Title: THE APE RESET (Part II) (Resurrected DD by I have no fucking clue who wrote this at this point it's been deleted and removed so many times)
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Now correlation does not mean causation, but where ever Lawsky is talking about Blockchain world, Blythe Masters is there too. Some would say that it is still a small market, so that it is likely for that to occur. But, Lawsky has been known to praise Masters for her "Genius" work. Blythe Masters, if you do not know who she is, you should. She is the one who invented Credit Default Swaps. A credit default swap (CDS) is a financial derivative or contract that allows an investor to "swap" or offset his or her credit risk with that of another investor. For example, if a lender is worried that a borrower is going to default on a loan, the lender could use a CDS to offset or swap that risk. To swap the risk of default, the lender buys a CDS from another investor who agrees to reimburse the lender in the case the borrower defaults. Most CDS contracts are maintained via an ongoing premium payment similar to the regular premiums due on an insurance policy. Vanity Fair named Masters one of the top 100 people to blame for the 2008 financial crisis. She left JPMorgan in 2014 after a 27-year career at the bank. A year later, she became head of a company that was developing blockchain. If you remember, in the movie "The Big Short", the phrase "JACKED TO THE TITS" came from the scene when Ryan Gosling discovered that JP Morgan was taking heavy losses in the bond market and EVERYONE was buying CDS's (swaps). Sound familiar? Here is the clip, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Quf0q3ABb7I

Masters is also Chairman of the Governing Board of the Linux Foundation's open source Hyperledger Project, member of the International Advisory Board of Santander Group, an Advisory Board Member of the US Chamber of Digital Commerce, and a private equity executive (Motive Capital). Phunware (the company that just pumped 1000%+ as I am writing this) is a company that created a controversial voter data collection app for Donald Trump's 2020 re-election campaign. Masters joined the board of Phunware in 2019 after the company had already established ties with Trump campaign officials in the 2016 election. Phunware disclosed in a filing that Masters quit the board of Phunware in

May 2021. Masters, informed the company of her resignation on March 24, 2021. She said at the time that she was drawn to the company because of its possible applications in the health care business. I looked into Phunware's healthcare applications and it is basically a cloud \[data collection center\] for all of your medical records. Phunware Chief Operating Officer Randall Crowder told CBS MoneyWatch that Masters' recent nomination to the board of Swiss banking giant Credit Suisse required her to give up other board positions. But yet she is still on the Board of other tech companies...weird. In a separate filing, Phunware revealed that it was paid $3.2 million in 2020 by its largest customer, which the Associated Press has identified as American Made Media Consultants, the limited liability company controlled by Trump family members that directed the campaign's spending. (I find it funny Trumps new Social Media platform pumped at the same time as Phunware) "She will remain with Phunware as a strategic advisor and is very much still a supporter of the company and an asset to our efforts," Crowder said. CBS News reported in July 2020, Phunware's Trump campaign app was tapping a "gold mine" of data on Americans, including collecting the locations and cell phone contacts of millions of users. A September profile of the company in the New Yorker said that the company was collecting "huge amounts" of voter data for the Trump campaign. Phunware received emergency federal assistance under the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), a government-backed effort meant to help small businesses impacted by the pandemic. CBS MoneyWatch reported that Phunware had received a $2.85 million PPP loan that had been arranged by Masters' former employer, JPMorgan. Phunware and JPMorgan were later named as defendants in a class-action suit filed on behalf of Sha- Poppin Gourmet Popcorn and other small businesses that had failed to secure a Paycheck Protection loan through JPMorgan. In the suit, Sha-Poppin claimed that Phunware and other large companies benefited from a "two-tiered" system that gave JPMorgan's well-connected clients preferential access to the program. The suit also said that Phunware "currently works for the President's re-election campaign" and noted that Masters was appointed chair of the company's board on March 30, 2020, a day after Congress approved the Paycheck program. In a press release at the time, Phunware said the timing of Masters' appointment had nothing to do with the PPP and that she played no role in helping the company get access to the government-backed funds from her

former employer. A judge has since dismissed Phunware from the suit, saying Sha-Poppin lacked standing to sue Phunware. JPMorgan is fighting the lawsuit and has sought to get it moved to arbitration. IMO, Masters was a spy. The PPP was a bribe to get Masters on the Board of Phunware so she could leak sensitive voter information to the people who wanted Trump gone. Why else would she Board hop other than having the foresight that a medical cloud service was needed pre-pandemic? Masters is a financial genius that has helped line the pockets of the Uber Rich at the cost of world-wide economic disaster. What does she have to do with now? Well, she was just proposed as a board director at A.P. Møller – Mærsk... along with IBM, Maersk owns the TradeLens blockchain container management solution, which includes five of the top six ocean carriers. At JP Morgan, Masters was head of global commodities.

