

International Public Notice: Central Banks

By Anna Von Reitz



We were gifted by a video interview with G. Edward Griffin, author of "The Creature From Jekyll Island" —one of the few books about the Federal Reserve Banks and Federal Reserve System that is worth reading. Another is "Secrets of the Federal Reserve" by Eustace Mullins.

Strangely, G. Edward Griffin didn't tie the concept of "central" banking down and didn't define it beyond the idea that central banks are all privately owned and working with a government under contracts that allow them to control the country's monetary policies and supplies.

This is a little bit like defining a horse by its hooves.

Controlling monetary policies and monetary supplies is one of the primary jobs of a central bank as opposed to a commercial bank or a trade bank or a retail bank or an investment bank or, or, or.... It's also true that all these so-called central banks which supply all the other banks with money, credit, or both are privately owned and are not public institutions at all.

These are interesting facts and they deserve to be fully known, understood, and deemed important by the Public at Large, but by themselves these facts fail to convey the far larger scope of customary central bank activities and the endless opportunities for unjust enrichment that a central bank contract provides.

In our case the Federal Reserve has haunted our country and its government since Colonial days. Like all other modern central banks that we are familiar with the Federal Reserve is not a single bank, but rather a consortium of private banks that are ultimately in the business of rigging commodities and defining securities and assigning tariffs and duties to be paid as taxes and customs fees.

The member banks of this central bank consortium shift and change over time, but most of these institutions are stable and it's relatively rare to see a major bank member go broke— for example, Lehman Brothers Bank during the 2007 - 2008 meltdown.

Money just happens to be among the most important commodities that central banks rig according to the demands and priorities of the governments that they both serve and ensnare.

The quid pro quo of the central bank is —hey, we are going to do all sorts of illegal and immoral things, but don't worry your little head about it. Just look the other way, members of Congress (or Parliament), and you, too, can be rich, rich, rich.

No need to ask where all the money is coming from. It's coming from the central bank, of course, and being laundered and manipulated and trafficked by central bank agents on a worldwide basis.

If this language seems rather brash it's only because people rarely think about, much less discuss, what central banks do.

Where do central banks come from?

From Prussia. Central banks were created during the tumultuous reign of his grim and royal majesty King Frederick the Great. Note it was "royal majesty" not "Royal Majesty" in his case, because he was literally the king of the land mass known as Prussia and not just the figurehead chief executive of a business calling itself the Kingdom of Prussia.

Frederick the Great was a homosexual who was forever traumatized when his Father had his first love executed in front of his eyes in an effort to make the young prince settle down and tend to the family military business. If he became a warped soul with a plethora of odd fears and passions we can hardly blame him.

Frederick's love of whippets, small, delicate greyhound-like dogs spawned a whippet fashion rage throughout Europe —once he won all the dozens of wars and skirmishes including a war with seven (7) fronts and nearly every other kingdom in Europe standing against Prussia—and with Voltaire's help, he emerged as the most unlikely fashion icon ever in the history of the world.

Imagine a German Liberace who played with cannons instead of pianos.

It is to this bizarre, broken, haunted, restless, nearly insane man that we owe the concept of central banks.

Frederick the Great had odd misgivings about coffee, which was introduced to German society during his Father's reign and which became an increasing focus of one of Frederick's many oddball phobias. He resented the idea of Germans sending their precious silver coins overseas in exchange for coffee beans when their King was fighting, at a minimum, a three front war and barely surviving.

Into the breach strode a strange little Freiherr whose name translates to "Rollingstone"— who had a solution to the King's dislike of coffee and his need to keep his war efforts funded: a central bank that would relieve Frederick's government of the noisome duty of collecting taxes, and, conveniently levy a stiff import tax (that is, a tariff) on all coffee and coffee products imported to Germany.

Two problems solved for the price of one, and Frederick the Great was supremely pleased with the invention of a central bank. Once he became a fashion icon all the other royals couldn't wait to create a central bank to do their dirty work, fill their coffers and manipulate their commodity markets to benefit friends and punish political enemies to their heart's content.

Soon every country in Europe had a central bank and advocates of various stripe were crazed to get a central bank established in this country, too. They could never foist it off onto the Americans but they had no trouble convincing our British Territorial Federal Subcontractors who were deeply in debt to their own King and in need of the services a central bank could provide.

