TFTC 427

**Marty:** [00:00:00] What is up freaks? Welcome back to T ftc. It's Marty Bent here sitting down with John Titus from Best Evidence. John,

**John:** welcome to the show. Thanks for having me, Marty. First time here.

**Marty:** Well, very excited. You came from a very strong recommendation, which was Whitney Webb and I have caught some of your best evidence videos in the past, but, uh, a couple weeks ago I went back and watched, uh, the last four and I think the content you're putting out.

It is very important, particularly now in the context of this banking crisis and, uh, the, the Fed's reaction to that and everything that's going on. And I think there's a lot of misconception, maybe not misconceptions, but maybe people are over-indexing on what you would define as the solvency problem that the banks have and really disregarding the liquidity problem that the banks have.

So I, I think to start off, this conversation's really diving to that concept of solvency versus liquidity and what people are missing.

**John:** Yeah. [00:01:00] Uh, you wanna talk about that? Yes, please. Uh, yeah. It, it's, so you could, you could call it solvency versus liquidity. To me, the, what people are overlooking is, let's, let's just start with you're, you're ignoring a huge elephant in the room.

Let's just call it a whale. In, in the, and the, and the elephant that people are ignoring is during, during the Senate hearings on the failure of Silicon Valley Bank, it comes out. That, that that bank had 10 deposit accounts with 13 billion sitting in them that left the bank and essentially gutted the bank.

Then another, you know, a total of 42 billion leaves in six, six hours. And that's, that's what killed that bank. And now they're sort of some revisionism going on to my mind where people are like, well, the bank was really dumb. The officers are just really stupid. They lend out a bunch of money at a low interest rate, and now that interest rates are higher, um, [00:02:00] those loans aren't worth as much.

And that's where it's like, well, that's, no, no, no. That's, that's not the problem. The problem is money leaving the bank all at once. Let's, let's get back to that. That is a liquidity problem. Your liquid is being drained out of your body at a rate that your body can't sustain, and the body dies. So Silicon Valley Bank is dead.

First Republic Signature Bank all have massive. Liquidity problems with those massive deposits left the bank. So all these people are trying to cast this as a, as a solvency issue. A solvency issue, meaning your assets aren't worth as much as your liabilities. But now that's, that's, that could be true for a long time.

I mean, banks can exist in a state of insolvency for years because that's really just a spreadsheet problem. And I talk about that in the video, the Killer Whales video. I. You know, you could have, you know, who cares if your spreadsheet is showing assets worth less than liabilities? As long as nobody really comes to the bank and says, Hey, I [00:03:00] need my money out now, it's not a problem.

But when they do and people come into the bank and say, you know what, I've got, I've got a billion dollars on account, uh, with you, and I want to, I want to cash out, or I want to transfer that money now, it's a liquidity problem. And the liquidity problem is what killed these banks. Yeah, solvency was a problem, and in fact, I did a video on it called Why is the Fed provoking a Financial Crisis?

In which I said, there's a banking crisis going on right now, and I said that that video came out February 15th. That's three weeks and two days before Silicon Valley Bank failed. I wouldn't anticipated that crisis. I could see it coming a mile away, not because there not on the basis of a solvency problem, although I certainly identified that to me, the tip off was it's not just a solvency problem.

It's a liquidity problem too. And the tip off for me was that the banks as of February 15th, 2023, were borrowing heavily and rapidly and [00:04:00] suddenly from the Federal Home loan board banks. They were panic borrowing, I call it. And that is always, if you look at graphs, historical graphs, you'll see that every time there's a banking crisis, there's always a spike in borrowing and panic.

Borrowing from the Federal Home loan board banks. And that's what tipped me off, even though I said, yeah, it is a solvency problem too, that that's not really, that's not really the defining feature of this crisis. And so that should answer your question about why it's a liquidity problem, people wanting their money out, not so much a solvency problem.

Yeah, and I think

**Marty:** the most jarring stat that you pointed out in your killer whale video was the fact that pre c o. The average bank account by, um, the largest, uh, account holders at some of these banks was around $496,000. And after all the money printing that went on post Covid had jumped up to, to around 5 million, which is pretty, [00:05:00] pretty stunning.