And then I saw this video where Kelly Rodriques of Forge Global CEO, and Motive Capital CEO Blythe Masters join 'TechCheck' to discuss the announcement of their merger and the growing landscape of trading private companies. Forge Global, a firm that allows customers to trade shares of pre-IPO companies is going public in a SPAC merger with Motive Capital Corp. THEY ARE GOING TO BE TRADING PRIVATE COMPANIES ON THE BLOCKCHAIN! If I were a betting man (and I am), I would bet that they are attempting to create a Bust-Out-Scheme on these fancy looking platforms like Terra to make Private companies go broke. Remember, earlier I pointed out that the switch to ISO20020 is going to happen overnight so any business not prepared, will be rushing to financial institutions and advisors for advise. It is a trap set and ready for the sheep. IMO. XLM - Stellar Lumens I just showed you that Maersk is partnered with IBM. Guess who else is partnered with IBM you guessed it Stellar. Now I know I told you I was not going to describe the functionality of these coins and that you should go and research these coins before you buy, but I have to describe Stellar's infrastructure for you to be able to understand why it is being sought after by BIG money. Stellar is an open-source network for currencies and payments. Stellar makes it possible to create, send and trade digital representations of all forms of money dollars, pesos, euro, bitcoin, pretty much anything. It's designed so all the world's financial systems can work together on a single network. Stellar has no owner; if anything it's owned by the public. The software runs across a decentralized, open network and handles millions of transactions each day. Like Bitcoin and Ethereum, Stellar relies on blockchain to keep the network in sync, but the end-user experience is more like cash—Stellar is much faster, cheaper, and more energy-efficient than typical blockchain-based systems. The Stellar network launched in 2014. Since then it's processed more than 450 million operations made by over 4 million individual accounts. Large enterprise companies and companies as small as single-dev startups have chosen Stellar to move money and access new markets. From the beginning, Stellar has been cryptocurrency-adjacent, but the software has always been intended to enhance rather than undermine or replace the existing financial system. Whereas, say, the Bitcoin network was made for trading only bitcoins, Stellar is a decentralized system that's great for trading any kind of money in a transparent and efficient way. The Stellar network has a native digital currency, the lumen, that's required in small amounts for initializing accounts and making transactions (you can read more about that here) but, beyond those requirements, Stellar doesn't privilege any particular currency. It's specifically designed to make traditional forms of money—the money people have been spending and saving for centuries—more useful and accessible. For example, here's what you can do with Stellar. You can create a digital representation of a U.S. dollar. on Stellar you'd call this a "dollar token", and you can tell the world that whenever someone deposits a traditional dollar with you, you'll issue them one of your new tokens. When someone brings that "dollar token" back to you, you promise to redeem it in turn for one of the regular dollars in that deposit account. Essentially, you set up a 1:1 relationship between your digital token and a traditional dollar. Every one of your tokens out in the world is backed by an equivalent deposit. So while people hold the tokens, they can treat them just like traditional money, because they know that they're exchangeable for traditional money in the end. This might seem unexceptional...issuing electronic credits for dollars is basically what any local American bank does thousands of times a day. But in a global system this 1:1 promise of a token for a currency has important implications. For instance, no matter how a token moves through the economy, the underlying dollars never leave that bank account in the United States. So suppose someone loans their tokens to someone else, who then uses them to buy a car. No bank has to settle the purchase or approve the loan. And furthermore, it doesn't matter if the seller of the car lives in Mexico or Singapore or anywhere, they can still own the tokens and can trade them however they please. The Stellar network makes money borderless. Digital dollar tokens also mean people all over the world can own, buy, and sell the value of a dollar without themselves having a U.S. bank account. A Venezuelan can hold some of his family's net worth in dollars. A Filipino expat can send dollars back home, and the recipient can hold them, safely and digitally, until she's ready to exchange. An American company can pay a Mexican vendor in dollars, and the vendor can pay its suppliers in turn, with a five-second, rather than a five-day, wait to settle. Because the dollars represented by the digital token never actually move as the

