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Grab That Cash and Make a Stash

The Real Dollar Store

by Kevin D. Freeman, CFA, considered one of the world's leading experts on economic warfare and financial terrorism.

The purchasing power of the dollar bills in your wallet has declined 87.5% since 1971 (according to official government inflation measures). Basically, everything costs about eight times more.

What costs $1 today could be bought for 12 ½ cents in 1971 based on official government inflation statistics. The Federal Reserve notes you have in your wallet certainly buy a lot less today than they did 50 years ago. I remember that you could once buy a good candy bar for a dime. Now? Upwards of $2. Every American has felt the very real pinch of inflation.

You may not even have paper bills in your wallet. Everything is digital and you probably use debit and credit cards. Even those are antiquated compared to ApplePay. Still, all of this is based on the dollar unit which is at its core unbacked "fiat" money. Fiat comes from Latin and can be translated as "so let it be." This means that if the government says it is worth something, it is. It is not backed by any physical commodity, but only backed by how much you trust the government. How much do you trust the government these days?

American dollars have lost purchasing power. Since 2000, inflation has made things 76% more expensive. Even since 2020, prices have gone up nearly 20%.

Here is another perspective: maybe the dollar has not lost value over 50 years? It depends on how you define

the term. The word "dollar" as used by the Founders (and the Constitution) referred to something much more specific than a dirty green piece of paper with the picture of a dead president. It referred to a silver coin issued by Spain, a "Spanish milled dollar." The value of this dollar was defined by weight and purity of silver in an amount well understood around the world. As explained by Edwin Vieira in a 1994 article published by the Foundation for Economic Education titled, "*What is a Dollar?"*

> History shows that the real "dollar" is a coin containing 371.25 grains (troy) of fine silver. Both Article I, Section 9, Clause 1 of the Constitution, and the Seventh Amendment use the noun "dollar." … The American Colonies did not originally adopt the dollar from England, but from Spain … Known as pesos, duros, piezas de a ocho ("pieces of eight"), or Spanish dollars, the coins achieved predominance in the New World because of Spain's then-important commercial and political position.

That's sort of cool. **The original concept of dollar was based on a "piece of eight," which we know best as pirate treasure!**

What made it a "piece of eight" was the contents of 371.25 grains (troy) of fine silver. That is 0.7734 troy ounces of fine silver (a troy ounce is 480 grains). You could divide that dollar into eight pie-shaped wedges, each valued at 12.5 cents. Two bits make a quarter, and four quarters make a dollar.

When you look at the purchasing power of the silver in a "piece of eight" over the past 50 years, you would have actually gained ground relative to the price of most goods and services. From this perspective, a "dollar" has more than held its value.

A good example is the price of gasoline. People could buy five gallons for a dollar (or ten dimes) a 100 years ago. The same deal is available today if you pay for the gas using the metal

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value of pre-1964 (90% silver) dimes (worth more than $20).

Are dollars good or bad? Depends on what you call a dollar. If we are talking unbacked paper money, then dollars are bad. The Founders knew this and were universally against "fiat" currency. Jefferson declared plainly, "Paper is poverty."

In 1971, President Nixon shocked the world by completely abandoning the gold standard. He said it was "temporary." The move made international waves but has been largely forgotten, as has the principle of sound money. That bad idea resulted in an 87.5% loss of purchasing power for Americans over 50 years.

Now, we have the government proposing something even worse, a Central Bank Digital Currency because they can't print money fast enough. Using cash affords privacy and freedom, even if unbacked by precious metal. The next all-digital evolution, however, will deny freedom. Shekels become shackles.

On March 9, 2022, President Biden issued Executive Order #14067. It seemed innocuous enough. Sure, it was 37 pages long and had a lot of jargon, but it was exciting, especially to bitcoin fans who seemed thrilled that the government would finally take them seriously. They had no idea it was poison-laced candy that really was a declaration of war on cryptocurrency and monetary privacy.

The EO concludes:

> We must take strong steps to reduce the risks that digital assets could pose to consumers, investors, and business protections; financial stability and financial system integrity; combating and preventing crime and illicit finance; national security; **the ability to exercise human rights; financial inclusion and equity; and climate change and pollution.**

Sure, I want innovation, affordability, convenience. I want stability, integrity, and safety. But is my money supposed to deliver human rights, financial inclusion, equity, and halt climate change? This is simply enforcing the woke principles of ESG and DEI. Money should be neutral, not political. Team Biden views a digital currency as a means to enforce woke political policy and they aren't even hiding it! Most experts agree that CBDC would be programmable money and allow the government a "line-item veto" of your spending.

