Liberty Tree

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LINEAGE OF TWO REVOLUTIONS – ONE GOOD – ONE EVIL

Part V

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In the last issue of the Liberty Tree, I discussed the good actions undertaken by Andrew Jackson to destroy the second national bank of America, and the seditious issuance of bills of credit ("United States Notes") by Abraham Lincoln. Following the War of Northern Aggression, John D. Rockefeller and other money men wanted total control of the Republic's money and credit, so they caused the panic of 1907 to set the stage for the Federal Reserve Bank system which plagues us today.

John D. Rockefeller, 1839-1937, industrialist who founded Standard Oil Co.

John D. Rockefeller was furious over the breakup of the Standard Oil Company's monopoly and the accompanying twenty-nine million dollar fine by the federal court, so he conspired with other Wall Street bankers and the Rothschild banking interest in Europe to create the Federal Reserve Bank System. Using the financial panic of 1907, Rockefeller employed Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, a Rockefeller institution, to sell the American public on the need for the Fed (the name it has become known as).[1] In conjunction with this propaganda blitz, disseminated through the Rockefeller controlled media, Rockefeller and Rothschild factions met at the Rockefeller vacation home on Jekyll Island, Georgia to write the legislative bills that were to be introduced in Congress. The main participants were as follows:

- U.S. Senator Nelson Aldrich, John D.'s father-in-law, Chairman Senate Finance Committee;
- Frank A. Vanderlip, President of National City Bank (a Rockefeller bank);
- Paul Moritz Warburg, a German agent and liaison between Rockefeller and Rothschild factions; (Felix Warburg was the Chief of Espionage & Intelligence for Kaiser Wilhelm's Germany).
- Henry P. Davison, senior partner of J.P. Morgan & Co.
- Charles D. Norton, President First National Bank (N.Y.)
- Benjamin Strong (husband of Bessie Rockefeller).[2]

The proposed legislation that came out of the meetings on Jekyll Island was introduced in Congress by Congressman Carter Glass, who had been maneuvered into the position of Banking Committee Chairman by the Rockefeller agent H.P. Hills.[3] With the influence of the backing of President Woodrow Wilson, another known Rockefeller agent, the Federal Reserve Act was passed on December 22, 1913. (Wilson campaigned for office promising to keep the U.S.A. out of World War I, but once in office did everything in his power to enter

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1. *The Federal Reserve Act: Its Origin and Problems*, by Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, 1933.
2. *The "Federal" Reserve Conspiracy & Rockefellers: Their "Gold Corner,"* by Emanuel M. Josephson, 1968, p. 41.
3. *Report of the Monetary Commission of the Indianapolis Convention of Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Commercial Clubs, and other similar bodies of the United States*, by Professor J. Laurence Laughlin. Chicago, 1898.

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the War, by which Rockefeller increased his wealth supplying the War effort).

Although a private corporation, the Federal Reserve System has the appearance of being controlled by the Executive Branch of the federal government, but in fact the Presidents have continually appointed Rockefeller/Rothschild employees and associates to be the Chairman of the Board of Governors. These bankers have become so powerful that it is obvious that the Congress dare not audit the Fed as required by Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.

Unlike the bank acts before it, the Federal Reserve Act is the framework that has given the private Federal Reserve Bank total power over our money supply. This did not happen immediately with the passage of the Act, but evolved slowly over the years that followed until the repeal of the Coinage Act by Congress on June 4th, 1963. With that repeal, the monetary system of the United States of America went full circle, back to paper money like the pre-Constitutional bills of credit called Continentals, leaving United States Notes and Federal Reserve Notes (the private bank notes of the Federal Reserve Bank) as the only paper currency in circulation. Today United States Notes are mainly in the hands of collectors, leaving primarily the Federal Reserve Notes in circulation, and the general public has come to call these worthless fraudulent notes "dollars."

Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller was selected by the Bankers to advise (control) the puppets placed in the White House and the Congress. Through them he slowly guided the total take-over of our monetary system. The most effective puppet was Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The 1929 depression, caused by the bankers withdrawing credit from the market place, assured Roosevelt's election riding the New Deal socialist steamroller. By promising every American financial security, and putting the federal government deep into debt to these bankers to deliver it, Roosevelt became god to most of the American public.[4] Anything he suggested was considered a command by the New Deal Congress.