**John:** Yeah. Uh, there's a lot of stats in, there's a lot of stats in that video. I mean, my presentation style as I go into the details of stuff, And I do present drawing details because I think they have a better tendency to get remembered. But the stat that was the one you're talking about is the Federal Reserve.

And another, um, another agency they track, they track checkable deposits by household, by a wealth ban. And if you look at the top wealth band, the top one they track is the top 0.1%. So the top one household and 1000. What they, what they showed there is, and you see this in the video, the average household in the top 0.1%, right in the first quarter of 2020.

So right before COVID started, they had $565,000 in of checkable deposits. And then in the SEC, in the first quarter of 2022, that amount had multiplied by eight and was up at [00:06:00] 5 million per household sitting in checkable deposits, you know, And, and I don't have to tell you that that money is un, most of that money is uninsured.

The F D I C insurance limit is $250,000. So sort of a backdrop question on the whole video is why are these accounts being maintained for years with it? It basically wholly at risk. Yeah.

**Marty:** What do you think was driving the growth in those accounts? Was it purely money printing? Was it people taking money off?

The table from stocks and rolling it back into cash? No. Well,

**John:** if they take money off. Okay. So those are two different things and those, those are good questions. But if someone, if someone sells, let's say that someone's got a thousand shares of IBM stock and they sell it, that, that, that doesn't change, um, the amount of money.

It'll change the amount of money in household accounts. So that'll drive it up, but it won't drive up the checkable deposits system-wide. Okay. [00:07:00] Really the what? What drove up deposit Systemwide was the Federal Reserve printed up four and a half trillion dollars of reserves and they bought assets. Okay?

They bought, and which is what they did during the global financial crisis. The Fed did the same thing there in the global financial crisis, but there's a very big difference between the global financial crisis and the pandemic that you need to know about if you want are going to understand. Why deposits went up during the pandemic, but not during the global financial crisis.

The global financial crisis, when the Fed printed up, let's say it was a trillion and a half or $2 trillion of reserves. Fed bought assets with those reserves, but they bought 'em from banks. And when the Fed buys assets from banks, it's a two party transaction because the banks have accounts at the Fed.

So if, let's say the Bank of America sells. A $1 billion mortgage backed security to the Fed. [00:08:00] The way that works is the Fed prints up trillion dollars in reserves. It credits Bank of America's account at the Fed. So now Bank of America has an extra billion dollars on deposit at the Fed, and at the same time that mortgage backed security now appears as an asset on the Fed's balance sheet.

The liability is the Bank of Am, the new Bank of America deposit. For a billion dollars, but that's a two party transaction. When by contrast and during the pandemic, the Fed takes that trillion dollars in reserves or a billion dollars in reserves or whatever it is, and buys an asset from a non-bank.

Non-banks don't have accounts of the Fed, so it has to be a three party transaction. The third party being the non-banks bank, which does have an account at the Fed. So the, the Fed uses the. Banks with accounts of the Fed as intermediaries whenever it's buying assets from the non-banks. And when that [00:09:00] happens, let's say the Fed printed up a trillion dollars of reserves and bought assets when it buys from non-banks, yeah, there's a new trillion dollars of reserves, but there's also and necessarily, and inherently a new $1 trillion of bank deposits.

And that's the difference with the pandemic. That's why those checkable deposit graphs look like they do. They all look the same. They all look like this. They're kind of, eh, jumping wrong. And then the pandemic hits and the thing, graphs basically go vertical and people's accounts get multiplied by anywhere from 2.56 times if you're in a lower 50 percentile of households and checkable deposits, that their, their accounts got multiplied by 2.56 before and after the pandemic up to the top 0.1%.

Their accounts got multiplied by 7.77 and each, each stratus up. The multiplier was high, was higher, there was no, it was completely sequential. [00:10:00] And that was really sort of the telltale sign that, that something that, that, that the hugest accounts, the hugest household deposit accounts of the Fed are really massive.

Really massive now. And that's what came out during that testimony of Silicon Valley Bank. It's like you have come again. You have 10 deposits with 13 billion who keeps that much money in their bank account. And why would you do I, I could see maybe doing that for a day, you know, maybe a week at the outside.

