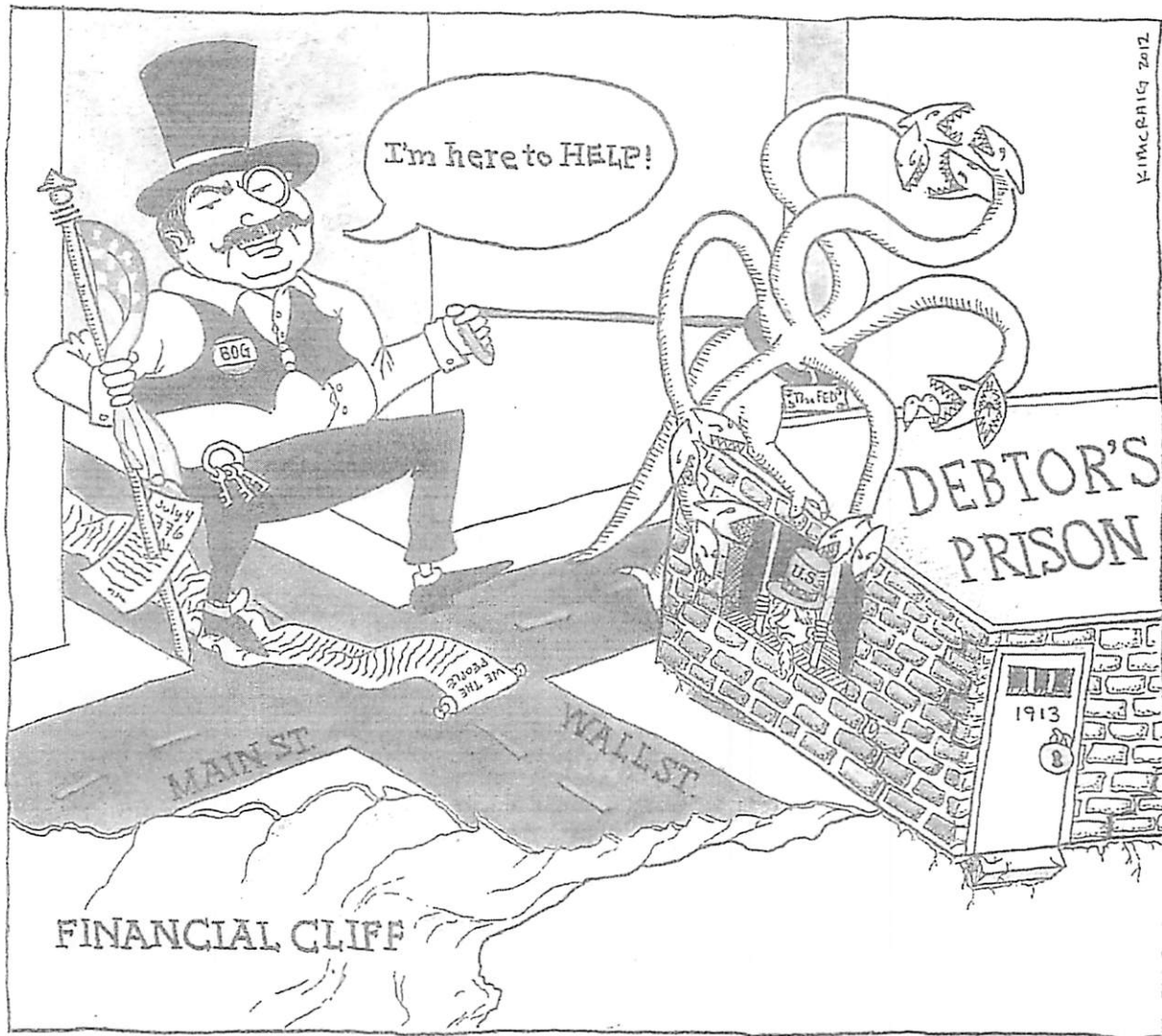


FED ED

WHAT THE FED REALLY DOESN'T WANT YOU TO KNOW OR UNDERSTAND
AND WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP CURE THE DISEASE



The Master of Our Debt

By

Alan Myers, CPA

KEY TO THE COVER

Given the nature of this little pamphlet, I decided a Political Cartoon would be the appropriate style of art for the front cover. My artistic skills do not even include the ability to draw two stick figures having a stick fight, so the hunt was on to find an artist with talent and imagination. A very talented artist was referred to me and she drew what I could only see in my mind. What I see is as follows:

1. The overly FED male walking down Wall Street wears a BOG button. BOG stands for Board of Governors. The BOG controls the Federal Reserve System (FED) and is The Master of Our Debt.

2. BOG is walking all over the Constitution (see "We The People" on the scroll), treats our national flag as a walking stick and in turn uses it to stab the Declaration of Independence (see July 4, 1776 on the page). Each act shows extreme bad intent and is totally without regard for this country.

3. BOG controls the 12 headed Hydra named The FED. 12 heads to represent the 12 Banks in the Federal Reserve System. Andrew Jackson, 7th President of the United States, referred to the 2nd United States Bank as a Hydra. See Topic 17, page 34, for a more complete discussion.

4. The FED is keeping a very sad Uncle Sam in Debtor's Prison. Note the one hydra head, lower right side. Yes, it is coming after you.

5. 1913 is the year the Federal Reserve Act was signed into law. 1913 is the number on the prison door.

6. BOG has the only keys to the lock on the Debtor's Prison door, therefore, Uncle Sam is going to have to break out. In other words, the FED is the Keeper of the Keys.

7. The Debtor's Prison is hanging precariously over the edge of the Financial Cliff. The walls are beginning to crack and crumble and the building is tilting over. Falling is not a matter of If, Falling is a matter of When.

8. And make no mistake, Main Street and Wall Street , they are both broken.

9. After reflecting on the above imagery, I believe you will see that BOG's statement, "I'm here to HELP", really means, "I here to HELP MYSELF," and not serve the interest of the people.

Copyright © 2018 by Alan Myers

All Rights Reserved. No material in this publication may be copied, transmitted or used in any way, without prior written permission including the right of reproduction in whole or in part in any form.

EDUCATION MODULES

1. THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF MONEY.
2. HISTORICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MONEY.
3. EXAMPLES OF MONEY FROM OUR PAST.
4. WHAT IS M1 MONEY TODAY IN THE USA?
5. WHAT ISN'T MONEY TODAY IN THE USA?
6. WHO CREATES M1 MONEY TODAY IN THE USA AND HOW?
7. WHAT IS A FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE (FRN)?
8. WHAT ARE RESERVES AND HOW DO FRN & COIN BECOME M1 MONEY?
9. IS THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM (FED) PUBLIC OR PRIVATE?
10. THE PROBLEMS WITH A CASHLESS MONETARY SYSTEM.
11. WHAT IS A PONZI SCHEME?
12. WHY THE FED MUST BE REPLACED.
13. WHAT MONETARY SYSTEM CAN REPLACE THE FED?
14. WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THE NEW MONETARY SYSTEM?
15. WHAT IS THE PROCESS TO INSTALL A NEW MONETARY SYSTEM?
16. HOW DO BANKS & THEIR FED MONETARY SYSTEM LIE, CHEAT & STEAL?
17. WHEN DO WE BEGIN?
18. QUOTES THAT INFORM, INSPIRE AND EDUCATE.