value changes hands, these transactions sidestep the friction and expense of the current banking system. This exact dollar token example is in fact live on Stellar right now, implemented by a company called AnchorUSD. Large amounts of dollars of value move quickly and cheaply through their USDx token each day. Of course, Stellar works for any currency, not just dollars. And when you add peso tokens, naira tokens, yuan tokens, pound tokens, bitcoin tokens, euro tokens and everything else, you have a truly unified monetary system that keeps the best parts of what exists today. This technology is called Anchoring. To facilitate moving value from the traditional banking system into Stellar and vice-versa, the network relies on anchors, which are regulated financial institutions, money service businesses, or fintech companies that offer one — or both — of the following component services: • Issue fiat tokens: Issue one-to-one fiat-backed tokens (also known as stablecoins) and maintain fiat reserves equivalent to the value of the issued tokens, so users can redeem them back to fiat at any time; and • Provide a fiat on/off-ramp: Connect the Stellar network to the anchor country's banking system by maintaining a service that handles regulatory processes such as KYC/AML and allows users to make seamless deposits and withdrawals. These two components can be provided by a single entity, or by multiple entities, in which case the fiat on/off-ramp becomes a reseller of the fiat token issued by the token issuer. Anyone can use it to build an application on Stellar... For builders, it's open financial infrastructure. Anyone can access it... there's no permission or application needed. That basket of currency tokens I just mentioned, those are on the network, ready to use. They have euros, bitcoins, dollars, Mexican pesos, Argentinian pesos, Brazilian reais, and Nigerian naira. Their issuers handle deposit, redemption, and compliance, so builders can focus on end-user

experience. This same openness also applies to the token layer: a financial institution can issue new digital tokens to fill a market need, say, for the Swiss Franc, without joining a proprietary "association" or dealing with a gatekeeper. The ongoing development of the basic Stellar technology is guided and supported by the Stellar Development Foundation (SDF), a non-profit company based in the U.S. The Foundation helps maintain Stellar's codebase, supports the engineering and business communities around Stellar, and is a speaking partner to regulators and institutions. The Foundation has no shareholders, so it can be purely dedicated to the success of Stellar as a neutral, equitable, and public network. Transparency is a tenet of the network. Stellar's code is open-source and available to anyone's audit or contribution. Many of SDF's current employees were first inspired to get involved with the technology in their free time or for their own projects. How does Stellar work? At the lowest level, Stellar is a system for tracking ownership. Like accountants have for centuries, it uses a ledger to do so, but Stellar's innovation is that there is no actual accountant. Instead there's a network of independent computers each checking and rechecking the work of the others. Stellar is a system without a central authority Meaning no one can stop the network or secretly adjust the numbers to his liking yet even without a central authority the ledgers are verified and updated, every five seconds. A unique algorithm, called the Stellar Consensus Protocol (SCP), keeps everything in sync. There are many ways to get agreement across a decentralized system. Bitcoin's visionary PoW method was the first and is still the most famous, but like many first drafts PoW left room for improvement. SCP strives to be better by being configurable, fast, and highly energy efficient. If you're interested in the deep details, you can read the peer-reviewed paper, published by Symposium on Operating Systems Principles (SOSP), the oldest and most prestigious systems conference.

For every account holder, Stellar's ledger stores two important things:

1. what they own (account balances, like "100 euro tokens" or "5000 lumens")
2. what they want to do with what they own (operations, like "sell 10 dollar tokens for 50 lumens" or "send 100 peso tokens to such-and-such account".) Every five seconds, all the balances and all the operations are broadcast to the entire network and resolved by the computers that run the core Stellar software. Therefore, they publish and check the ledger that are called nodes (countries). So, when you send someone a euro token on a Stellar-built app, the nodes (countries) check that the correct balances were debited and credited, and each node makes sure every other node sees and agrees to the transaction. The current Stellar network is verified by hundreds of nodes (countries) across the globe; the nodes and how they communicate is public information, and anyone can install the Stellar software and join the consensus process. This is different than how accounting works at, say, a bank, where a single corporation unilaterally decides what happens, more or less in secret.

Right above this core layer sits a powerful API so that to build on Stellar you don't have to understand the particulars of distributed consensus. Simple, well-documented functions allow you to move new digital

money using models that you're used to. It's very easy to trade tokens between accounts, make markets, and issue assets. From what I have read and what I understand, this is what makes it so hard to hack the network. With the Bitcoin PoW network, it would cost Hundreds of Millions to hack 50% of the whole network of blocks. With Stellars SCP, it would take hundreds of millions to hack 50% of 1 block. This would be the equivalent of you spending that much to break into 50% of 1 bank vault out of all of the bank vaults in the world. It is not financially feasible. Well what about voting over the changes to Layer 1? Voting on Stellar is a secure Democratic process. The application used for voting on Stellar's Layer 1 changes is called Stellot. It was designed around voter privacy, ensuring that everyone can be sure about its vote anonymity. Inherited decentralized and permission-less Stellar blockchain properties, allows everyone to verify the election results without having to trust central authority. You can read the White Paper on it here.