Through Roosevelt's office, the Rockefeller family and their banking allies eradicated all the Fed's banking competition and took possession of the country's gold. Because Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller was Roosevelt's chief adviser, it can be safely alleged that he advised FDR to issue the Executive Order on March 6, 1933, and to call the special session of Congress on March 9, 1933 for the sole purpose of passing the so-called *Emergency Banking Act*. With this constitutionally questionable federal law, Roosevelt was authorized to license the reopening of any bank on whatever terms the bankers chose, thus eradicating any banking competition to the Federal Reserve Bank. On April 5, 1933 Roosevelt issued an Executive Order, supposedly authorized by the very questionable law, for the surrender of all gold and gold certificates to the Federal Reserve Banks, and two weeks later another Order that barred exporting of gold. Thus the takeover of America's monetary system by the bankers behind the Federal Reserve Bank was almost complete.

Woodrow Wilson, president from 1913 to 1921. This immense deceiver stated while campaigning: "A great industrial nation is controlled by its system of credit. Our system of credit is privately concentrated. The growth of the nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few [private] men ... " and "We have restricted credit, we have restricted opportunity, we have controlled development, and we have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most completely controlled and dominated, governments in the civilized world—no longer a government by free opinion, no longer a government by conviction and the vote of the majority, but a government by the opinion and the duress of small groups of dominant men." *The New Freedom*, 1913. By signing the Federal Reserve Act into law, he *solidified* the domination and concentration of credit into the hands of those same private men, and ensuring economic ruin for the rest of America.

With the advent of World War II, in which Roosevelt played a significant part in setting the stage for the attack on Pearl Harbor by Japan, he also introduced a new type of tax, one that has no constitutional authority when and if imposed on citizens and resident aliens — the withholding tax on wages. *("And I Was There" Pearl Harbor and Midway – Breaking the Secrets*, by Rear Admiral Edwin T. Layton, USN (Ret), 1985). The rubber-stamp Congress titled this new law the Victory Tax Act. The main difference between this new tax and the taxes that were laid until that time, is that it was not enacted and levied to collect taxes for the payment of the war effort, but rather to siphon off the excessive amount of Federal Reserve Notes being created out of thin air and circulated for payment of the war effort and other government expenses. ("Taxes for Revenue are Obsolete," by Beardsley Ruml, Chairman of the NY Federal Reserve Bank, published in *American Affairs,* January 1946). Of course, at that time, these notes were backed by silver dollars. They ceased to be redeemed by silver in 1963 with the repeal of the Coinage Act. Without payment, they do not even meet the legal requirements for a note, making them nothing other than worthless pieces of paper whose circulation depends on the faith of the user. In this regard they are the same as the Continental, only the

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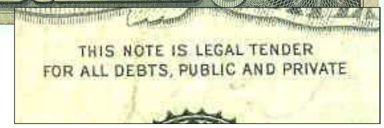
4. *The Roosevelt Coup D'Etat of 1930-40*, by Sterling E. Edmunds of the St. Louis Bar, 1940.



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Federal Reserve Notes are pulled out of circulation with the withholdings tax and do not accumulate in the market place, thus they are able to maintain the faith of the public.

To illustrate what I'm talking about, displayed above are two Federal Reserve Notes; one issued before the removal of the silver backing and the other after its removal.

Notice the payment clause in the pre 1963 note above states: 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; and the post 1963 note only states: This note is legal tender for all debts, public and private. The promise to pay in lawful money is removed.

Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, defines a lawful note as follows:

> **Note** *n*. An instrument containing an express and absolute promise of signer (*i.e.,* maker) to pay to a specified person or order, or bearer, a definite sum of money at a specified time. Two party instrument made by the maker and payable to payee which is negotiable if signed by the maker and contains an unconditional promise to pay sum certain in money, on demand or at a definite time, to order or bearer. U.S.C. § 3-104(1). A note not meeting these requirements may be assignable but not negotiable.