MODULE 1

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF MONEY

“It (money) is the most important subject intellectual persons can investigate and reflect upon. It is so important that our present civilization may collapse unless it is widely understood and its defects remedied very soon.” - Robert H. Hemphill, Credit Manager, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, 1936.

What really is Money? Is it a specific commodity that is valued for its beauty, supply strength and ability to resist corrosion (gold)? Or, is Money defined more by how it enables people to complete an indirect transaction for goods or services? For me, Money is nothing more than a generally accepted item of barter. That is to say, Money is just a transaction facilitator.

To begin this discussion of Money, we must first go back 1000s of years, long before the existence of any bank or national government. Bartering began as direct transactions, trade an apple for an orange, an egg for a tomato.

Direct transactions worked only when two parties found each other and they were both willing to trade for what the other had. This type of trading would not always be easy to arrange and could be very time consuming.

From the time consuming process that was a direct bartered transaction developed the indirect transaction. It is the desire to have indirect transactions that led to the creation and development of Money. Money was created and developed by people. People interacting, bartering and trading with other people. Eventually, specific forms of Money filled the need for a generally accepted item of barter.

Instead of trying to trade with many different items of barter, the use of Money made it possible for people to trade over greater distances and acquire goods and services they would not have been able to acquire if they did not have a generally accepted item of barter, Money.

During this initial process, it was people, not banks or governments, that created and developed the concept of Money, used Money and controlled the supply of Money. The end result, little or no inflation which allowed for vibrant and thriving trading societies to develop.

One of the beneficial end results that came from barter and the Money creation process was that it allowed people to become specialists. People eventually could provide for their needs and wants without having to make or grow all that they needed. The more that people could specialize, the more civilization could advance.

The Take Away - Only People, not banks or governments, created and developed the idea of turning items of barter into Money and then use that Money to peacefully and successfully complete indirect transactions for goods and services.

MODULE 2

HISTORICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MONEY

“Money is worth what it will help you to produce or buy and no more.” Henry Ford, My Life and Work.

Over time, the use of generally accepted items of barter (Money) made it possible for people to easily complete indirect transaction. From this process, useable forms of Money became defined by specific characteristics that include the following:

- (1) **Transportable** - If you can't lug it you can't trade it;
- (2) **Dividable** - The more pieces you have the more you have to trade;
- (3) **Non-perishable** for the distance - Rotten doesn't improve the trade;
- (4) **Wanted** - If it isn't wanted no one will trade for it;
- (5) **Scarce in supply** - If everyone has one no one will trade for it;
- (6) **Interchangeable** - One nickel or dime is as good as another nickel or dime;
- (7) **Unit of Account** - Goods and services are priced in units of the item of barter;
- (8) **Store of Value** - The purchasing power of the item of barter is stable and lasting;
- (9) **Not consumed** - The item need not be consumed to provide the holder with value;
- (10) **Legal tender status** - Recognized by law as the accepted form of Money;
- (11) **Has a physical counterpart**- Lack of physical money is a great weakness; and
- (12) **Ease of Use** – Do I need specialized training to access and use my money?

Function of Money -

- (1) **Facilitates Indirect Transactions** – This is the ultimate use and benefit of Money.

Successful traders, or mobile business entrepreneurs, became very familiar with all the characteristics that would eventually determine what items of barter would produce the best results as they engaged in their actual day-to-day trading activities. The process that created and developed items of barter into Money was long, slow and driven by human interactions that had nothing to do with national governments or banks.

The Take Away - The more of the above listed characteristics an item possesses, the more likely that item will last and be a successful form of Money. A successful form of Money is defined by its characteristics and its acceptance in an indirect transaction, and not by what it actually is or what is its perceived value.

MODULE 3

EXAMPLES OF MONEY FROM THE PAST

“It is incumbent on every generation to pay its own debts as it goes. A principle which if acted on would save one-half the wars of the world.” Thomas Jefferson.

ORDINARY TYPES OF MONEY

1. Animals - All types and their pelts or furs.
2. Consumables - Cacao Beans, Corn, Spices, Tobacco and Whiskey.
3. Couture - Beads, Blankets, Clam Shells, Gem Stones and Silk.
4. Metals - Bronze, Copper, Iron, Gold and Silver.

To the Incas, Gold was referred to as “Sweat of the Sun”, Silver was referred to as “Tears of the Moon”, and for Money, the Incas transacted business with Cacao Beans.

UNUSUAL TYPES OF MONEY

1. RAI STONES - ISLAND OF YAP, MICRONESIA
2. TEA BRICKS - CHINA, MONGOLIA, TIBET, CENTRAL ASIA
3. CANADIAN TIRE MONEY - CANADA
4. PARMIGIANO CHEESE - ITALY
5. BOTTLE CAPS - CAMEROON
6. SHELL MONEY - LAGA LAGA LAGOON, SOLOMON ISLANDS
7. SHIRE SILVER - NEW HAMPSHIRE
8. MOBILE PHONE MINUTES - VARIOUS COUNTRIES
9. NOTGELD - GERMANY
10. 100 QUINTILLION PENGÓ - HUNGARY

The Take Away - People have employed a great amount of creativity in turning everyday items of barter into indirect transaction facilitators, that is, into Money. If an item can help peacefully facilitate a transfer of ownership of a good or the benefit of a service, from one person to another, then the item is Money.

MODULE 4

WHAT IS M1 MONEY TODAY IN THE USA? IT AIN'T NO WWII RIFLE.

“The process by which banks create money is so simple that the mind is repelled.” John K. Galbraith, 1975, Money: Whence it came, where it went.

1. WHAT IS M1 MONEY?

M1 Money is Money that individuals and their businesses spend to get the goods and services they want or need right now. Basically, M1 Money is all the cash and coin we have in our pockets, purses and wallets and all the electronic digits in all of our checking accounts. That's M1 Money and only people have M1 Money.

2. WHAT IS THE M1 MONEY SUPPLY?

The M1 Money Supply is the supply of Money that includes the most liquid components of our national money supply. That is to say, M1 Money is Money that can be accessed immediately and used on demand.

3. WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE M1 MONEY SUPPLY?

According to the Federal Reserve System (Fed) and economists, the M1 Money supply includes all the cash (ca) and coin (co) in circulation, all traveler's checks (tc) issued by non-banks and all the “Money” that is represented by all the electronic digits (ed) in all the checking accounts and Negotiable Order of Withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

Other names used to describe a checking account include, demand deposit account or transaction account. Another name for M1ed Money is checkbook money. Another name for M1ca Money is pocketbook money.

