Title: Illegal Shares vs Fake Shares and How Glass-Steagall Has Led To MOASS
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Illegal Shares vs Fake Shares

This is a very very important distinction that must be understood to fully dissect how the MOASS will happen.

https://preview.redd.it/kutedirvjwl91.png?width=1080&format;=png&auto;=webp&s;=4b1f72cb5bf2f75992c3c729736aab814ecdf341

Creating a fake title for a car that does *not* exist and using it to secure a loan: is a fake.

Using a title for an authentic car that *does* exist and securing loans from a plethora of banks using it: is illegal.

https://preview.redd.it/czifiuyojwl91.jpg?width=730&format;=pjpg&auto;=webp&s;=e5acd1486259cfcd4dd020167beb84782f0e4df5

Both are **fraud**, but separate types of crimes with separate types of protections in securities industry.

Loans issued with nonexistent collateral cause the applicant (Short Hedge Funds) to be responsible for both the crime and being on the hook for the legally mandated delivery of funds.

Loans issued with ***authentic and existing*** collateral (The Float) cause the applicant (**Short Hedge Funds**) to be on the hook for the crime while the issuer (*Broker Dealers: ex. BofA, WF, MS, JPM)* is on the hook for the legally mandated delivery of funds.

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Short Hedge Funds knew, if this house of cards ever came falling down, they would be positioned to take the hit for the crime: *Which is a fine*, while the trillion dollar companies taking those bets would either be bailed out by taxpayers or fail independently from themselves.

This behavior has and will continue to happen unabated until the float is fully Directly Registered with GME through ComputerShare. Although this fact is set in stone people don't understand why the float needs to be registered as explained above.

Glass-Steagall

* The Glass-Steagall Act of 1933 effected a separation between commercial and investment banking

activities. Prior to its implementation, J.P. Morgan & Co. operated in commercial banking and securities activities. Afterward, it split into investment bank Morgan Stanley and commercial bank JPMorgan.
* After decades of erosion, two provisions of the Act were repealed in 1999 by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act under then President Clinton's administration. It allowed for universal banking under one structure.
* The repeal ushered in a period of mega-mergers. The new six largest banks grew their assets from 20% of GDP in 1997 to over 60% of GDP in 2008.
* The percentage of borrowers who defaulted on their mortgages nearly doubled from 2006 to late 2007, in large part due to imprudent lending standards.
* Debate has centered around whether Glass-Steagall's absence led to a decline in underwriting standards. A study found that securities issued through universal banks had "a significantly higher default rate" compared to those issued by investment companies.

All of these institutions are now incestuously connected after the recall of Glass-Steagall. However connected, the behind the scenes struggle between the best interest for the investment side vs the banking side has led business decisions since 1999. The real estate crisis of 2008 was caused by the banking side under underwriting applicants and thus creating a bubble that popped. Many banking executives passed the financial buck to the investment executives who had made bets on these Mortgage backed securities on the good word of their peers.

Fast forward to 2020 and the banking side is dealing with historically low interest rates and the investment sides of these companies saw an opportunity to over leverage themselves with what they saw as sure bets of shorting companies during covid to make extreme profits. This greed turned to gold blindness as they sought to leverage themselves to an even greater degree after cellar boxing vulnerable companies with industry plants and expensive "third party" marketing firms that tank the company even further. When DFV saw this happening he started a snowball into an avalanche that brought down that leverage on top of them like thousands of pounds of dirt on a hastily dug mine. Now the Short Hedge Funds and the internal investment community within these trillion dollar companies are throwing the taxpayers and the banking underwriting side under the bus as a payback for the Banking sides actions dating back to 2006.

TLDR:

Loans issued with ***authentic and existing*** collateral (The Float) cause the applicant (**Short Hedge Funds**) to be on the hook for the crime while the issuer (*Broker Dealers: ex. BofA, WF, MS, JPM)* is on the hook for the legally mandated delivery of funds.

Information contained in this post is provided by myself, a Licensed Securities Representative and longtime r/Superstonk contributor. This DD is meant to provide context of current market mechanism and is not investment advice.