Below is a United States Note that was paid into circulation by the Congress before the suspension of redemption in lawful money was removed from the payment clause. When United States Notes are paid into circulation, it interrupts the tax and spend scheme used by the principals of the Federal Reserve Bank:

Notice in the Certificates to the right that the Gold Certificate was redeemable in gold coin, and the Silver Certificate in silver coin, before the repeal of the respective Coinage Acts.

Even more devastating and insidious is the use of the fractional reserve system. The following quote is found on page 83 of the Federal Reserve's 1939 publication *The Federal Reserve System: Its Purposes and Functions*:

> An increase in reserve requirements does not increase the power of the Federal Reserve Banks to lend or to hold securities. The lending and investing power of the Federal Reserve Banks is not derived from member bank reserve deposits, and larger required reserve balances do not increase that power. The lending power of the Federal Reserve Banks, is a statutory power whereby the Federal Reserve Banks may acquire promissory notes, acceptances, bonds, and other obligations and give in exchange Federal Reserve Notes or Credit to the Reserve accounts of member banks ... Having such power, their ability to lend and to purchase securities is not limited by the volume of funds deposited with them

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by their member banks. … Federal Reserve Bank credit resembles bank credit in general, but under the law, it has a limited and special use as a source of member bank reserve funds …

Federal Reserve Bank Credit, therefore, as already stated, does not consist of funds that the reserve authorities get somewhere in order to lend, but constitutes funds that they are empowered to create. The process of creation is one of giving the promise of the Federal Reserve Bank in the form of Federal Reserve Notes and deposit credits … that is, Federal Reserve Bank promises or "liabilities" as they are commonly called, serve in the form of Federal Reserve Notes as the principle element of circulation medium, and serve in the form of reserve deposits as a basis for the extension of credit by member banks.

In other words, creating money out of thin air, and loaning it to Congress and the public alike, with a demand for interest and principle payments. This is supposedly legal because Congress passed an Act authorizing it. Aside from the fact that Congress has no authority within the Constitution to do so, if you would duplicate these intrinsically void pieces of paper, and got caught, the Secret Service would charge you with *counterfeiting*, and most likely, you would spend some time in prison.

On June 6, 1960, at a hearing on two bills before the 86th Congress, H.R. 8516 and H.R. 8627, the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, Congressman Wright Patman of Texas, posed several questions to Mr. Allen, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. The following is taken from the transcript of that Subcommittee meeting, at pages 39 and 41:

Mr. Patman*:* Now Mr. Allen, when the Federal Open Market Committee buys a million dollar bond you create that money on the credit of the nation to pay for that bond don't you?

Mr. Allen: That is correct.

Mr. Patman: And the credit of the nation is represented by Federal Reserve Notes in that case, isn't it? If the banks want the actual money, you give them Federal Reserve Notes in payment don't you?

Mr. Allen: That could be done, but nobody wants the Federal Reserve Notes.

Mr. Patman: Nobody wants them, because the banks would rather have the credit as reserves, but that is the *modus operandi* if currency is desired.

Mr. Allen: That is right.

Mr. Patman: In other words, when the open market committee buys a million dollar bond, it doesn't take a million dollars out of anybody's account; there is no money taken from any bank or any individual; they create that money on the books of the banks, the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, to buy that bond, don't they?

Mr. Allen: That is correct.

Since 1963, having total control of the United States monetary system, the principals of the Federal Reserve Bank have, with the knowledge and collusion of Congress, as evidenced by the foregoing transcript, fraudulently put the federal government into trillions of "dollars" in debt for their own benefit. This debt cannot be paid, having a continuing escalation of interest that causes more and more of the fiat medium of exchange to be taken out of the market place just to pay it. Thus, under this private money system there can be no tax relief, as the federal government must continue to find ways of either 1) justifying the raising of additional taxes, or 2) finding new ways to tax. All in all, it is a long way from the constitutional system that the Framers set up; a system that depended on taxing foreigners to support the federal government, thus making the citizens free to prosper financially.

"Federal Reserve Bank Credit … does *not* consist of funds that the reserve authorities get somewhere in order to lend, but constitutes funds that [the Banks] *create.*" – *Federal Reserve System*