This is going on for three years. And that's what that video really gets into is this is what is going on here. And the thing is, nobody's talking about this. Well, I am, but nobody else is not that I know of. Yeah, everybody seems to

**Marty:** be focused on the solvency side, the, the duration mismatch and uh, the selling off of those assets and the falling.

It's

**John:** a paty, that's a patsy. That's the big of a patsy is, oh, well, what caused the crisis? Well, people have [00:11:00] apps and they're transferring billions of dollars outta their account on apps. That's a patsy too. They're not, they're not addressing the elephant in the room. Is that, why do people have billion dollar accounts?

Why are they being yanked all at once? And where did those accounts come from? And the answer, every single time you start asking questions about where things came from, why things happen, it's the Fed. If you ask why did people pull the money out, the answer is, well, their interest rates are higher. Now, who raised the interest rates?

The Fed, who created the billion dollar accounts to begin with the Fed, you know, the fed all, all signs, point to the Fed in this crisis, and no one's talking about that. During the testimony even, you see these bank officers get up there and the question, the line of questioning is largely, well, aren't you a dumb, dumb Mr.

President? You had a duration mismatch and yada yada, yada. And the bank presidents are just sitting there like, oh, well, yes, I guess I am. And not one of 'em said, Hey, you know, when you bought a billion dollars of assets from one of my customers, you didn't ask me about it. You simply used my [00:12:00] bank as an instrumentality of your own policy.

So you know, you've got a big hand in this and not one fed not one. Bank president, not one bank executive pointed to the Fed and said, well, that's the

**Marty:** problem. That gets into the question why is that? Are they simply ignorant that the Fed has created this problem?

**John:** And usually when people do that is they, they, they've made an agreement, they've agreed to not throw their boss under the bus.

Mm-hmm. I mean, let's, let's be honest, those guys are get, let's, let's just be, let's just get right down to brass sacks. The bank, the banks that failed. Okay. Silicon Valley Bank, Silicon Valley Bank, signature Bank and First Republic Bank. Those are the richest banks in the country. If you look at the percentage of depositors, the percentage of deposits at those banks, that is north of $250,000.

Those banks rank one, two, and three among banks with a hundred billion dollars of assets, one, two, and three. They are the richest banks in the country. Their executives are paid richly. And to get paid, I'm sorry, in this crony economy [00:13:00] to get paid the kind of money you're getting paid when you see people dragging down 10, 20, 30, $40 million, they've agreed to do bad things.

And one of the things I'm sure that the bank presidents agreed to do was keep their mouth shut about what went on with those asset purchases, because not one of 'em mentioned, oh, by the way, the billion dollars that flew outta my bank, that was created by a Fed asset purchase from one customer. Nobody ever said that, and yet we know that's what happened.

The Fed wrote a pay. I've been writing, I've been making videos for years, saying when the Fed buys assets from from non-banks, the Fed is creating bank deposits. Okay? Period. Full stop. Anybody who doesn't agree with that simply does not know what they're talking about. And the Fed finally, after three or four videos, they came out and wrote a paper saying, yeah, when we buy assets from non-banks, which like we did during the pandemic deposits get created, we are creating deposits.

Fed asset purchases from non-banks create deposits, and nobody's mentioned that. It's like, well, the, the deposit base during the [00:14:00] pandemic went in the US and went from 13 and a half trillion to about $18 trillion in the space of a very short amount of time. I mean, it's just like trending along linearly.

And then boom, it goes to 18 trillion. That's all from the Federal Reserve. And no one mentions it. It's, it's ridiculous. And now, and now we have a crisis on their hands. And people are blaming this nonsense like apps and liquidity mismatches. Yeah, those things are contributing factors, but you're missing the fact, you're missing the the 3 57 magnum to the head of the banks that went off and the smoke is coming outta the bank's head.

You're ignoring that and you're concentrating on, well, what kind of suit was the guy wearing? You know, what, what street was he on when he got shot in the head? It's like, well, does anybody wanna talk about the bullet in the head of the banks? That seems like a logical place to start, but no. Yeah. They try to keep it all esoteric and mysterious.

It's ridiculous.

