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Occult History of World Finance Link

- Everything in Present Moment (Grace)
- Christ (I am) = Present
- Energy for system in present moment
- Value for value exchange
- Creditor & Debtor in present tense
 - Energy source always in the present moment
- Present = where all things happen
- Gregorian Calendar created a new timeline
 - 13 Days behind Julian Calendar
 - Born to GC, claiming position 13 days removed
 - JC is where creditor exists
 - Gregorian: 22 July 2024
 - **Julian:** 9 July 2024
 - This is the idea of "We're borrowing from our future" this is the idea that borrowing money is just the idea that I'm promising to pay for it in the future, i.e a debt - but debt is money. Money is that promise.
 - Interest lays within that time differential, interest between present moment (I am doing work, putting energy in) vs character in future claiming debt
 - The I am (Now) GENERATE CHARGE/WORK and Future (13 Days From Now) discharges that debt
 - The Present is the future, 13 days from now.

- Body is a biological battery
 - Use a bike to charge (store) that energy in a battery
 - I can use my energy in the present moment to create and store that energy into a battery.
 - I dig a hole now, and pay for it 13 days from now which is right now.
 - Creating a storage of energy, creating a BATTERY
 - After the LABOR
 - You put product out via your labor, the energy is being captured using the medium of exchange. Capturing productivity of man via BELIEF
 - IT'S ALL BELIEF the magic happens via BELIEF. **Energy captured via BELIEF**
- All roads lead to Rome
- Church (Mother) & State (Father)
 - · Cannot divide the two
 - "Honor thy father & mother"
 - Position on Earth: Father
 - Form / Status / Standing
 - Nurture You On Earth: Mother
 - 4995 Summum Theologica
 - Substance / Material / Matter
 - Subject + Matter = Existence of You
 - Good + Standing
 - What you believe so that you give up your labor.
 - Entertainment & Alcohol
 - Everything changes prices, except Alcohol...?
 - Alcohol was made to be SOLD not CONSUMED
- 1933 FDR claims "Day of NATIONAL CONSECRATION"
 - Land of your soul
- Washington, DC originally called "Rome" before being named WDC
 - Caesar rules/officiates from Capitoline Hill
 - Washington, DC Capital Hill
- Jesuits have been the architects of The Matrix
 - Loyola Capture the Soul of Man
 - Baby Foot Print (Sole of Foot) = Capturing the Sole
- Circumpunct
 - The circumpunct symbol, known more commonly as "the circle with the dot in the middle," has existed for millennia. It holds various symbolic meanings, ranging from representing gold in alchemy to serving as a European road sign indicating the city center. Predominantly, it is utilized as a solar symbol, with its origins traced back to ancient Egypt. Reputable sources attribute its

beginnings to Ra (or Re), the god associated with the midday sun. In Egyptian hieroglyphs, the circle with a midpoint, along with a vertical line, signifies "sun."

- Man and Woman united DNA united = GOD
- God the father, in the sky, rain = seed
- Earth the mother, the Earth, gives birth to life = egg
- Pope claiming to be father of the whole planet
- US Citizen = enemy of the state??
 - Unless police / military, then friend of government
 - · Defense Position of the state
 - "Issue of National Security"
 - Finance = Security
 - Issue of NATIONAL (STOCK/SECURITY)
 - Deed for holy ground, day of national consecration
 - Consecrate holy ground, land of your soul
- Knights of Malta = Hospitallers
 - Do they lay claim to hospitals to receive Christian pilgrims?
 - Mom delivers package (Baby) in Hospital
 - No record of mom going in and out
 - Record marks day / event
 - Mom Leaves or ABANDONS
 - Paperwork
 - DNA (Afterbirth) / Fetal Tissue
 - Maternal Afterbirth
 - Moms DNA + Baby DNA
 - Mom DNA + Dad DNA (Circumpunct) = Unique New DNA
 - Baby (New DNA)'s Property (Zygote)
 - Heart starts beating
 - Baby comes out = FIRST BREATH = INSPIRATION = BREATH OF GOD separating from mother completely. Begins time on Earth.
 - What happens to the Afterbirth?
 - Exact same DNA as baby, also mother's DNA
 - Mother's DNA ONLY (afterbirth has no man dna in it)
 - Mother's Afterbirth is virgin birth and has no earthly father..?
 - Sacrificial Lamb? Jesus?
 - The Afterbirth is sacrificed? Mother's DNA
 - Roman Catholic Church does NOT lay claim to product of MOTHER AND FATHER Roman Catholic Church lays claim to the afterbirth which has no Earthly father. The Pope claims to be the earthly father

