

- After WWI and the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was forced to re-pay the costs of the war and was bankrupt
- Hitler's crime was that he did not borrow money from the bankster thieves – he printed it, and as a result the German economy was turned around in less than 3 years
- Kennedy circulated 6 billion dollars of US Treasury Notes and Johnson's first act (while on the plane to DC from Dallas after the assassination) was to recall those Notes

Summary

- Lincoln was killed because he circulated US Treasury Notes
- President Garfield was killed because he wanted to circulate US Treasury Notes
- Under Ghadafi Libya had debt free currency, and they had him killed
- Saddam Hussein was preparing to circulate a gold backed debt free currency until he was killed
- Christ was killed 3 days after he threw the money changers out of the temple
- The bankster thieves will stop at nothing to keep their power.

Summary

- **"There are two ways to conquer and enslave a nation. One is by the sword. The other is by debt."**

John Adams 1826

Summary

- **“The money powers prey upon the nation in times of peace and conspire against it in times of adversity. It is more despotic than a monarchy, more insolent than autocracy, and more selfish than bureaucracy. It denounces as public enemies, all who question its methods or throw light upon its crimes. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money powers of the country will endeavor to prolong it’s reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed.” --Abraham Lincoln**

Summary

- **"When injustice becomes law, then resistance becomes duty."** Thomas Jefferson