**Marty:** Well, it is very confusing. They successfully got everybody talking about duration mismatches and the ability to incite bank runs in the age of social [00:15:00] media and mobile apps, and they're trying

**John:** to, a regional bank crisis like this is going on in Mayberry, North Carolina. Oh yeah. The bank that went down.

I says, that's where Andy and Opie Bank, sheriff Andy Banks there, and a bank went down. It just failed. It's like, no, no, no. These are, these are some of the biggest banks in the country. And they're being, their depositors are being hoovered up by institutions like JP Morgan Chase. You know, it's not, it's not hard to connect the dots when you sit down and you look at the data instead of relying on yarns like liquidity mismatches and apps.

**Marty:** Yeah. Well that gets to the, the media of the question. What are the intent? Is it simply incompetence or is there a assert an an asserted effort to consolidate? All these banks up into the JP Morgan's of the world.

**John:** I, I think it's, I think it's an, I think it's a concerted effort. I don't think it's accidental law.

I mean, the, the, the fact that the three banks had the highest concentration of wealthy depositors is no accident. The fact that the three banks that failed, there're [00:16:00] 4,700 banks in the us. The three that failed are in the top 32. The odds of the odds of three random banks being in the top 47. Okay, not the top 32, but in the top 47.

Or one in a hundred times. One in a hundred times. One in a hundred. It's less than one in a million. Right? That's not, that's not a random event. This is a deliberate event. It's like a game of Pacman and the next rung down the too big, the fail banks aren't the one that are failing cuz they're protected, you know, by the Prince of darkness on high.

It's the, it's the layer below. I mean, seriously, they've been protected for a long time. Right? I mean, bank of America, JP Morgan, chase City, up in Wells Fargo. Those are the four big commercial banks going into the global financial crisis. And then along come, uh, Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley, they get their commercial banking licenses all night overnight from the Fed.

It's like, well, if the, if you paid back tarp and you paid back your bailout, how come, how come JP Morgan? I mean, I'm sorry. How come Morgan Stanley [00:17:00] and Goldman Sachs still have their commercial banking licenses? If the bailouts are over, give your licenses back and just go back to becoming. An investment bank, so now you've got six too big to fail.

Banks institutionally recognized as too big to fail, and they're swooping in and they're, they're absorbing the failures from this next rung down.

**Marty:** Yeah. And it is this asserted effort, the Fed trying to put the genie back in the bottle have somewhat of a soft landing via consolidation, or do you think it's just go for total control?

**John:** I. I, I think those are two different things. I, I think you could, in other words, let me, let me put it in a sentence. I, I think it's possible to achieve total control with a soft landing. You do it slowly. Mm-hmm. You what you can't have. Okay. So you've got, you've got 34 banks in the US with a hundred billion of assets and more.

Six of 'em we already know about, I've already talked about. So that leaves roughly 28. [00:18:00] A few of those are foreign Hs, B C U B S and the like. They can throw those out too cuz they're, they're too big to fail too, even though they're numbers within the US jurisdiction. Don't put 'em in, in the, in the, in the biggest of the big.

But they're, they're, they're above the law. They're not gonna, they're not gonna be touched. So they're, they're safe too. I think that you, what you do and what we're seeing is as you move to a CB d c, uh, to me it looks like. That next layer of banks is being sort of rolled up into the two big, the fails, which are getting bigger.

And that's why you're seeing this false pitch of this crisis as a regional banking crisis. I, I mean, Silicon Valley Bank in terms of assets, it's got north of two, it had north of 200 billion in assets. The bank was bigger on a GDP basis than Greece. These, these are huge banks. It's not, it's not a regional bank.

Okay? This is a whale bank. It's a massive. Powerful bank with a lot of money in it. I mean, do, do you think your corner bank has [00:19:00] 10 depositors who have 13 billion between 'em in their accounts? No, it doesn't. And these are, these are big, powerful banks and they're the ones I think that are getting absorbed as the Fed wants to move to Central Bank digital currency and it realizes it's got this, it's gotta, we, we live in a two-tier system, our monetary system, where you have the Fed as a top issuer.

It, technically it's three tiers, but practically it's two tiers. At the top you have the Fed issuing money, and then the next tier down is the commercial banks issuing credit, issuing deposits. Uh, they create those out of thin air. The, the third tiers, the treasury issuing coins, but that's de minimis. Um, but those, those are the two tiers and what the Fed has to do to get to cbd.