- Mitochondrial Lineage
- Female Church
- Maternal Afterbirth is all they claim
- Only claiming tissue from mother. Nothing else.
- Jesus in your world = savior = sacrifice
- Maternal Afterbirth is the full discharge of everything in life, but it has to be connected to you (Jesus DNA)
- Story of Noah = SEA OF COMMERCE?????
 - Only salvation is a BOAT / SHIP
 - When Maternal Afterbirth registered back to you, you have been salvaged?
- Jewish Religion pass via maternal DNA
 - Sigil of mid-east moon and star
 - Madonna & Child
 - Moon = Mother
 - · Female menstruation
 - Water / Ocean
 - Star = Child
- Mom fills out forms provides knowledge of existence, tied to DNA
- "Born Alive"

Unam Sanctam, Vatican, Birth Certificates Link

- Gregorian Calendar Timeline copyrighted by Vatican
 - Vatican lays claim to those born within the "Copyrighted Calendar"
 - Designed to own characters born to it
- Literary Property
 - From Black's Law 5th: May be described as the right which entitles an author and his assigns to all the use and profit of his composition, to which no independent right is, through any act or omission on his or their part, vested in another person. Literary property is the exclusive right of owner to possess, use and dispose of intellectual productions, the term denotes the corporal property in which an intellectual production is embodied; and it may consist of letters, lectures, sermons or addresses. Carpenter Foundation v. Oakes, 26 Cal.App.3d 784, 103 Cal. Rptr. 368, 375. See also Copyright; Literary work.
 - Bible is a copyrighted work
 - Beginning of a Story
- G.C. is the Calendar of Commerce 4/1.



Subject Matter

Subject Matter Definition

• From Black's Law 5th (pg. 1292): The subject, or matter presented for consideration; the thing in dispute; the right which one party claims as against the other, as the right to divorce; of ejectment; to recover money; to have foreclosure. Flower Hospital v. Hart, 1 78 Okl. 447, 62 P.2d 1248, 1252. Nature of cause of action, and of relief sought. In trusts, the res or the things themselves which are held in trust. Restatement, Second, Trusts, § 2.

Trust Property Definition

• From Black's Law 5th (pg. 1372): The property which is the subject matter of the trust. The trust res (q. v.).

Subject Matter Jurisdiction Definition

• From Black's Law 5h (pg. 1292): Term refers to court's competence to hear and determine cases of the general class to which proceedings in question belong; the power to deal with the general subject involved in the action. Standard Oil Co. v. Montecatini Edison S. p. A., D.C.Del., 342 F.Supp. 125, 129. Subject matter jurisdiction deals with court's competence to hear a particular category of cases. Japan Gas Lighter Ass'n v. Ronson Corp., D.C.N.J., 257 F.Supp. 219, 224. See also Jurisdiction of the subject matter.

Jurisdiction of Subject Matter Definition

• From Black's Law 5th (pg. 781): Power of a particular court to hear the type of case that is then before it. Davis v. Davis, 9 III.App.3d 922, 293 N.E.2d 399, 405; People ex rel. Scott v. Janson, 10 III.App.3d 787, 295 N.E.2d 140, 144; Alfaro v. Meagher, 27 III.App.3d 292, 326 N.E.2d 545, 548. Term refers to jurisdiction of court over class of cases to which particular case belongs, Honea v. Graham, Tex.Civ.App., 66 S.W.2d 802, 804; McFarlin v. McFarlin, 384 III. 428, 51 N.E.2d 520, 521; Ferree v. Ferree, 285 Ky. 825, 149 S.W.2d 719, 721; jurisdiction over the nature of the cause of action and relief sought, Mid-City Bank & Trust Co. v. Myers, 343 Pa. 465, 23 A.2d 420, 423; or the amount for which a court of limited jurisdiction is authorized to enter judgment. A court is without authority to adjudicate a matter over which it has no jurisdiction even though the court possesses jurisdiction over the parties to the litigation; e.g. a court of limited criminal jurisdiction has no power to try a murder indictment and its judgment therein would be void and of no effect because it lacks subject matter jurisdiction.