Layer-1 is the term that's used to describe the underlying main blockchain architecture. Layer-2, on the other hand, is an overlaying network that lies on top of the underlying blockchain. Consider Bitcoin and Lightning Network. Bitcoin is the layer-1 network, while the lightning network is layer-2. Now that we know the core difference let's look at the layer-1 and layer-2 solutions that companies are currently working on. This is what companies are currently working on. Stellar network uses Federated Byzantine Agreement, which is decentralized version of Byzantine Agreement. FBA allows anyone to join the network and participate in validation process. In Stellar, the validator nodes are held by many organizations, we could (and will) create our own Stellar nodes too. Additionally since the ballots are salt-encrypted, there is no way of filtering one kind of votes based on the vote option in it. A voting act is represented in the stellar transaction. This transaction transfer 1 vote token from distribution account to ballot-box account. A user itself is responsible for creating and publishing such transaction directly to the Stellar blockchain network. After a user successfully publishes the transaction, he obtains the transaction id, which can be used to track the transaction in the blockchain. If a user loses the transaction id, he cannot prove his vote option. We considered it rather as a privacy feature than a flaw. Right now, only the crucial part of the system is decentralized, that is the storage (a.k.a. Ballot-Box) and the client webapp. As long as this system relies on a centralized identification provider, it inherits this property too. Figure below describe the parts of the system that are considered centralized and decentralized. There is an upcoming vote. It is a particularly important vote on Protocol 18. This will make Stellar the first Layer-1 blockchain to integrate AMM capabilities directly into its protocol. Protocol 18

In April 2021, shortly after the GME run up and hedgies realized they were fuk'd… two different draft proposals for automated market makers (AMM) were published. It was a rare event! There has never been multiple proposals for the same feature drafted at the same time... and it demonstrated a widespread interest in adding AMMs to Stellar. The two proposals differed in a few key ways, and this immediately exposed tension between two competing goals.

1. The initial version of automated market makers should be as simple as possible.
2. Automated market makers should be deeply integrated into the Stellar protocol. The simplicity goal sounds, well, simple enough. But simple means different things to different people. As an implementer, a simple design is one that is easier to implement and evaluate. From the perspective of people who build on Stellar, however, a simple design is one that is easier to work with. When a design is simple in both ways, users benefit by getting access to high quality products quickly. And in an ideal world, there is a design which satisfies both desires. But the real world is often messy. Consider the following high-level design concept: automated market makers are entirely independent of the existing decentralized exchange and there is an entirely new suite of operations to interact with them. This design would have been relatively simple to implement, but it wouldn't have been deeply integrated with the Stellar protocol. It definitely wouldn't have been simple to use. Everyone building on Stellar would have had to decide whether they wanted to trade only with the existing decentralized exchange or only with automated market makers, creating a coordination problem not unlike the Diamond coconut model. There is no reason to trade using automated market makers if there is no liquidity there, and there is no reason to provide liquidity using automated market makers if no one is trading with them. Clearly there was a need for a design that accepted some additional implementation difficulty in exchange for a better developer experience. The solution that they produced was to enable trading with automated market makers through an existing set of Stellar operations that combine transfer and currency conversion: path payments. These operations can currently be used to trade with the decentralized exchange and augmenting them to also allow trading against AMMs means developers leveraging on-chain liquidity don't need to change their applications at all to take advantage of liquidity pools. The protocol can choose for them whether it is better to trade with the decentralized exchange or with the automated market makers; this process is known as

“routing”. Changing path payments in this way avoids the coordination problem mentioned above entirely, and everyone automatically benefits from better prices. These are some of the key advantages of integrating automated market makers deeply into the protocol. Problem solved? Not quite. There was still the tricky matter of determining how the protocol would route trades. As I mentioned above, there were two different AMM proposals, and the biggest difference between them was their methods for routing trades. The original proposal for automated market makers suggested what they would later refer to as “interleaved” execution. In this model, the protocol would interleave trades with the automated market maker and trades with the order book. Interleaving always produces the best possible prices, but is more complicated to implement. The second proposal suggested what they would later refer to as “best venue” execution. In this model, the protocol would either trade the entire quantity with the decentralized change or the entire quantity with the order book. Executing against a single venue is simpler to implement, but there is no guarantee