In the United States, a NOW account is an interest-bearing checking account that allows the account holder to write an unlimited number of checks on the NOW account. Though this is rarely done, the bank or credit union has the right to require at least seven days written notice prior to a withdrawal from a NOW account.

Another way to visualize what is included in the total M1 Money supply is:

$$M1 \text{ Total} = M1ed + M1ca + M1co + M1tc$$

- a) M1ed, or all the electronic digit money in all the checking and NOW accounts;
- b) M1ca, or all the paper money in circulation;
- c) M1co, or all the metal coin money in circulation; and
- d) M1tc, or all the traveler's checks issued by non-banks, a very small % of total.

The Take Away - In our Fed controlled monetary system, the single most prevalent form of Money in the M1 Money Supply is M1ed. The importance of this fact will become very clear in the next two modules.

MODULE 5

WHAT ISN'T M1 MONEY TODAY IN THE USA?

“There are two ways to conquer and enslave a nation. One is by the sword, the other is by debt.” John Adams.

1. WHAT IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE M1 MONEY SUPPLY?

The M1 Money supply does not include the electronic digits in savings accounts, retirement accounts and pension plans. These types of Money are included in the M2 Money supply. M2 Money is not considered to be on demand or immediately available to complete a financial transaction as is M1 Money.

2. WHO DOES NOT HOLD M1 MONEY?

According to the Fed, all the cash and coin held by the U.S. Treasury, the 12 Fed banks and all the commercial banks is not included in the M1 Money supply. This means, all the cash and coin held by these institutions IS NOT M1 MONEY, and therefore, is not Money.

All the electronic digits in all the checking accounts held by depository institutions, the U.S. government and foreign banks are also not included in the M1 Money supply. This means that all the electronic digits held by these institutions IS NOT M1 MONEY, and therefore, is not Money.

In other words, all the commercial banks, all 12 Fed banks and the U.S. Treasury, literally, by definition, have no Money of their own or in their own name. Below is Note 1 from Table 1 of the Federal Reserve Statistical Release, dated November 12, 2015, that supports this statement.

M1 consists of (1) currency outside the U.S. Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks, and the vaults of depository institutions; (2) traveler's checks of nonbank issuers; (3) demand deposits at commercial banks (excluding those amounts held by depository institutions, the U.S. government, and foreign banks and official institutions) less cash items in the process of collection and Federal Reserve float; and (4) other checkable deposits (OCDs), consisting of negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) and automatic transfer service (ATS) accounts at depository institutions, credit union share draft accounts, and demand deposits at thrift institutions. Seasonally adjusted M1 is constructed by summing currency, traveler's checks, demand deposits, and OCDs, each seasonally adjusted separately.

3. IF THESE INSTITUTIONS HAVE NO MONEY, WHAT DO THEY HAVE?

Banks and the U.S. Treasury have what are called Reserves. All Reserves are created and are extinguished as nothing more than electronic digits in an entity's computerized accounting system, its general ledger. The Fed banks have neither Money or Reserves and they have no need for either because the Fed banks create all the Reserves they need. By creating Reserves, the Fed banks can acquire any assets and satisfy any expense with nothing more than fingertips on a keyboard, hit enter.

The Take Away - Banks and the U.S. Treasury have no Money of their own in their own name, they only have Reserves. The Fed banks have no Money and no Reserves in their own name. Only people have and use Money to acquire goods and services - only people.

MODULE 6

WHO CREATES M1 MONEY TODAY IN THE USA AND HOW?

“Who controls the money, controls the world.” Henry Kissinger, circa 1995, Council on Foreign Relations.

1. WHO CREATES ALL OF OUR M1 MONEY?

Banks do, that's it, no other person or entity creates M1 Money, just banks.

2. IS M1 MONEY CREATED OUT OF THIN AIR?

No, it is not.

3. IS M1 MONEY PRINTED INTO EXISTENCE?

No, it is not.

4. HOW IS M1 MONEY CREATED AND EXTINGUISHED BY BANKS?

M1 Money is neither created out of thin air or printed into existence by anyone. M1 Money is created, that is, M1 Money comes into existence, as the end result of a bank funding a loan to a borrower. M1 Money is extinguished, or goes out of existence, when a bank receives a loan payment from a borrower. Only banks hold and control the power to create and extinguish money. It is all done with nothing more than fingertips on a keyboard that inputs a journal entry into a bank's computerized accounting system, hit Enter.

5. WHAT IS THE PROBLEM WITH BANK CREATED M1 MONEY?

As a direct result of the M1 Money creation process described in #4 above, the total amount of the debt owed to a bank is always more than the amount of Money the bank created when funding the loan. That is to say, the total amount of the principal and interest that must be paid back to the bank in order to pay off the loan in full, is more than the amount of money (the principal) the bank created when it funded the loan.

6. IS THERE ANOTHER PROBLEM ASSOCIATED WITH THIS SYSTEM?

YES!!! As a direct consequence of banks being the sole creators of M1 Money, our federal government must tax and borrow to meet all its financial obligations. In a proper monetary system, a federal government would have no need to tax or borrow. I describe a proper monetary system in Module 13, oh lucky 13.

The Take Away - In the past, only people, not banks or governments created the money they would use. Not today. Today, the vast majority of our national money supply comes into existence as bank created M1ed. Banks do not loan out M1 Money that already exists. Banks make or fund loans with M1ed that they just created. The importance of these facts will soon become crystal clear.

MODULE 7

WHAT IS A FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE?

“Who controls the past controls the future. Who controls the present controls the past”. George Orwell.

1. WHAT IS A FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE?

A Federal Reserve Note (FRN) is that dollar of money that is tucked into our wallets, purses and pockets. We think of a FRN as being that paper with green ink. The ink is green, but what we hold is not typical paper. A FRN is made of 75% cotton and 25% linen. Basically, a nice shirt.

2. WHAT MAKES A FRN SPECIAL?

A FRN is special because it is the only physical item included in the M1 Money supply that says on its face, “THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE”. Coins are also included in the M1 Money Supply, however, they are not minted with this phrase.

3. WHAT DOES LEGAL TENDER MEAN?

Legal Tender refers to any official medium of payment recognized by law that can be used to extinguish a public or private debt, or meet a financial obligation. Our national paper currency, the dollar, is legal tender in the U.S. According to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, “There is, however, no Federal statute mandating that a private business, a person or organization must accept currency or coin as payment for goods and/or services.” Now isn’t that a bit of a surprise? Legal tender can only be issued by the national body that is legally authorized to do so. In the U.S., the legally authorized issuer of the FRN is the Federal Reserve System, not the U.S. government.