Second Delivery (Afterbirth)

Born Alive

From Black's Law 5th: Being the product of conception after complete
expulsion or extraction from mother, irrespective of the duration of the

pregnancy, which breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such birth is considered live born and fully recognized as a human person. Maine Rev. Stat. Ann., Tit. 22, § 1595. See also Viable child.

- Foundling
 - **From Black's Law 5th:** A deserted or abandoned infant, a child found without a parent or guardian, its relatives being unknown.
 - Becomes Ward of Court
- Hospital claims afterbirth / salvaged
- Subject + Matter
 - Subject = Name
 - Matter = Physical Aspect Left Behind In Hospital
 - Subject Matter Jurisdiction
- Unam Sanctum November 18th 1302
 - "The spiritual man Judges of all things, and he himself is judged by no man."
 - Baby with Mind + Body + Spirit
 - Never to be judged by another man
 - Second Born
 - Whoever resists, resists God, unless he invents two beginnings, which is false. We say everyone is subject to Pope
 - WE DEFINE that it necessary for salvation that every HUMAN CREATURE be SUBJECT to the Roman Pontiff
 - WE ARE CLAIMING TO BE THIS PERSON ON THE G.C. TIMELINE
- Gregorian Calendar Copyrighted
 - Inter gravissimas on February 24, 1582
 - English Translation
 - Vatican & Birth Certificate

Definition of Trust >

Definition of Trust - Black's Law 5th (pg. 1366)

Black's Law 2nd Edition - defined on pg. 1175

A right of property, real or personal, held by one party for the benefit of another. King v. Richardson, C.C.A,N.C., 136 F.2d 849, 856, 857. A confidence reposed in one person, who is termed trustee, for the benefit of another, who is called the cestui que trust, respecting property which is held by the trustee for the benefit of the cestui que trust. State ex rel. Wirt v. Superior Court for Spokane County, 10 $\frac{6}{14}$



Wash.2d 362, 116 P.2d 752, 755. Any arrangement whereby property is transferred with intention that it be administered by trustee for another's benefit.

A fiduciary relation with respect to property, subjecting person by whom the property is held to equitable duties to deal with the property for the benefit of another person which arises as the result of a manifestation of an intention to create it. An obligation on a person arising out of confidence reposed in him to apply property faithfully and according to such confidence; as being in nature of deposition by which proprietor transfers to another property of subject entrusted, not that it should remain with him, but that it should be applied to certain uses for the behalf of third party.

A trust can be created for any purpose which is not illegal, and which is not against public policy. Collins v. Lyon, Inc., 181 Va. 230, 24 S.E.2d 572, 579. Essential elements of trust are designated beneficiary and trustee, fund sufficiently identified to enable title to pass to trustee, and actual delivery to trustee with intention of passing title. City Bank Farmers' Trust Co. v. Charity Organization Soc. of City of New York, 238 App. Div. 720, 265 N.Y.S. 267.

An association or organization of persons or corporations having the intention and power, or the tendency, to create a monopoly, control production, interfere with the free course of trade or transportation, or to fix and regulate the supply and the price of commodities. In the history of economic development, the "trust" was originally a device by which several corporations engaged in the same general line of business might combine for their mutual advantage, in the direction of eliminating destructive competition, controlling the output of their commodity, and regulating and maintaining its price, but at the same time preserving their separate individual existence, and without any consolidation or merger. This device was the erection of a central committee or board, composed, perhaps, of the presidents or general managers of the different corporations, and the transfer to them of a majority of the stock in each of the corporations, to be held "in trust" for the several stockholders so assigning their holdings. These stockholders received in return "trust certificates" showing that they were entitled to receive the dividends on their assigned stock, though the voting power of it had passed to the trustees. This last feature enabled the trustees or committee to elect all the directors of all the corporations, and through them the officers, and thereby to exercise an absolutely controlling influence over the policy and operations of each constituent company, to the ends and with the purposes above mentioned. Though the "trust," in this sense, is now seldom if ever resorted to as a form of corporate organization, having given place to the "holding corporation" and other devices, the word became current in statute laws as well as popular speech, to designate almost any form of combination of a monopolistic character or tendency. Northern Securities Co. v. U. S., 193 U.S. 197,

24 S.Ct. 436, 48 L.Ed. 679; Mallinckrodt Chemical Works v. State of Missouri, 238 U.S. 41, 35 S.Ct. 671, 673, 59 L.Ed. 1 192.

In a looser sense the term is applied to any combination of establishments in the same line of business for securing the same ends by holding the individual interests of each subservient to a common authority for the common interests of all. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works v. State of Missouri, 238 U.S. 41, 35 S.Ct. 671, 673, 59 L.Ed. 1 192.

