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# MONEY

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# President John Kennedy's Executive Order 11110



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President John Kennedy's Comptroller of the Currency

On June 4, 1963, a virtually unknown Presidential decree, Executive Order 11110, was signed by President John Fitzgerald Kennedy with the intention to strip the Federal Reserve Bank of its power to loan money to the United States Federal Government at interest. With the stroke of a pen, President Kennedy declared that the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank would soon be out of business. This matter has been exhaustively researched by the Christian Common Law Institute through the Federal Register and Library of Congress, and the Institute has conclude that President Kennedy's Executive Order has never been repealed, amended, or superceded by any subsequent Executive Order. In simple terms, it is still valid.

President Kennedy's Executive Order 11110 gave the Treasury Department the explicit authority: "to issue silver certificates against any silver bullion, silver, or standard silver dollars in the Treasury".

...more than \$4 billion in **United States Notes** were brought into circulation in \$2 and \$5 denominations. Although \$10 and \$20 **United States Notes** were never circulated, they were being printed by the Treasury Department when Kennedy was assassinated.

...it's obvious that President Kennedy knew that the Federal Reserve Notes being circulated as "legal currency" were contrary to the Constitution of the United States, which calls for issuance of "**United States Notes**" as **interest-free and debt-free currency** backed by silver reserves in the U.S. Treasury. Comparing a "Federal Reserve Note" issued from the private central bank of the United States (i.e., the Federal Reserve Bank a/k/a Federal Reserve System), with a "**United States Note**" from the U.S. Treasury (as issued by President Kennedy's Executive Order), the two almost look alike, except one says "Federal Reserve Note" on the top while the other says "**United States Note**". In addition, the Federal Reserve Note has a green seal and serial number while the **United States Note** has a red seal and serial number. Following President Kennedy's assassination on November 22, 1963, the **United States Notes** he had issued were immediately taken out of circulation, and Federal Reserve Notes continued to serve as the "legal currency" of the nation.

Kennedy knew that if the silver-backed United States Notes were widely circulated, they would eliminate the demand for Federal Reserve Notes. This is a simple matter of economics. USNs were backed by silver and FRNs were (still are) backed by nothing of intrinsic value. As a result of Executive Order 11110, the national debt would have prevented from reaching its current level (almost all of the \$9 trillion in federal debt has been created since 1963). Executive Order 11110 also granted the U.S. Government the power to repay past debt without further borrowing from the privately owned Federal Reserve which charged both principle and interest and all new "money" it "created." Finally, Executive Order 11110 gave the U.S.A. the ability to create its own money backed by silver, again giving money real value.

Executive Order 11110, the AMENDMENT of EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 10289, as amended RELATING to the PERFORMANCE of CERTAIN FUNCTIONS AFFECTING the DEPARTMENT of the TREASURY:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. Executive Order No. 10289 of September 19, 1951, as amended, is hereby further amended (a) By adding at the end of paragraph 1 thereof the following subparagraph (j): "(j) The authority vested in the President by paragraph (b) of section 43 of the Act of May 12, 1933, as amended (31 U.S.C. 821 (b)), to issue silver certificates against any silver bullion, silver, or standard silver dollars in the Treasury not then held for redemption of any outstanding silver certificates, to prescribe the denominations of such silver certificates, and to coin standard silver dollars and subsidiary silver currency for their redemption," and (b) By revoking subparagraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 thereof.

SECTION 2. The amendment made by this Order shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil or criminal cause prior to the date of this Order but all such liabilities shall continue and may be enforced as if said amendments had not been made.

JOHN F. KENNEDY  
THE WHITE HOUSE,  
June 4, 1963

The Federal Reserve Bank, a.k.a Federal Reserve System, is a Private Corporation. Black's Law Dictionary defines the "Federal Reserve System" as: "Network of twelve central banks to which most national banks belong and to which state chartered banks may belong. Membership rules require investment of stock and minimum reserves." privately owned banks own the stock of the FED. This was explained in more detail in the case of [Lewis v. United States, Federal Reporter, 2nd Series, Vol. 680, Pages 1239, 1241 \(1982\)](#), where the court said: "Each Federal Reserve Bank is a separate corporation owned by commercial banks in its region. The stockholding commercial banks elect two-thirds of each Bank's nine member board of directors." In short, Federal Reserve Banks are locally controlled by their member banks.