The British Territorials (Tories) had borrowed lavishly from their cherished Monarch so that they had the means to fight the American rebels for him. After they lost Yorktown they had to face the immense war debt they owed King George for the privilege of fighting and dying for him in nice uniforms.

A central bank supported by British sympathizers in Europe meant having a grubstake to rebuild, sources of credit even though they were already in over their heads, and a way to secure business investments. The first Bank of the United States was born, a Department of the Treasury was born, and Alexander Hamilton was made famous as a traitor for supporting the hated foreign bank that was enabling the defeated Tories to enjoy such a surfeit of credit.

A central bank.

The first such bank went down in ruins and a second, but like a shark watching its moment, the deceptively named "Federal Reserve" was circling and waiting its opportunity to loan money and central bank services to the American Government.

They had had dealings with the Americans during the Colonial period and entertained debts from the Houses of Burgesses. During the Revolution their French partners extended credit to the Americans. They were well-positioned when the War of 1812 provided another opportunity. During the Civil War they backed Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury and were instrumental in negotiating acceptance of Lincoln's "Greenbacks".

The Federal Reserve, an informal consortium of mostly mainland European banks was ready to move in prior to the 1906 bankruptcy of The United States of America, Incorporated, and finally succeeded in 1913 with the secretive Federal Reserve Act making the Federal Reserve cartel empowered to do central bank functions in this country, issue cash and securities for the British Territorial Government, set monetary policies and interest rates, and tax U.S. Citizens using the Internal Revenue Service.

A few years later another service provider doing business as "the IRS" would start direct private tax collections from Municipal citizens of the United States.

All those "Federal Income Taxes" were being imposed by the private "Federal Reserve" bank consortium and collected and enforced by agents hired by the Federal Reserve Banks operating two private foreign concessions— one income tax collected from the British Territorials as an Estate Tax and another income tax collected from Municipal citizens of the United States by the IRS as a Gift Tax.

This explains the conundrum that baffled generations of Americans who questioned whether the Federal Income Tax was an unlawfully administered direct tax or some kind of excise tax. The answer is — neither.

The Federal Income Tax was always a gift and Estate tax collected as a private contractual obligation of Federal Dual Citizens.

And it was collected by hired agents of the Federal Reserve— the Municipal IRS and Territorial Internal Revenue Service.

The U.S. Congress which is ultimately responsible for abdicating its unique responsibility to levy taxes handed that duty over to the Federal Reserve cartel. And they get a healthy kick-backed profit share.

This would have been questionable at best if the Federal Reserve had limited its activities to actual Federal Dual Citizens who would have been paying a payroll kick-back tax as a condition of employment, but deliberately scheming to impose this "private" tax on the earnings of average Americans is a bridge too far.

The Federal Reserve Banks, their collaborators in the British Territorial U.S. Congress, and their minions working as Agents for the IRS/Internal Revenue Service are all guilty of racketeering and collusion and unlawful confiscation of American property assets and American labor resources.

The judges working for the UNITED STATES TAX COURT and the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS and United States District Courts have aided and abetted and acted as accomplices to this criminal conspiracy against the American people whom they have deliberately impersonated and misrepresented and defrauded via crimes of personage and barratry.

And this is just one particularly egregious example of how foreign interests organized as central banks have acted in gross breach of trust and criminal undisclosed self-interest against their American employers who are all owed "good faith service".

The Federal Reserve crossed the line and is a crime syndicate by definition, while their Agents at the Department of Justice and manning the Field Offices of the IRS and Internal Revenue Service have been misdirected to bully, threaten, and attack average Americans who never owed these cretins a dime.

There are many other salacious crimes that have been carried out by these banks, their collaborators and henchmen, but their implementation and enforcement of their corporation's Sixteenth (By-Law) Amendment on average American workers and unincorporated businesses is enough — all by itself — to justify the arrest of the Perpetrators, the liquidation of these banks, the liquidation of these courts, and the permanent abolition of these "services".

The so-called Sixteenth Amendment was never ratified by our States of the Union, making every improper act of enforcement against average Americans a crime and conspiracy against our Government and the Constitutions and the Constitutional processes we set forth and ordained for these employees.

Mr. Trump had better move to take these actions liquidating the offenders and arresting the Perpetrators sooner rather than later, or his Administration will risk looking like an accomplice to these continued outrageous crimes.

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