A trust, as the term is used in the Restatement, when not qualified by the word "charitable," "resulting" or "constructive," is a fiduciary relationship with respect to property, subjecting the person by whom the title to the property is held to equitable duties to deal with the property for the benefit of another person, which arises as a result of a manifestation of an intention to create it. Restatement, Second, Trusts § 2.

See also Charitable trust; Claflin trust; Common law trust; Complex trust; Constructive trust; Equipment; Executory trust; Generation-skipping trust; Governmental trusts; Grantor trusts; Illusory trust; Indestructible trust; Investment trust; Involuntary trust; Land trust; Life insurance trust; Life interest; trust; Nominal trust; Nominee trust; Pension trust; Precatory trust; Purchase money resulting trust; Reciprocal trusts; Resulting trust; Revocable trust; Spendthrift trust; Terms of trust; Unitrust; Voting trust.

Unam Sanctam Notes

Unless he invent, like Manichaeus, two beginnings, which is false and judged by us heretical, since according to the testimony of Moses, it is NOT 'In the BEGINNINGS' but 'In the BEGINNING' that God created Heaven and Earth. Furthermore, we declare, we proclaim, we define that it is absolutely necessary for salvation that every human creature be subject to the Roman Pontiff

Therefore, if the terrestrial power err, it will be judged by the spiritual power; but if a minor spiritual power err, it will be judged by a superior spiritual power; but if the highest power of all err, it can be judged only by God, and not by man, according to the testimony of the Apostle: 'The spiritual man judgeth of all things and he himself is judged by no man' [1 Cor 2:15]. This authority, however, (though it has been given to man and is exercised by man), is not human but rather divine, granted to Peter by a divine word and reaffirmed to him (Peter) and his successors by the One Whom Peter confessed, the Lord saying to Peter himself, 'Whatsoever you shall bind on earth, shall be bound also in Heaven' etc., [Mt 16:19]

The Pope has the authority from his succession from Peter that Whatsoever you shall bind on Earth shall also be bound in Heaven thus if the Pope decides to invent two

Time & Money beginnings, he may only be judged by God (being the ultimate spiritual authority on Earth)

Therefore whoever resists this power thus ordained by God, resists the ordinance of God [Rom 13:2], unless he invent like Manicheus two beginnings, which is false and judged by us heretical, since according to the testimony of Moses, it is not in the beginnings but in the beginning that God created heaven and earth [Gen 1:1]. Furthermore, we declare, we proclaim, we define that it is absolutely necessary for salvation that every human creature be subject to the Roman Pontiff.

World History Description

The Unam Sanctam (1302) was a papal bull issued by Pope Boniface VIII (served 1294-1303) requiring the complete submission of all people, including kings, to the authority and dictates of the pope. As the Church was understood as holding the keys to heaven and hell, and the pope was head of the Church, failure to comply threatened salvation.

The medieval Church developed and retained its power by encouraging the innate human fear of death and the Church's vision of itself as the only path to salvation from hell. The pagan systems of the past all had some version of judgment after death whereby good people were rewarded and bad people punished, but Christianity claimed there was no such thing as a 'good person' and the soul's final destination was entirely a matter of God's mercy in administering divine justice.

The biblical Book of Romans 3:10 makes clear "there is none righteous, no, not one" and develops that concept through 3:23: "For all have sinned and come short of the glory of God." The author of the epistle to the Romans, Saint Paul, continues this theme in Chapter 6 in which he explains how once one accepts Christ as savior, one is baptized into Christ's death and resurrection, and one's old, sinful self is reborn (Romans 6:3-11). The rest of Romans 6 is an admonishment on sin, ending with the famous line, "For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord" (Romans 6:23).

Drawing on these scriptures and others, the *Unam Sanctam* claimed that, since no one is worthy of heaven, and the Church alone, with the pope as its head, can provide salvation, even kings were to submit completely to the pope. The nobility rejected the bull and it was largely ignored, allowing the monarchy to continue to rule without papal interference. The *Unam Sanctam* is regarded as one of the most direct attempts of the medieval Church to assert control over temporal affairs.

Authority of the Church

One of the early appeals of Christianity was direct communion with God through Jesus Christ, as Paul makes plear to the Athenians in the Book of Acts, @officialurbanus

was everywhere. One could speak to Christ from one's hearth, walking down the street, or in a congregation of like-minded believers, but one did not need to go to a temple or sacred grove and make a sacrifice to be heard by the divine. God, through the intercession of Jesus Christ, was always listening.