4. WHO PRINTS AND OWNS THE FRN?

The FRN is printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Bureau) for the 12 FED Banks. The Bureau is part of the U.S. Treasury. As of January 2016, the per note cost of a FRN is as follows: \$1 or \$2 is 5.5 cents; \$5 is 10.9 cents; \$10 is 9.9 cents; \$20 or \$50 is 10.6 cents; and \$100 is 14.3 cents. A minimum print run is 1,000 notes. This means that the FED is charged \$55 for 1,000 \$1 FRN and is charged \$143 for 1,000 \$100 FRN. The FED owns the FRN, not the U.S. government or its Treasury.

5. IS A FRN A LIABILITY OWED TO OR BY THE FED?

NO!!! A FRN becomes M1 Money when you exchange your M1ed for M1ca, that’s it. When you deposit \$100 into your checking account, the end result of this transaction is your M1ca is reduced by \$100 and your M1ed is increased by \$100. The total amount of money you have has not increased or decreased, it has just changed form. Only the form of M1 has changed, not the total amount of the M1 Money supply.

The Take Away - A FRN is property of the FED: it has no value until it is exchanged for M1ed; and it is not a liability owed by the people to the FED or anyone else and a FRN is not a liability owed by the FED to anyone.

MODULE 8

WHAT ARE RESERVES AND HOW DO FRN & COIN BECOME M1 MONEY?

“And I sincerely believe, with you, that banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies; and that the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity (future), under the name of funding, is but swindling futurity on a large scale.” Thomas Jefferson, in an 1816 letter to John Taylor.

1. WHAT ARE BANK RESERVES?

A bank's reserves are nothing more than the "currency" or the items of barter used by a bank to settle its accounts with other banks. That is to say, if bank A owes bank B, bank A will transfer the required amount of reserves to bank B. That's it. Almost all of a bank's reserves are mere electronic digits in an account maintained within the FED's computerized accounting system. When a bank acquires physical reserves (FRN or coin) from the FED, the FED will extinguish or decrease an equal amount of the bank's electronic reserves.

2. HOW DOES A FRN BECOME M1 MONEY?

Step 1 - Printing. In the hands of the Bureau, FRN, or all that paper with green ink is just a print job.

Step 2 - Delivered to the FED. In the hand of a FED Bank, FRN are neither money or reserves. To the FED, each FRN only represents a printing expense.

Step 3 - Delivered to a bank. All FRN held by a bank are really just that portion of the bank's reserves in physical form.

Step 4 - Delivered to People. Only in the hands of people do FRN become M1 Money. This happens when a person accepts cash from a bank and in return, the bank extinguishes the same amount of M1ed (electronic digits in a checking account).

3. HOW DOES COIN BECOME M1 MONEY?

Step 1 - Minting. The U.S. Mint mints all of our coins.

Step 2 - Delivered to the FED. In the hands of a FED Bank, coins are not money or reserves. Coins held by the FED are simply treated as "Inventory". In exchange, the U.S. Treasury's reserve account is increased by the face value of the coins delivered to the FED. The U.S. Treasury's bank account at the FED is a bank account of reserves and not M1 Money.

Step 3 - Delivered to a bank. In the hands of a bank, coins are that portion of the bank's reserves in physical form.

Step 4 - Delivered to People. Only in the hands of people do coins become M1 Money. This happens when a person accepts coins from a bank and in return, the bank extinguishes the same amount of M1ed.

The Take Away - Knowing each step in the process of how FRN and coins become M1 Money will help the reader understand how and when FRN and coins become M1 Money and when and why FRN and coins are not M1 Money.

MODULE 9

IS THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM (FED) PUBLIC OR PRIVATE?

“The regional Federal Reserve banks are not government agencies. ...but are independent, privately owned and locally controlled corporations.” Lewis vs. United States, 680F. 2d 1239 9th Circuit 1982.

1. IS THE FED PUBLIC OR PRIVATE?

The short answer, Private.

2. WHAT CONDITIONS INDICATE THAT THE FED IS PRIVATE?

- a) The FED includes 12 banks, their 23 branches and a Board of Governors (**BOG**).
- b) Each FED bank is an independent, privately owned and run-for-profit corporation.
- c) Each FED bank has its own president, VP, board of directors and employees.
- d) Each FED bank's shares of stock are owned by banks, not the public or government.
- e) Each FED bank's shares of stock are never publicly traded.
- f) The FED banks are self-funded and do not receive any funding from any government.
- g) The FED bank stockholders receive yearly dividend, up to 6%, based on their capital.
- h) The FED refuses to honor Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests.
- i) Congressional authorization is required to perform an operational audit of the FED.
- j) All FED banks are subject to state property tax laws.
- k) Substantially all employees of the Fed/BOG are covered by a private retirement plan.
- l) There are federal circuit court cases that describe the FED as being private.
- m) Each FED bank's financial statements are audited annually by a national CPA firm.
- n) Each FED bank's net earnings are sent to the U.S. Treasury as a Franchise Tax.

Therefore, the short answer is still, Private.

3. FED FACTS

- a) None of the FED banks have a bank account in their own name.
- b) The FED is charged a per note charge for each FRN printed by the Bureau.
- c) None of the FED banks have any M1 Money or reserves of their own.
- d) The FED acquires assets and satisfies expenses by creating Reserves, not by spending money.

The Take Away - The FED is a group of 12, private corporations, run for the sole benefit of its stockholders, which are themselves privately owned, run-for-profit banks. The FED is the “regulator” that is owned and controlled by the entities and people it is intended to regulate. That is to say, the regulator is owned and controlled by the regulatees.

MODULE 10

THE PROBLEMS WITH A CASHLESS MONETARY SYSTEM

“Plan A, without a Plan B, in not much of a Plan at all, or “2 is 1 and 1 is none”.

1. Keep in mind that having only one option is very limiting and very dangerous. Fortunately, in our current national monetary system, We The People, are allowed by the FED to use both physical money (cash and coin) and electronic money (electronic digits in bank accounts).

2. However, in a CASHLESS system, all money is electronic which means, there is no cash or coin. This version of a monetary system is currently viewed by many, around the world, as the way to go. A CASHLESS system is much more modern, more techy and of course, think about all the expenses that would not be incurred in printing, minting, transporting, storing and safeguarding all the physical money. Hallelujah, free at last.

3. Let's think a bit about what “normal” would be in a CASHLESS, no physical money, monetary system. As described above, all money would be electronic. This means that ALL your money exists only as electronic digits in a bank's computerized accounting system. This also means that you have no direct access to or control over your own money. What could go wrong (**WCGW**) with this situation?

4. Do you remember what happened in Cyprus and Greece years ago? The banks shut their doors for many days, the ATMs were turned off and outside computer access to bank accounts was terminated. People could not access their own bank accounts which meant that they had no access to their own electronic money. The keepers of all money electronic, the banks, decided whether you would or would not have access to your own electronic money, and in what amounts. WCGW?

