

Rec: \$25.00

Patty Baker, Clerk of Superior Court - Cherokee County, GA

ParticipantIDs: 0608046718

Declaration of a Common Law National Private Banking Association

Antediluvia United
c/o
2652 Club Valley Drive,
Marietta, GA
[non-domestic]

ARTICLE 17

This Trust will serve as a private national banking association capable of retaining members who will be identified by certificates of good standing issued from the board of trustees and capable of the general functions and benefits of a private banker with regards to U.S. Code and Federal Law. Not to be mistaken for TCU (Trust Credit Unit) Certificates which are issued to beneficiaries of the trust.

The beneficiaries of the trust will be accredited private bankers who will use the prescribed instruments and basis of general functions and regulations referenced below:

The commerce and credit of the nation continues on today under financial reorganization (Bankruptcy) as it has since 1933, still backed by the assets and wealth of the American citizenry: at risk for the government's obligations and currency.

Under the 14th amendment and numerous Supreme Court precedents, as well as in equity, PRIVATE property cannot be taken or pledged for public use without just compensation, or due process of law. The United States cannot pledge or risk the property and wealth of its private citizens, for any government purpose without legally providing them remedy to recover what is due them on their risk.

The term "hypothecation" as stated in Section 14(a) of the act is defined:

1. Banking. Offer of stocks, bonds, or other assets owned by a party other than the borrower as collateral for a loan, without transferring title. If the borrower turns the property over to the lender who holds it for safekeeping, the action is referred to as a pledge. If the borrower retains possession, but gives the lender the right to sell the property in event of default, it is a true hypothecation.

2. Securities. The pledging of negotiable securities to collateralize a broker's margin loan. The broker pledges the same securities to a bank as collateral for a broker's loan, the process is referred to as re-hypothecation."

**[Dictionary Of Banking Terms, Fitch, pg. 228
(1997)]**

As seen from the definitions, in hypothecation there is equitable risk to the actual owner.

Section 16 of the current Federal Reserve Act, codified at 12 USC 411, declares that "Federal Reserve Notes" are "obligations of the United States".

So, we see the "full faith and credit" of the United States: which is the substance of the American citizenry: their real property, wealth, assets and productivity that belongs to them, is thereby hypothecated and re-hypothecated by the United States to its obligations as well as to the Federal Reserve for the issuance and backing of Federal Reserve Notes as legal tender "for all taxes, customs, and other public dues".

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31 USC 3123 and HJR – 192 (1933)

which establish and provide for its issuance as “Public Policy” in remedy for discharge of equity interest recovery on that portion of the public debt to its Principals, and Sureties bearing the Obligations of THE UNITED STATES.

Since it is, in fact, the real property, wealth and assets of that class of persons that is the substance backing all the other obligations, currency and credit of THE UNITED STATES and such currencies could not be used to reduce its obligations for equity interest recovery to it Principals and Sureties.

The legal statutory and professional definitions of “bank”, “banking”, and “banker” used in the United States Code and Code of Federal Regulations are not those commonly understood for these terms and have made the statutory definition of “Bank” accordingly:

UCC 4-105 PART 1

“Bank” means a person engaged in the business of banking,”

12CFRSec. 229.2 Definitions (e) Bank means “the term bank also includes any person engaged in the business of banking.”

12CFRSec. 210.2 Definitions (d) Bank means “any person engaged in the business of banking.”

USC Title 12 Sec. 1813 – Definitions of Bank and Related Terms –

(1) Bank

means “any national bank, state bank, and district bank, and any federal branch and insured branch.”

Black’s Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 133 defines a “Banker” – “In general sense, a person that engages in the business of banking. In a narrower meaning, a private person ... who is engaged in the business of banking without being incorporated.

Under some statues, an individual banker, as distinguished from a “private banker”, is a person who, having complied with the statutory requirement, has received authority from the state to engage in the business of banking, while a private banker is a person engaged in banking without having any special privileges or authority from the State.”

“Banking” - Is partly and optionally defined as “The business of issuing notes or circulation....., negotiating bills.”

Black’s Law Dictionary. 5th Edition, page 133, defines “Banking”:

“The business of banking, as defined by law and custom, consists in the issue of notes.....intended to circulate as money.....

And defines a “Bankers Note” as:

“A commercial instrument resembling a bank note in every particular except that it is given by a private banker or unincorporated banking institution.”

Those who constitute an association nationwide of private, unincorporated persons engaged in business of banking to issue notes against these obligations of the United States due them; whose private property is at risk to collateralize the government’s debt and currency, by legal definitions, a “national banking association”

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Such notes,
issued against these obligations of the United States to that part of the public
debt due its Principals and Sureties are required by law to be accepted as “legal
tender” of payment for all debts public and private, and, as we have seen, are defined in
law as “obligations of the United States”, on the same par and category with
Federal reserve notes and other currency and legal tender obligations.

Public Policy HJR-192

JOINT RESOLUTION TO SUSPEND THE GOLD

STANDARD & ABROGATE THE GOLD CLAUSE – June 5, 1933

H.J. Res. 192. 73rd Congress, 1st Session

As used in this resolution, the term “obligation” means an obligation (including
every obligation of and to the United States, excepting currency) payable in
money of the United States; and the term “coin or currency” means coin or
currency of the United States, including Federal Reserve notes and circulating
notes of Federal Reserve Banks and National Banking Associations.

HJR-192 further made the “the notes of national banks” and “national banking
associations” on a par with its other currency and legal tender obligations:

TITLE 31, SUBTITLE IV, CHAPTER 51, SUB-CHAPTER 1, Sec. 5103

[USC Title 12.221 Definitions – “The terms “national bank” and “national
banking association”... shall be held to be synonymous and interchangeable.”]
“notes of national banks” or “national banking associations” have
continuously been maintained in the official definition of legal tender since
June 5, 1933 to the present day, when the term had never been used to define
“currency” or “legal tender” before that

This official definition for ‘legal tender’ was first established in HJR-192 (1933) in
the same act that made Federal Reserve Notes and notes of national banking
associations legal tender.

The International Bill of Exchange is legal tender as a national bank note, or note of a
National Banking Association, by legal and/or statutory definition (UCC 4-105 12 CFR
Sec 229.2, 210.2, 12 USC 1813), issued under Authority of the United States Code 31 USC 392, 5103,
which officially defines this as a statutory legal tender obligation of THE
UNITED STATES.

One of the purposes for enacting the Federal Reserve Act was:

(3) to authorize “hypothecation” of obligations including “United States bonds
or other securities which Federal Reserve Banks are authorized to hold” under
Section 14(a):
12 USC; Ch. 6, 38 Stat. 251 Sect 14(a)

The acceptance of this declaration serves as the common charter for the parties identified within the
Board of Trustees.