After the Church was legitimized by Constantine the Great (r. 306-337) in the 4th century, developing into a powerful political and social entity, God was no longer accessible unless one was a member in good standing. To be such a member, one needed to observe the Church's teachings. Paul's admonitions in the Book of Romans and elsewhere on the sinful nature of humanity and the necessity of salvation, coupled with the human fear of death, made the Church – God's representative body on earth – an absolute necessity. A sinful individual, unschooled in Church doctrine, had no hope of understanding the will of God or the meaning of the scriptures and required the intercession of a priest.

The parish priest derived his power from the Church hierarchy above him going up through canons, legates, bishops, cardinals, to the pope – the successor to the apostle Saint Peter – and the only man on earth who could claim to speak for God. The pope's supreme power, however, did not always sit well with the European aristocracy and ruling class who noticed that God's will and the pope's self-interest were often curiously combined.

While continuing to point out its own vital necessity to the population at large, the papacy recognized it needed some hard-hitting evidence to convince stubborn monarchs to comply with its wishes. The Church required some temporal authority to substantiate its claim to spiritual authority even over a monarch but also needed to make clear that it was only through total submission to the Church that one could expect salvation from hell. Two documents from the Middle Ages served this purpose, one was *The Donation of Constantine* and the other, the *Unam Sanctam* ("One Holy Church"), considered the ultimate claim of the absolute spiritual authority of the Catholic Church.

Donation of Constantine

The Donation of Constantine was a document claiming that Constantine the Great, who had legitimized Christianity, had "donated" his authority to the Church in gratitude for being cured of leprosy through sincere conversion and baptism by Pope Sylvester I (served 314-335). The document made clear that Constantine's power as emperor afterwards derived from the Church, and it was used by popes to coerce European rulers into complying with the Church's agenda.

The first use of *The Donation of Constantine* is thought to have been just after the rise to power of Pepin the Short, King of the Franks (r. 751-768). Pope Zachary (served 741-752) hoped to control the new king and the lands of the Franks but died shortly

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after Pepin was installed. His successor, Pope Stephen II (served 752-757), following the same agenda, is thought to have used the document to prove the Church's sovereignty even over sovereigns.

Since the Church gave a king his power, the Church could just as easily take it away. Pepin the Short, who was illiterate and would not have known what the document said, never mind whether it was legitimate, responded with *The Donation of Pepin*, a large land grant to the papacy of regions he had recently conquered from the Lombards. *The Donation* was also used by Pope Adrian I (served 772-795) to coerce Charlemagne (I. 742-814) into following his father's example and granting lands to the Church. Charlemagne simply ignored the request, however.

The document was a forgery, most likely made under the direction of Pope Stephen II, but no one would know this until the 15th century. Even though monarchs throughout the Middle Ages contested the document, they had no resources to even attempt to prove it was fake. The scholar and priest Lorenzo Valla (I. c. 1407-1457) proved it was a forgery through a careful evaluation of the text c. 1439-1440 in which he demonstrated that the language used was not consistent with that of 4th-century Rome but could be dated with certainty to the 8th century, the time of Stephen II and Pepin the Short.

The Unam Sanctam

The *Donation* made it clear that monarchs owed their power to the papacy, but a king, even while respecting Constantine for his legacy, might still question why the Church and the papacy were deserving of such an honor - or of any honor - at the expense of a sitting monarch. Between 1296-1302, one king - Philip IV of France (r. 1285-1314) - did just that when he decided to tax the clergy in defiance of traditional policy. Pope Boniface VIII reacted with a papal bull forbidding the clergy paying the king anything without papal approval. Philip IV responded with an embargo which effectively cut the papacy off from significant sources of revenue.

The *Unam Sanctam* was issued 18 November 1302 and response to it was almost universal rejection among the European nobility. Philip IV had the renowned and controversial theologian, philosopher, and Dominican friar John of Paris (I. 1255-1306) write a refutation arguing that the Church did indeed have spiritual authority but not over temporal matters and certainly not over kings who ruled by divine right and so had clearly already been installed in power by God and required no further submission to papal whims.

Philip IV then accused Boniface of various crimes which he claimed he could prove and demanded he step down as pope. Boniface responded by drafting the excommunication of Philip IV, but before he could issue it, Philip IV sent 1,000 knights to attack Boniface in his palace and drag him back to Lyon for trial in September 1303.