5. Fortunately, Cyprus and Greece monetary systems still had physical money which allowed people to be able to save physical money for a rainy day, such as when the banks close without warning. If there was no physical money in the system, the people would not have had any money at all. Can you go for several days without access to electronic money or using a credit card? WCGW?

6. If all money is electronic, will banks begin to charge every savings account with negative interest rates & every checking account with high banking fees? WCGW?

7. It has been reported that every month, the Social Security Administration (**SSA**) declares 1,000 people dead that are in fact, not dead. To correct this minor error can take months. The inconvenience of being declared dead by the SSA when you are not includes having no access to credit, being shut out of your bank accounts and if you had no physical money, you will need really kind, caring & generous family and friends.

The Take Away - When your national money supply has only electronic money, then you only have one choice, no options and are totally dependent. WCGW?

MODULE 11

WHAT IS A PONZI SCHEME?

“When plunder becomes a way of life for a group of men living together in society, they create for themselves in the course of time, a legal system that authorizes it and a moral code that glorifies it.” Frederic Bastiat, 1801 - 1850.

1. Carlo (Charles) Ponzi hatched the original Ponzi Scheme (**Ponzi**) in December 1919 when he convinced investors they could capitalize on the instability of most European currency prices by using postal reply coupons in a series of exchanges.

2. Mr. Ponzi did not make legitimate trades, instead, he paid off earlier investors with the money he raised from later investors. He was even able to persuade some investors to reinvest their funds which allowed Mr. Ponzi to postpone his financial obligations even longer. Today's true Ponzi Scheme is no different. A Ponzi is a fraudulent scam portrayed as great business “opportunity”. Investors do not receive payments from any real business profits, instead, the funds paid to investors are nothing more than a redistribution of the newly acquired funds from the latest investors.

3. A true Ponzi has no real business operation at all, therefore, it is incapable of earning a profit. A hybrid Ponzi is a real business that is a financial failure yet the operator is able to convince investors to invest. True or hybrid, a Ponzi is a fraudulent securities/investment scam.

4. The U.S. Treasury sell interest bearing debt obligations that are ultimately expected to be repaid. There are three basic types of Treasuries: (i) a Treasury Bill or T-Bill has a maturity of one year or less; (ii) a Treasury Note has a maturity of 2 - 10 years; and (iii) a Treasury Bond has a maturity of 10 - 30 years.

5. Selling Treasuries in one way our U.S. Federal Government (**USFG**) obtains funds to operate. The USFG also obtains funds by collecting a wide variety of taxes. Think about this, none of these two funding sources represents a for-profit business.

6. The USFG has been allowed and encouraged to accumulate Trillions of dollars of debt by selling its version of a security, and has done so while not operating any for-profit business.

The Take Away - The USFG offers the public an investment opportunity that is not supported by a for-profit business, therefore, by selling what is considered to be AAA rated investment grade bonds, the USFG is actually running the world's largest public Ponzi Scheme and We The People are on the hook for now more than \$21 Trillion of unpayable debt.

P.S. - From the great movie Top Gun, you may remember this line spoken by Stinger when he is dressing down Maverick - “Your ego is writing checks your body can't cash.” Somehow, this seem on point with our unpayable national debt.

MODULE 12

WHY THE FED MUST BE REPLACED?

“The Federal Reserve definitely caused the Great Depression by contracting the amount of currency in circulation by one-third from 1929 - 1933.” Milton Friedman, a Nobel Laureate.

1. The Federal Reserve Reform Act of 1977 establish statutory objectives for the FED's monetary policy. The goals of these objectives were to have : (i) maximum employment or full employment of resources; (ii) stable prices; and (iii) moderate long-term interest rates. The objectives sound necessary and proper. Are they?

2. There will be no maximum employment of people or full employment of resources without moderate long-term interest rates. There will be no moderate long-term interest rates without stable prices, and there is no price stability in a monetary system with inflation.

3. The FED desires to achieve the end goal of creating a stable monetary system environment. To do this, the FED believes that keeping inflation at a low and steady 2% will lead to price stability and moderate long-term interests rates which the FED believes will promote maximum or full employment of people and resources.

4. Has the FED stabilized prices by keeping the inflation rate at 2% per year? The FED went operational in 1914 and in 1914, \$1 has the Purchasing Power of 100 1914 pennies. In 2018, \$1 has the Purchasing Power of 2 or maybe 3, 1914 pennies. Obviously, a 2% inflation rate does not lead to stable prices. The FED is a failure.

5. When there is inflation, there is Loss of Purchasing Power. A 2% inflation rate means, that compare to last year, your money lost 2% of its Purchasing Power. This means the dollar you spent last year will buy less today and even less in the future. Therefore, you must keep earning more money in every time period just to financially stay where you were during the previous time period.

6. The FED's goal of achieving an annual inflation reate of 2% means, the FED is hopeful that your money will only lose 2% of its Purchasing Power every year. The FED's idea of stable prices is not the prices remain relatively constant. No, the FED's goal is to have prices consistently and continually increase over time, but not quickly.

7. The FED's monetary system is broken by design. This monetary system can not be fixed, reformed or repaired. The Fed must be replaced.

The Take Away - One sure way for you to live life on the edge is to do nothing about your national, broken by design, monetary system. If your are going to live day to day, you know, just in the moment, then you might consider asking yourself this one very important questions. To quote Dirty Harry, "Do you feel lucky , well do you punk?" Well - DO YOU?

MODULE 13

WHAT MONETARY SYSTEM CAN REPLACE THE FED?

“If you put the federal government in charge of the Sahara Desert, in 5 years there’d be a shortage of sand.” Milton Friedman, a Nobel Prize Winning Economist.

1. A proper monetary system serves the People’s best interests and not private bankers, central or local. Therefore, the People must create, control and own their new monetary system, through a National Bank. The People would control the National Bank with specially elected or appointed representatives. Each State would get the same number of representative and these people would answer directly to their State.

2. The National Bank would be the only Bank of Issue in the United States. This means only the National Bank would have the power to create and extinguish Money. The National Bank will also be the only funding source for the federal government. As a result, our federal government would receive all the funding it was legally allowed to have, based on a Congress approved budget. This would allow the federal government to spend Money into circulation without any need to ever levy a tax or borrow again. Goodbye IRS and goodbye federal government debt.

3. Regular banks will still exist and provide all the same necessary services they currently provide, except that banks will no longer be allowed to create and extinguish Money. Also, under the new monetary system, when a bank makes a loan, it will do so out of its own pockets and it will directly suffer the consequences for making a bad loan. If a bank needed more Money for loan making, the bank could borrow the additional funds from the National Bank at a reasonable low interest rate.

4. The National Bank would also lend Money to state and city governments at a low interest rate. This would greatly reduce the cost for these government entities to create and maintain infrastructure and provide needed services.

5. Should our country suffer a national disaster, the National Bank would provide all the funding approved by Congress, which would allow the federal government to help with the recovery. To keep this new Money from creating inflation, over time, the Money would be taxed out of the system by the National Bank, through the use of a sales tax. This sales tax would be implemented in order to decrease the money supply until the national money supply was in balance with, and sufficient for, the current national economic activity. Once this condition was achieved, the sales tax would be ended.

