

Banking System Fraud and Control: Study Guide

1. What is the fundamental nature of the governmental and court system?

The sources claim that the governmental and court systems operate as 'governmental banks,' functioning more like financial institutions than justice systems. They assert that all components-from judges to clerks-are involved in brokering financial transactions under the guise of public service.

2. What is the primary accusation made against the current banking system?

The main accusation is that the banking system is fraudulent and deceptive, using hidden processes like off-budget accounts and bonded instruments to extract wealth from the public without their knowledge. This system is described as one that converts people's assets and interactions into financial instruments without consent.

3. How are constitutions described in the context of this alleged system?

Constitutions are described not as protective legal charters, but as 'banking charters' that established the foundation for a corporate, financial structure masquerading as government. These documents are claimed to function as contracts that authorize the control and commercial use of the population's assets.

4. What is the claimed purpose of codes of law within this framework?

The codes of law are portrayed as tools for moral and religious control, crafted to keep the public in financial and psychological bondage. They are said to serve the banking system by manufacturing guilt and liability, thereby creating revenue streams via legal actions.

5. How are assets like deposited money or registered cars allegedly utilized within the described system?

According to the sources, such assets are funneled into off-budget accounts or securitized into financial instruments once they are registered with government agencies. The public unwittingly relinquishes control and ownership, enabling the state to use these assets for its banking operations.

6. What role do the sources claim Bar attorneys (judges and lawyers) play in the courts?

Bar attorneys are described as 'bank authorized representatives' or brokers who process financial instruments on behalf of the hidden banking system. They are said to facilitate asset transfer and conversion under the guise of legal proceedings.

7. What is one specific characteristic the sources claim makes a court order or warrant invalid?

A court order or warrant lacking an official embossed seal is considered invalid and fraudulent according to the sources. The seal is said to be necessary to legitimize the order as a lawful and binding financial document within the alleged banking system.

8. Who do the sources claim are the true owners and trustees of America and its assets?

The sources assert that individual Americans are the rightful owners and trustees of the nation's land and wealth. They claim people unknowingly hold prime shareholder status in the governmental banking system and can reclaim control through specific legal and financial processes.

9. What are Treasury Forms 1455 and 1522 described as, and what is their claimed purpose?

Forms 1455 and 1522 are described as 'official banking documents' meant to process and collect on financial instruments or prepaid assets. The forms are allegedly used to reclaim value from items like birth certificates, tax liens, and appearance bonds by routing them through the governmental banking infrastructure.

10. What essential step is emphasized for making Forms 1455 and 1522 'official banking documents'?

The sources stress the importance of obtaining an official governmental banking seal from a county courthouse officer, such as a recorder, auditor, or treasurer. Without this seal, the documents are claimed to lack standing and cannot be processed or enforced within the alleged banking network.

Essay 1: The Governmental and Court System as a Governmental Bank

The central thesis argues that the U.S. governmental and court systems are not justice-oriented institutions, but rather operate as de facto financial institutions or 'governmental banks.' They allegedly exist to extract value from the public by converting civil and criminal legal proceedings into commercial transactions. This includes reclassifying constitutions as banking charters, interpreting court orders as securities, and viewing court officials as financial brokers. Though compelling, this thesis requires a belief in systemic intent and secrecy that goes against conventional legal understanding.

Essay 2: Fraudulent Banking Practices vs. Traditional Systems

The sources accuse the legal and banking systems of operating in tandem to exploit individuals through hidden mechanisms like off-budget accounts and monetized court actions. These claims sharply contrast with the traditional understanding that courts uphold justice and banks provide transparent financial services. The alleged use of courtrooms as 'settlement venues' and the role of attorneys as asset brokers highlight a deviation from mainstream financial and governmental principles.

Essay 3: Using Treasury Forms 1455 and 1522 to Challenge the System

The strategy presented uses Treasury Forms 1455 and 1522 to reclaim financial control by converting personal documents and charges into redeemable instruments. Individuals must secure a seal from a county official, endorse documents correctly, and optionally submit to an 'independent

treasury.' This process supposedly allows people to liquidate debts and take control of their legal identity through fiduciary structures. However, its legal standing in public courts remains controversial.

Essay 4: Religious and Moral Control in the Financial System

A recurring theme in the sources is the use of moral and religious law as a form of financial control. Laws and codes are viewed as modern extensions of ecclesiastical courts, designed to extract wealth by invoking guilt and obligation. Courts and penal systems are framed as tools of religious banking fraud, with terms like 'Jezebel Banking' invoking biblical allegory. This perspective sees religion as a disguised mechanism for economic control.

Essay 5: Individuals as Trustees and Owners of America

The sources propose that every American is a trustee and owner of the country's resources, a status hidden through commercial misclassification. By acting as fiduciaries using estate EINs and private banking structures, individuals can reclaim assets allegedly held by the state. This view challenges the common perception that the government holds ownership on behalf of the people, suggesting instead that each citizen is a principal with reclaimable rights over national wealth.