Also, according to Black's Law Dictionary, these privately owned banks are "allowed" to issue money: "The Federal Reserve Act, created Federal Reserve banks which act as agents in maintaining money reserves, issuing money in the form of bank notes, lending money to banks, and supervising banks as administered by Federal Reserve Board (q.v.)." Thus the privately owned Federal Reserve (FED) banks are allowed to actually issue (create) the "money" we use.

No man did more to expose the power of the FED than **Louis T. McFadden, who was the Chairman of the House Banking Committee back in the 1930s**. In describing the FED, he remarked in the **Congressional Record, House pages 1295 and 1296 on June 10, 1932**:

Mr. Chairman, we have in this country one of the most corrupt institutions the world has ever known. I refer to the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal reserve banks. The Federal Reserve Board, a Government Board, has cheated the Government of the United States and the people of the United States out of enough money to pay the national debt. The depredations and the iniquities of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal reserve banks acting together have cost this country enough money to pay the national debt several times over. This evil institution has impoverished and ruined the people of the United States; has bankrupted itself, and has practically bankrupted our Government. It has done this through the maladministration of that law by which the Federal Reserve Board, and through the corrupt practices of the moneyed vultures who control it.

Some people think the Federal Reserve Banks are United States Government institutions. They are not Government institutions, departments, or agencies. They are private credit monopolies, which prey upon the people of the United States for the benefit of themselves and their foreign customers. Those 12 private credit monopolies were deceitfully placed upon this country by bankers who came here from Europe and who repaid us for our hospitality by undermining our American institutions.

<https://foundationfortruthinlaw.org/jfk-vs-fed.html>

Series	Denominations	Obligation clause <sup>[52]</sup>
1914	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100	"This note is receivable by all national and member banks and Federal Reserve Banks and for all taxes, customs and other public dues. It is redeemable in gold on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States in the city of Washington, District of Columbia or in gold or lawful money at any Federal Reserve Bank."
1918	\$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000	

Series	Denominations issued								Obligation clause	Remarks
Small portrait notes										
1928			\$5	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100	\$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000	"Redeemable in gold on demand at the United States Treasury, or in gold or lawful money at any Federal Reserve Bank"	Branch ID in numerals
1934			\$5	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100	\$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000	"This note is legal tender for all debts, public and private, and is redeemable in lawful money at the United States Treasury, or at any Federal Reserve Bank"	Branch ID in letters; during the <a href="#">Great Depression</a>
1950			\$5	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100			Slight design changes: branch logo; placements of signatures, "Series xxxx", and "Washington, D.C.",



# MONEY



## I. O. U.

PAY = EXTINGUISHES - RETIRES - SETTLES DEBT  
You CAN NOT **PAY** for anything with an I.O.U.



TENDER = OFFER; “THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS...”  
OFFER TO PAY and PAYING are not the same thing.

This is the **OBLIGATIONS CLAUSE** on FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES in 1951:

***THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AND IS  
REDEEMABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY OR AT  
ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.***

The **OBLIGATIONS CLAUSE** is unassailable evidence that FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES ARE NOT MONEY and ARE I.O.U.s! Hence, you can not PAY for anything with an I.O.U. and are IN DEBT until you RETIRE/EXTINGUISH/PAY the debt WITH MONEY!



Notice the **OBLIGATIONS CLAUSE**: THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE. Meaning, it’s NOT CONVERTIBLE TO MONEY BECAUSE IT IS MONEY so the redemption terms are not necessary!

**FRAUD**



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**Droit de L'Homme**



**Droit Libre**

<https://thelawsalon.net/money.html>