The Take Away - To have a stable national monetary supply that benefits the People, the People must control, direct and own the monetary system. Next, to have a stable monetary system, there must be more money in the money supply than the amount of debt owed in the system. Our current banking system, run by the FED, is unstable and has less money in the supply than the debt owed by people, businesses and governments. The FED’s monetary system is designed to ultimately fail, and is doing so as I write.

MODULE 14

WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THE NEW MONETARY SYSTEM?

“Whoever controls the volume of money in any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce.” James A. Garfield, President of the United States.

1. Who will benefit from the new U.S. monetary system? Ordinary Citizens, in place of those who currently enjoy the riches and benefits of the FED's monetary system, the banking elite.

2. How will We The People benefit from our new monetary system?

- a) Our federal government will receive all required funding and remain operational without the need to tax or borrow.
- b) Our federal government will not default on its current obligations, funded or unfunded, including Social Security, Medicare and the national debt.
- c) The volume of money in the money supply will be controlled for the benefit of the People and not the banking elite.
- d) When banks make unwise loans and investment choices, the banks will directly suffer the consequences, instead of being allowed to pass the debt plate to U.S. Citizens.
- e) The FED will be taken over, all of its assets will be sold to pay off some of the national debt the FED helped create, and all the national debt currently held by the FED will cease to exist.
- f) Our national economy will no longer be plagued by constant, continuous and very destructive inflation, which means that what you earn today will have undiminished purchasing power tomorrow.
- g) The United States will have an ideal tax system. A taxation system that is used only to bring the national money supply in balance with the national economic level, instead of what we have today, which is a terrible taxation system, a taxation system that is used, in part, to acquire funding to make payments on an unpayable debt.
- h) We The People will be able to rename our national paper currency. For me, I would call our new national currency - Patriots, as a reminder to never ever forget the lessons our founders tried to teach us.

The Take Away - Our nation's new monetary system will be run for the benefit of We The People. Our nation will once again be in the hands of We The People. And with a firm and steady hand on the Lamp of Liberty, We will bring about the great country our founders envisioned.

MODULE 15

WHAT IS THE PROCESS TO INSTALL A NEW MONETARY SYSTEM?

“The price of Freedom is eternal vigilance.” Thomas Jefferson.

1. The Federal Reserve Acts are laws, they are not Constitutional Amendments. Therefore, in order to rid ourselves of the disease that is the FED, the FED Acts and all their amendments must be REPEALED.

2. To accomplish the REPEAL, a sufficient number of elected employees, in the House must vote to REPEAL the Acts. After the House passes the REPEAL, the Senate must be made to do the same.

3. To get the House and the Senate to REPEAL, We The People must begin doing what Citizen Owners do when they take care of their own personal businesses, they tell their employees what to do. In this specific case, it is to REPEAL.

4. To get the Citizen Owners to act in their own best interests, all People need to begin their own process of Educate - Motivate - Activate and demand the REPEAL.

5. By reaching this point in the FED ED modules, you can state with pride that you have begun your personal educational process and maintained it with your own motivation. Your personal education and motivation process must continue to the point where you actually self activate. This means you will take the bull by the horns, you will tell your elected employees in DC what to do and the only answer you will accept is Yes Mam or Yes Sir.

6. At the same time that you demand the REPEAL, you will also demand to be informed as to the steps that are necessary and being taken in order to create a proper national monetary system. A national monetary system that returns the benefits that come with and from Money creation back to We The People where it Rightfully Belongs.

The Take Away - We The People can and must end our massive national problem which is the FED allowing banks to be the sole creators of our national Money Supply. We The People can make this happen. Everyday, you must send to your representatives, your elected employees in DC, emails and make phone calls that DEMAND THE REPEAL OF ALL THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS.

MODULE 16

HOW DO BANKS AND THEIR FED MONETARY SYSTEM LIE, CHEAT AND STEAL?

“In a time of universal deceit, telling the truth is a revolutionary act.” George Orwell.

1. WHO CREATES OUR M1 MONEY?

As we learned in Module 6, only banks hold and control this massive and awesome power to create and extinguish money by merely posting journal entries into their computerized accounting systems.

2. WHAT ARE BANKS?

Banks are private corporations operated for the sole benefit of their stockholders and are not operated for the benefit of those that must use their monetary system, We The People of the USA and our federal government.

3. WHAT IS THIS A BAD THING?

All the benefits that come from and with money creation are retained by the banks, which means, in part, that our federal government has only two methods in which to acquire the funds needed to operate, Tax and Borrow.

4. ANY OTHER PROBLEMS?

Yes, and it happens every time a bank funds a loan. By simply posting a journal entry into its computerized accounting system, a bank creates more debt, that is the principal and interest owed, than the amount of money that it adds to the money supply. Our monetary system was designed to create more debt, than money to pay off the debt, which means, that our monetary system is by its very nature, unstable, unsustainable and will fail. Given there is more debt than money in our monetary system, and that banks can not make an unlimited number of loans to keep increasing the supply of money, how has the monetary system remain operational for so long? The answer - banks also create money by not making loans.

5. THE FINAL PROBLEM!!!

Banks have 3 other ways of creating money and increasing the money supply which no one is talking about. These 3 ways are just down right wrong.

1st - Banks create M1 Money when they satisfy an expense such as wages.

2nd - Banks create M1 Money when they acquire an asset such as equipment.

3rd - Banks create M2 Money when they add interest to a savings accounts.

The Take Away - Keep in mind that banks do all of this by doing nothing more than posting journal entries into their computerized accounting systems. If you do not like banks getting all of the benefits by being the sole creators of money in our national monetary system, then you might agree that our national monetary system, the Federal Reserve System, is broken by design and is designed to fail. The duty to correct this massive problem rests with you.

1 COMMERCIAL BANK JOURNAL ENTRY ANALYSIS

BANK MAKES A LOAN TO SMITH

DESCRIPTION	DR	CR	ACCT TYPE	ACCT	BK	- MONEY SUPPLY -		
				INCR DECR	RESR BAL	M1ca	M1co	M1ed
<hr/>								
BANK A - MAKES LOAN TO SMITH								
1 LOAN RECEIVABLE - SMITH	1,000		A	>	0			
1 SMITH CHECKING ACCOUNT AT BANK A		1,000	L	>	0	0	0	>
Bank A makes a loan to Smith of \$1,000.								

ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS:

- Journal Entry (JE) 1 reports Intra-bank activity, no other bank is involved in this transaction.
- JE 1 reports that Bank A made a loan to Borrower Smith.
- Two general ledger accounts are affected.
- This is an Intra-bank activity, no other bank is involved in this transaction.
- Bank A's Loan Receivable Account is an asset account, the debit entry increases the Receivable balance by \$1,000.
- Smith's Checking Account is a liability account, the credit entry increases the Checking Account balance by \$1,000.
- Smith's Checking Account balance increased, therefore M1ed increased which means the M1 money supply increased.
- JE 1 reports Intra-bank activity which allows Bank A to increase M1ed without there being a decrease anywhere else in M1ed or in the total M1 Money Supply and without any change to the Bank's Reserve Account balance.
- JE 1 shows how Bank A creates & increases M1ed, which is money creation within the limits of the FRR.

2 COMMERCIAL BANK JOURNAL ENTRY ANALYSIS

BANK RECEIVES LOAN PAYMENT FROM SMITH

DESCRIPTION	DR	CR	ACCT TYPE	ACCT	BK	- MONEY SUPPLY -		
				INCR DECR	RESR BAL	M1ca	M1co	M1ed
<hr/>								
BANK A - LOAN PYMT RECEIVED FROM SMITH								
2 SMITH CHECKING ACCOUNT AT BANK A	110		L	<	0	0	0	<
2 LOAN RECEIVABLE - SMITH		10	A	<	0			
2 INTEREST INCOME FOR BANK A		100	I	>	0			
Bank A received a loan payment from Borrower Smith.								

ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS:

- Journal Entry (JE) 2 reports Intra-bank activity, no other bank is involved in this transaction.
- Journal Entry 2 reports Bank A received a loan payment from Borrower Smith.
- Three general ledger accounts are affected.
- This is an Intra-bank activity, no other bank is involved in this transaction.
- Smith's Checking Account is a liability account, the debit entry decreases the Checking Account balance by \$110.
- Bank A's Loan Receivable Account is an asset account, the credit entry decreases the Receivable balance by \$10.
- Bank A's Interest Income Account is an income account, the credit entry increases the Interest Income balance by \$100.
- Smith's Checking Account balance is decreased by \$110 which means M1ed is decreased by \$110.
- JE 2 reports Intra-bank activity which allows Bank A to decrease M1ed without there being an increase anywhere else in the M1ed or in the total M1 Money Supply.
- JE 2 shows how Bank A decreased or extinguished \$110 of M1ed yet only \$10 of the \$110 was created by Bank A.
- This means Bank A records Interest Income by extinguishing more M1ed than it actually created. The interest income reported by Bank A is not "money" that it can spend & the increase in Interest Income has no effect on Bank A's Reserves

3 COMMERCIAL BANK JOURNAL ENTRY ANALYSIS BANK "PAYS" NET WAGES TO EMPLOYEE

			ACCT	ACCT	BK	- MONEY SUPPLY -		
DESCRIPTION	DR	CR	TYPE	INCR DECR	RESR BAL	M1ca	M1co	M1ed
<hr/>								
BANK A - "PAYS" WAGES OWED TO EMPLOYEE SMITH								
3 WAGE EXPENSE	1,500		E	>	0			
3 SMITH CHECKING ACCOUNT AT BANK A		1,500	L	>	0	0	0	>
Bank A pays a net wage to Smith.								

ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS:

- Journal Entry (JE) 3 reports Intra-bank activity, no other bank is involved in this transaction.
- JE 3 reports Bank A paying net wages to Employee Smith, two ledger accounts are effected.
- Two general ledger accounts are affected.
- Bank A's Wage Expense Account is an expense account, the debit entry increases the Wage Exp balance by \$1,500.
- Smith's Checking Account is a liability account, the credit entry increases the Checking Account balance by \$1,500.
- Smith's Checking Account balance is increased by \$1,500 which means M1ed is increased by \$1,500.
- JE 3 reports Intrabank activity which allows Bank A to increase M1ed without there being a decrease anywhere else in M1ed or in the total M1 Money Supply and M1ed was increased without any change to Bank A's Reserve Balance.
- JE 3 shows how Bank A increased M1ed by recording an expense into its general ledger accounting system which means Bank A can report and deduct an "EXPENSE" on its tax return that it never has and never will pay for.
- JE 3 shows how Bank A created & increased M1ed as a direct result of recording a tax deductible expense.

4 COMMERCIAL BANK JOURNAL ENTRY ANALYSIS BANK "PAYS" INTEREST INCOME TO DEPOSITOR

DESCRIPTION	DR	CR	ACCT TYPE	ACCT	BK	- MONEY SUPPLY -			
				INCR DECR	RESR BAL	M1ca	M1co	M2ed	
BANK A "PAYS" INTEREST ON DEPOSITOR SMITH ACCOUNT									
4 INTEREST EXPENSE - BANK A	3		E	>					
4 SMITH SAVINGS ACCOUNT - AT BANK A		3	L	>			0	0	>
Bank A increases Smith account for interest earned on savings account.									

ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS:

- Journal Entry 4 reports Bank A paying interest income to Depositor Smith.
- Two general ledger accounts are effected.
- Bank A's Interest Expense Account is an expense account, the debit entry increases the Interest Expense balance by \$3.
- Smith's Checking Account is a liability account, the credit entry increases the Checking Account balance by \$3.
- Smith's Checking Account balance is increased by \$3, therefore, M1ed is increased by \$3.
- JE 4 reports Intrabank activity which allows Bank A to increase M1ed without there being a decrease anywhere else in M1ed or in the total M1 Money Supply, THEREFORE, M1ed has increased.
- JE 4 shows how Bank A has increased M1ed by recording an expense into its general ledger accounting system. This means, Bank A can report and deduct and "EXPENSE" on its tax return that it never has and never will pay for.
- JE 4 shows how Bank A created & increased M1ed as a direct result of recording a tax deductible expense.

NOTATIONS:

> INCREASE	A = ASSET	M1ca = M1 money supply, all cash in circulation
< DECREASE	L = LIABILITY	M1co = M1 money supply, all coin in circulation
0 NO CHANGE	E = EXPENSE	M1ed = M1 money supply, all electronic digits in checking accts
	I = INCOME	FRR = Federal Reserve Requirement

MODULE 17
WHEN DO WE BEGIN?

“It is well that the people of the nation do not understand our banking and monetary system, for if they did, I believe there would be a revolution before tomorrow morning.” Henry Ford

“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.” Margaret Mead, 1964.

“Do or Don’t Do, There is No Trying.” Yoda

NOW !!!

**The Take Away - We fix the Problem or the Problem Fixes US.
You gotta problem? You gotta AIO. You gotta Adapt, Improve, Overcome.**

MODULE 17
DRAFT EMAIL

Your Name
Your Address
Your City, State & Zip
Your Phone Number
Your email
Times Sent (1st, 2nd, 3rd, ...)