So, what is the solution? As with many of our problems today, the answer can be found in the Constitution. Many will argue over whether the Congress had the right to create a Federal Reserve, to order the printing of unbacked paper money, or create CBDC. But absolutely, the States are allowed to make gold and silver coins "tender" in payment of debts according to Article 1, Section 10.

This ability to make gold and silver coins to be legal tender recently has been exercised in some states with many others considering it. There are a few problems. It's hard to lug around doubloons and "pieces of eight" to pay for stuff. [Even if you could, the Coinage Act of 1857 banned the use of foreign coins as legal tender.] Gold and silver are taxed as "collectibles" even if they are legal tender, because they are not "functional money" according to the IRS. Functional money is defined as being able to conduct business broadly in a jurisdiction with that currency. British pounds are not functional money in America. Neither are one-ounce Utah silver coins (even in Utah) unless merchants can accept them for transactions.

Over the past decade, however, we've developed a plan for States to use gold and silver transactionally. Start with a state-based bullion depository (like Texas has). Add a debit card capability and the ability to buy and sell real gold and silver that is delivered to and held in that depository. Then provide a means to buy and sell using a debit card connected to each account. It is actually very simple and even available commercially by a U.K. service called Glint. With a MasterCard, Glint users can make purchases with gold and the merchant is none the wiser. Glint simply sells the gold and delivers money to the merchant. When you travel to Europe today, you can spend your dollars and the merchants receive Euros on the fly. This works similarly with gold. Over time, merchants might prefer to keep and transact in gold themselves.

By combining transactional capability with a state declaration of legal tender, we will create a personal, optional gold/silver monetary standard offered as an alternative to the federal system. It would be functional legal tender and over time should hold its value relative to paper money when inflation hits. You would own real gold (or silver) and could take it out, keep it, or spend it. This is NOT fractional banking. Finally, our approach is state-based and promises privacy and a useful alternative to CBDC. Legal, reputable, and away from Washington D.C.'s control! We already have more than a dozen states showing interest and passion for the project is growing daily. The technology and legal precedents are already in place.

My new book (*Pirate Money: Discovering the Founders' Hidden Plan for Economic Justice and Defeating the Great Reset)* explains the history of money, the threats of inflation and CBDC, and Chinese efforts to destroy our economy by attacking our dollar. Most importantly it details this workable solution.

CBDC: Central Bank Demands Control

by Patrick Wood, an expert on Sustainable Development, Green Economy, Agenda 21, and 2030 Agenda; author of *Technocracy Rising: The Trojan Horse of Global Transformation* and co-author of *Trilaterals Over Washington*, Volumes I and II with Antony C. Sutton.

There is so much hype and fear surrounding the implementation of Central Bank Digital Currency. The central banks are pumping propaganda 24x7 and critics are buying and repeating much of it without thinking.

I have addressed the eventual outcomes of CBDCs many times and there is certainly nothing good to say about them. Indeed, if implemented in the intended sense, they would lock the gate on dystopian, scientific dictatorship.

Here are some of the road blocks that the central banks are facing.

1. **Citizen resistance** – millions are onto the cashless paradigm of the central banks and are hoarding/using cash more frequently than ever. As this movement grows, resistance grows and the effort to overcome it grows for the banksters.
2. **Lack of true universal ID** – Without a definitive, universal ID for everyone on earth, CBDCs cannot easily track individual transactions and purchases. This underscores why every globalist sector is stampeding to implement a universal ID system. Bill Gates, the World Economic Forum and the United Nations are all pushing IDs.
3. **Lack of AI and computing power** – There is mega-hype over ChatGPT-like AI and the possibility of an Artificial General Intelligence has not been established yet. It could take years for a true AGI to emerge. The CBDC scheme seeks to flash data on each and every transaction the world, from personal transactions to stock market and financial transactions. We're talking billions of transactions every day, day in and day out. The AI/super-computer world is not yet capable to process such a real-time data set. It's coming, but it isn't there quite yet.
4. **The Constitution** – The BIS itself has admitted that what it intends to do will require legal and constitutional changes before they can finalize.

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution states:

> The Congress shall have Power… To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures; To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States.

Further, Article 1, Section 10 addresses the states:

> No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts.

It's no wonder that globalists and their lackey political minions (yes, both Democrat and Republican) are pushing for a Constitutional Convention, alternatively called a Convention of States, to "modernize" and "update" archaic concepts.