that it produces the best possible prices. For best venue execution, the routing is done on a per conversion basis. For example, a path payment using the path A $\rightarrow$ B $\rightarrow$ C might route the A $\rightarrow$ B conversion to the order book and the B $\rightarrow$ C conversion to the automated market maker. The key realization was that the routing mechanism didn’t impact complexity for developers. Developers cannot choose the routing mechanism, it is abstracted away from them as a detail handled by the protocol. This gives you the freedom to improve the routing mechanism with no disruption to developers: no one is upset when their users start getting better exchange rates. In the end, they decided to implement best venue execution first because it would allow them to release automated market makers sooner. This way, they can start learning what developers and users really want out of automated market makers on Stellar and how utilization differs from those on other blockchains. In designing the Stellar protocol, they were confronted with difficult decisions about when complexity is warranted and which parties will bear the cost of it. They handle these decisions on a case-by-case basis, seeking good outcomes for developers and users. But they always try to leave the door open to further improvements. Using this approach, they have laid the foundation for automated market makers on Stellar. Now we have the opportunity to build on it. (Have an idea? Get involved at stellar-protocol or join the stellar-dev mailing list to follow the discussion.)

Though AMMs were popularized by Uniswap in 2018, this upgrade will make Stellar the first Layer-1 blockchain to integrate AMM capabilities directly into its protocol. This means the performance, trustworthiness, and unique features of the Stellar network will all come along for the ride. One of said features is path payments, which let you combine payments and asset exchange: you send one asset, and your recipient receives another. This send-and-convert combo is possible as long as there's some path between the assets, and it’s how Stellar natively caters towards cross-border payments. Protocol 18 will “super size” this feature, making paths easier to find, support larger quantities, and achieve exchange rates that are even more reliable. To describe in a single sentence... path payments will be more liquid. They will be voting on this November 3, 2021... and according to them, if validators vote to accept Protocol 18 on that date, and it is very likely it will be accepted, the upgrade takes effect immediately. Didn't the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve request that the adoption of ISO20022 take place in one day? YUP, SURE DID!

I already had an account with Stellar Term, which is one of the trading platforms that has already been developed on their network. I went looking to see if anyone was taking steps for this digital merger, I am suspecting to take place, and I found it. They are preparing for a merger. There are loads of Large and Small Cap companies even private companies. Go check it out yourself. When you are logged into stellarterm, tap "Balance" --> "Accept Assets" --> search Stellar-go.com in the search bar. At first, I thought maybe it was a scam, but I bought some of various tickers and have been getting loads of dividends every day. And each Trust Line I open, brings more dividends. Money is just snowballing into my account. They are only worth a few pennies as of now, but it proves there is some liquidity already there. Screenshot of dividends received for proof...

Do you think it is a coincidence that uber rich are getting divorced, selling their assets, stepping down from companies? It is not they are liquidating for this economic collapse and preparing for a merger. 741 I do not know where the original theory originated, but u/kevykev89 commented on u/3for100Specials amazing DD titled A Glass Castle - Game On Anon and said.

"Killer DD! So we know the ERC-721 is the 1 GME coin. The Metaverse uses ERC-20 tokens from my understanding. If you look in the wallet that has the 1 ERC-721, it also has 420.69 of the ERC- 20. [https://

etherscan.io/address/0x10b16eede03cf73cbf44e4bfffa3e6bff36f1fad#comments](https://etherscan.io/address/0x10b16eede03cf73cbf44e4bfffa3e6bff36f1fad#comments) “

This is what Gamestop and Matt Finestone from Loopring is allegedly working on and it more than likely is true. I do not argue that. The ERC-721 introduces a standard for NFT's, in other words, this type of Token is unique and can have different value than another Token from the same Smart Contract, maybe due to its age, rarity or even something else like its visual. Wait, visual? Yes! All NFTs have a uint256 variable called tokenId, so for any ERC-721 Contract, the pair contract address, uint256, tokenId must be globally unique. That said, a dApp can have a "converter" that uses the tokenId as input and outputs an image of something cool, like zombies, weapons, skills, cats, dogs. etc. The ERC-20 introduces a standard for Fungible Tokens, in other words, they have a property that makes each Token be the same (in type and value) of another Token. For example, an ERC-20 Token acts just like the ETH, meaning that 1 Token is and will always be equal to all the other Tokens. But u/3for100Specials claims this is THE bridge to digital I argue that it is not. It is A bridge for Gamestops platform. ISO20022 is THE bridge for everything if Protocol 18 passes allowing AMM. All of ISO20020 is a great thing, but the people seeking it have a history of not having the best intentions.