Date

Attention Elected Employee:

After study, reflection and review, I have come to understand the following:

1. The Federal Reserve System (Fed) and its Board of Governors (BOG), as a whole, have a Dual Mandate that encompasses 3 main jobs, Monetary Policy, Fiscal Policy and Regulatory action. Our federal government, the State governments and or the Citizens of these united States are very capable of doing each and every one of these 3 jobs.
2. Overall, history has shown, beyond any doubt, that the performance of the Fed and the BOG with regards to their 3 main jobs can only be rated as very poor to worse.
3. Most importantly, the Fed monetary system, by its very design, creates more unpayable debt than money to liquidate the debt.
4. I have seen the national budget at budget.gov. Of course there is a deficit. The budgeted inflows are less than the budgeted outlays for mandatory programs and interest on the national debt. This is before even one Lincoln penny is budgeted for security and non security government expenditures. Spending on the Government could be cut to ZERO and there would still be a deficit.
5. Our country's current monetary system is, by design, unstable, unsustainable and will ultimately fail. If this system isn't changed, its failure will bring enormous suffering and despair to virtually every citizen of the United States.

I therefore, respectfully demand, as my elected employee in Congress, that you promote and support the passage of a new law that repeals the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 and all its amendments. Create a new National Bank that is the sole creator of Money in our national monetary system, an entity that can use this power to create Money and fund the federal government without the need to levy a tax or borrow. Put an end to a monetary system that benefits the mighty and privileged few, at a cost that makes virtually all other U.S. citizens Debt Service Slaves.

Please respond to this communication and let me know your position.

Respectfully, Your Citizen Owner

MODULE 18

QUOTES THAT INFORM, INSPIRE AND EDUCATE!

"If ye love wealth better than liberty, the tranquility of servitude better than the animating contest of freedom, go home from us in peace. We ask not your counsels or arms. Crouch down and lick the hands which feed you. May your chains set lightly upon you, and may posterity forget that ye were our countrymen." Samuel Adams.

In an 1813 letter to John Eppes, Thomas Jefferson wrote - "But although we have so improvidently suffered (foolishly allowed) the field of circulating medium to be filched from us by private individuals, yet I think we may recover it in part, and even in the whole, if States will co-operate with us." "The states should be applied to, to transfer the right of issuing circulating paper (paper money) to Congress exclusively, in perpetuum (perpetuity)."

"To preserve our independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our election between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude." Thomas Jefferson.

"All the perplexities, confusion and distresses in America arise not from defects in the Constitution or confederation, not from want of honor or virtue, as much from the downright ignorance of the nature of coin, credit and circulation." John Adams, letter to Thomas Jefferson.

Andrew Jackson, 7th President of the U.S. referred to the Second U.S. Bank as "a Hydra-headed monster eating the flesh of the common man."

Money is the creature of law, and the creation of the original issue of money should be maintained as the exclusive monopoly of the National Government. The privilege of creating and issuing money is not only the supreme prerogative of the Government, but it is the Government's greatest creative opportunity. By the adoption of these principles, the long-felt want for a uniform medium will be satisfied. The taxpayers will be saved immense sums of interest, discounts and exchanges. The financing of all public enterprises, the maintenance of stable government and ordered progress, and the conduct of the Treasury will become matters of practical administration. The people can and will be furnished with a currency as safe as their own government. Money will cease to be the master and will become the servant of humanity. Democracy will rise superior to the money power." Abraham Lincoln.

"The Money Trust caused the 1907 panic Those not favorable to the Money Trust could be squeezed out of business and the people frightened into demanding changes in the banking and currency laws which the Money Trust would frame." Congressman Charles Lindbergh, Sr. Lindbergh was no fan of Big Banks and the 1907 panic was the incident that began the process that ended with the Federal Reserve Act of 1913.

MODULE 18

QUOTES THAT INFORM, INSPIRE AND EDUCATE!

Louis T. McFadden, a former Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee said, "The depression was not accidental. It was a carefully contrived occurrence The international bankers sought to bring about a condition of despair here so that they might emerge as rulers of us all."

"The Federal Reserve bank buys government bonds without one penny ..."
Congressman Wright Patman, Congressional Record, September 30, 1941.

From Carroll Quigley, a historian's historian. His 1966 book, *Tragedy and Hope*. "...[T]he powers of financial capitalism had another far-reaching aim, nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole. this system was to be controlled in a feudalist fashion by the central banks of the world acting in concert by secret agreements arrived at in frequent private meetings and conferences. The apex of the system was to be the Bank for International Settlements in Basle, Switzerland, a private bank owned and controlled by the world's central banks which were themselves private corporations.... Sounds a little like Rockefeller below, doesn't it?

"For more than a century ideological extremists at either end of the political spectrum have seized upon well-publicized incidents such as my encounter with Castro to attack the Rockefeller family for the inordinate influence they claim we wield over American political and economic institutions. Some even believe we are part of a secret cabal working against the best interests of the United States, characterizing my family and me as "internationalists" and of conspiring with others around the world to build a more integrated global political and economic structure - one world, if you will. If that is the charge, I stand guilty, and I am proud of it." David Rockefeller, *Memoirs*, 2002.

In one paragraph, Rockefeller confirms that the opinions and thoughts of "extremists at either end of the political spectrum" are correct and that he and his family are "working against the best interests of the United States." His own words speak of treason.

In the United States we have, in effect, two governments ... We have the duly constituted Government ... Then we have an independent, uncontrolled and uncoordinated government in the Federal Reserve System, operating the money powers which are reserved to Congress by the Constitution. Texas Congressman Wright Patman.

I believe that if the people of this nation fully understood what Congress has done to them over the past 49 years, they would move on Washington: they would not wait for an election ...It adds up to a preconceived plan to destroy the economic and social independence of the United States. Nevada Senator George W. Malone, 1957.

MODULE 18

QUOTES THAT INFORM, INSPIRE AND EDUCATE!

"Sometimes it is the people no one imagines anything of who do the things that no one can imagine." The Imitation Game, 2014.

Patriotism is supporting your country all the time, and your government when it deserves it. – Mark Twain

My Thoughts:

1. We do not need to learn history, because if we do not, we are doomed to repeat it. No, we need to learn and know fact based history so we know what to repeat and what not to repeat.
2. Remember Berit - 241; Remember 9/11 - 2,977; Remember Behghazi - 4; But first Remember the 56.
3. When You look where no one else is looking, You will see what no one else has seen.
4. Ignorance may be bliss in a moment, however, ultimately, it will lead to your downfall.
5. Systemic problems do not always require a complex answer.
6. Passing judgment on an opinion is vastly different than passing judgment on a fact.
7. The lack of an incentive to produce and save, generally will result in the unsustainable acts of consume and borrow.
8. There are 4 great powers in our world - politics, education, religion and money. Control the creation, issue and supply of money and you will control the other powers.
9. Globalism prevents and or eliminates self-sufficiency.
10. To prevent power from being abused or abusive, power must be controlled, directed and monitored by Responsibility, Obligation and Consequence.
11. The Trifecta of Tyranny:
Be the sole creator of money;
Be the sole recipient of the benefits of creating money; and
Control the issue and supply of money in a national monetary system.