I would offer sage advice to anyone who thinks that a Constitutional Convention would solve anything for us. Rather, it would only solve everything for them, which would be the end of us.

The most recent report from Central Banks on the development of CBDCs states, "A group of central banks, together with the Bank for International Settlements." On page six, they spill the beans:

"Legislation may need to be enacted or adjusted to specifically authorize the issuance and distribution of a retail CBDC (eg changes to central bank charters/statutes, legislation in other areas related to payments or to the constitution itself)."

They clearly see their own problem and limitations. Most of the rest of us, do not. We would do well to keep a balanced view of what is happening and make preparations in due order, rather than in a panic such as they would like for us.

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De-Bunking De-Banking

by Patrick Wood

The global banking cartel is the real driver of globalization, technocracy and the "Great Reset". In 1973, commercial banks populated the Trilateral Commission, but now the central banks have replaced them.

There is a hierarchy in the banking system, where the Bank for International Settlements sits at the apex, dishing out policies to individual central banks of member states, which in turn dish out policies to those commercial and investment banks in their respective countries.

BIS is driving the stampede toward a cashless society with Central Bank Digital Currency. According to its own website:

> *The BIS Innovation Hub* ***develops public goods in the technology space to support central banks and improve the functioning of the financial system****. We have centres around the world and a global network of central bank experts on innovation.*

There are at least seven such Innovation Hubs "centres" around the world that are equipped with the latest financial technology and development tools. Individual central banks send their development teams to the closest hub to innovate, collaborate and test the use of CBDCs.

At this stage of the game, the chain of command appears to have unleashed major member banks to quash those who buck the master narrative created by the BIS in the first place. The process has been labeled as "de-banking".

When de-banking occurs, the bank accounts of targeted individuals or companies are summarily closed. No reason is given, but neither has any illegal activity been observed. If a customer is engaged in illegal activity like money laundering, illicit drugs, human trafficking, etc., a closure may well be justified.

But not with de-banking.

In the U.S., J.P. Morgan Chase suddenly terminated the personal and commercial bank accounts associated with Dr. Joseph Mercola. Several company executives and their family members had accounts terminated as well. They were all de-banked without explanation. It was a "shock and awe" carpet bombing operation to remove what the banking industry sees as a pocket of stubborn, dangerous resistance. Mercola is not engaged in any illegal activity, but he is a fierce and influential critic of Big Pharma, Technocracy, the United Nations, and the World Economic Forum.

When asked for an explanation for the de-banking, Chase gave this incredulous statement: "For privacy reasons, we can't discuss customer relationships, but we don't close accounts because of political affiliations, and we didn't do so in this case."

Mercola.com is a huge commercial operation cycling millions of dollars each month. To most banks, it would be a gem of a profit maker; but not to Chase.

Another high-profile critic of globalization in the U.K., Nigel Farage, was similarly de-banked by NatWest, one of the big four clearing banks with over £750 billion in assets. Farage was the founder of the Brexit movement and has also been a fierce critic of globalization.

NatWest's website claims, "NatWest Group is a relationship bank for a digital world. We champion potential; breaking down barriers and building financial confidence so the 19 million people, families and businesses we serve in communities throughout the U.K. and Ireland can rebuild and thrive. If our customers succeed, so will we."

NatWest underestimated Farage's reach and influence, because he quickly released evidence to the nation that he was specifically targeted for his political views. The fallout was stunning and NatWest CEO resigned.

A Facebook group was created to attract other de-banked NatWest customers and within days, there were no less than 10,000 members who are now taking action "against the bank's allegedly opaque debanking practices."

One member of the Facebook group opined that he "had to use a food bank over last Christmas with no access to my funds."

NatWest's spokesperson said, "Like all U.K. regulated banking institutions, we are subject to legal and regulatory requirements and we treat compliance with them as a matter of priority. This may mean we are required to delay or refuse to act on a customer's instructions and suspend or restrict a customer's account."

This is just the beginning and not the end of the great de-banking.

If implemented as planned, CBDCs will end federalism, crush the U.S. Constitution, destroy the existing banking/financial system and slam dunk Technocracy into place. You don't want to go along with this? You will be debanked, defunded and thrown out of economic life until you decide to comply.

Now we know for certain that it is global, which means that marching instructions came from a higher level, the Bank for International Settlements.

Consider this just one more strategic initiative in the war against humanity that is set to flip the world into Technocracy. Don't let Klaus Schwab's term "Great Reset" confuse the issue. When the WEF says "By 2030, you will own nothing and be happy", it means you will own nothing.