Boniface was captured, beaten, and deprived of food and water for three days until he was rescued by local citizens loyal to him. Even so, his harsh treatment affected his health and he died a month later of fever in October 1303. Boniface VIII was succeeded by Clement V (served 1305-1314), a Frenchman, who sided with Philip IV and even moved his court to Avignon to please the king.

The excommunication of Philip IV was dropped, and Clement V instead issued a declaration clearing Philip of any guilt in the attack on Boniface. The *Unam Sanctam* was then ignored by the European nobility who sided with Philip IV and John of Paris in claiming that the Church had no power over temporal affairs and a monarch should be able to rule as he saw fit without fear of ecclesiastical interference or reprisals for failing to comply with papal demands.

Al Summary Time as Energy

Ah, the fascinating interplay of financial concepts and energy! Let's explore this charged topic.

1. Charge and Energy:

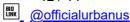
- In the realm of electricity, a charge refers to the accumulation of electrons (or lack thereof) in a system. It's like a battery storing energy when charged.
- Similarly, in finance, a charge represents an obligation or claim. When you owe money (a debt), it's like having a negative charge—a financial burden.
- Conversely, when someone owes you money (credit), it's akin to having a
 positive charge—a potential energy waiting to be released.

2. Time and Value:

- The present and the future play crucial roles:
 - Present: It's where transactions occur. You borrow, lend, spend, or invest.
 - Future: It's where promises unfold. Debt is a promise to repay in the future, while credit is a promise to deliver value later.
- Think of it like this:
 - Debt: You borrow money today (present) and promise to repay (future).
 The debt carries potential energy—the obligation to fulfill that promise.
 - Credit: Someone else owes you money (present), and you trust they'll
 deliver (future). The credit represents stored energy—the expectation of
 receiving value.

3. Charging the System:

- Just as electrons move to balance charges in an electrical circuit, money flows to balance financial obligations.
- When you pay off debt (discharge), it's like releasing stored energy.
- When you receive payment (credit), it's like gaining energy.



4. Balance and Equilibrium:

- The financial system seeks equilibrium:
 - Too much debt (negative charge) can strain you.
 - Too much credit (positive charge) can lead to complacency.
- Balancing present actions with future consequences ensures stability.

Remember, whether electrons or dollars, charges have consequences. So, manage your financial circuit wisely! ?

Certainly! Let's delve into the role of interest and banking in our financial circuit.

1. Interest as a Neutral Force:

- Interest represents the cost of borrowing money or the reward for lending it.
- When you take out a loan (debt), the bank charges interest. This interest acts as a neutral force—it neither adds nor subtracts energy to the system.
- Similarly, when you deposit money (credit) in a savings account, the bank pays you interest. Again, this is a neutral energy exchange.

2. Energy Transfer:

- Imagine a battery:
 - Charging: When you borrow (take a loan), you're charging the system.
 The bank provides you with funds, but you promise to repay with interest.
 - **Discharging:** When you repay the loan, you release stored energy (principal + interest). The bank gains back what it lent you.

3. Bank's Role:

- Banks facilitate this energy transfer:
 - They collect interest on loans (charging).
 - They pay interest on deposits (discharging).
- Banks don't create energy; they merely redistribute it.

4. Time Value of Money:

- Interest bridges the present and the future:
 - Present: You receive money (loan) now.
 - Future: You repay with interest later.
- This time value of money accounts for risk, inflation, and opportunity cost.

5. Fractional Reserve System:

- Banks operate on fractional reserves:
 - They keep only a fraction of deposits as reserves.
 - The rest is lent out, creating new deposits (money multiplier effect).
- Interest ensures the system remains balanced.

6. Energy Leakage:

Interest isn't neutral for everyone:

- Borrowers lose energy (pay interest).
- Savers gain energy (earn interest).
- The difference is the bank's profit—a necessary part of the system.

Remember, interest isn't magic; it's the subtle dance of energy in our financial universe. *

Berth In Maritime System vs Knowing Origins Link

- Baby / umbilical cord / extra matter all one unit
 - When cord cut, baby is outside, the rest is left in "old world" / "waters of mother" → creates duality
 - Extra Embryonic matter gives rise to Birth Certificate
 - Placenta means Cake (In Greek)

New World Order Podcast Notes Episode #1 - Hit the Ground Running