C is. It's gotta, it's gotta radically change that, that middle tier of commercial banks, that second tier down. And one way to do that is just to consolidate the banking industry [00:20:00] into, you know, four or six or whatever it is, big players and then iron something out there. But right now with 4,700 banks on their roster, it's unmanageable that that doesn't give them the control that they want.

Well that's

**Marty:** been the big knock on cbdc or the idea that they will become a thing. The the biggest pushback is that the commercial banks will never let it happen cuz they get cut out of the equation. If you can just go directly from Right. A Fed account too. Individual consumers, the JP Morgan's Boas BOA's.

Well Fargo's. Oh, the world won't accept that and won't allow that because they get cut out and they're not able to make their fees. But I think there's another theory that Whitney and I have actually talked about is just, you just consolidate up to the Big four and they act as Yeah. A ui. And they're able to say, it's not technically a

**John:** cbdc.

You consolidate up to the big four and you make a deal with the guys like Jamie Diamond. Yeah. And it's,

**Marty:** so how do we protect against this? We're, [00:21:00] I mean, this is a Bitcoin podcast. That's why I focus on Bitcoin. And like to talk with individuals like yourself because number one, I think this information needs to get out there.

Number two, we need to talk about solutions.

**John:** You, you, you get on the, get on the phone, your representatives, you gotta call your representatives, number one. Number two, stick with your local bank, you know, just through, through thick and thin, because those banks are actually the healthiest. If you, if you look at the numbers.

It's, it's really the best. Banks are the ones that are smaller. So long as they're well run. You can find some dogs among small banks too, don't get me wrong. But the best run banks tend to be medium and small sized banks. Stick with your local bank. The third thing they do, I'd recommend is just transact and cash.

Don't let 'em take cash away. Cuz if once, once you go all electronic, you got a problem on your hands. Do you remember there was a speech was actually a symposium in October of 2020. I. Um, where Jerome Powell was there, the chair of the Fed and August and Carson, who's the [00:22:00] GM of the Bank for International Settlements, was there.

And Carson gets this insane look in his eye and says, well, the problem with a hundred dollars bill, and the problem with a thousand peso note is we don't know who has that money and we don't know what they're spending it on. And then he launches into why CBD C is great. And he is like, well, CD C is great cause we have total control over how people spend that money.

Which tells you right there that they don't have control and they don't. And he says, flat out, we don't know who has the cash and we don't know what they're spending it on. And that ought to be a huge green flag for what you ought to be transacting in. And that's that, that's just at a minimum, uh, to do those things.

**Marty:** Yeah. Now the Cbtc world is untenable. If you wanna live in a world of a freedom and liberty. And they, they seem dead set. Like they're, it's weird. It feels like they're slow rolling the cbdc too. One day they'll be like, oh, he's a really good idea. And the next they'll be like, oh, maybe we can't do it. But

**John:** yeah.

The, the pitch, the pitches on [00:23:00] cbdc let, may talk about two different things about cbdc. I noticed one is that the story, the storyline is they come out with like, the reason they need cbdc are just, are, are ludicrous. Okay. One, one of their pitches is, well, we wanna help the unbanked. I said, well, what do you mean?

It's like, well, people, you know, they don't have bank accounts. It's like, really? You, you're worried. You worried have people, you're worried to have people who don't have enough money. They're living under bridge, they're living in a forest. They don't have an account, and you're, you're, that's really your concern is the unbanked.

You know, I don't, that's just nonsense. The other thing out there is that they're talking about, and pretty open about it, is those law review articles and speeches in symposia, you could see where these so-called legal scholars and legal experts get up. And monetary experts and they say, you know, the great thing about C B D C is if you ever, if the Fed prints too much money, then we can, we can reign inflation in simply by, by debiting people's accounts at the Fed.

Isn't that, that was, isn't that great? And that was [00:24:00] one of the Biden's one is Biden Nom Biden nominated a professor of law from Cornell, Sala Rova, to be head of the office of the comp, control of the currency. And she had written this whole, this whole Law Review article. Talk about, you know, CB d c and how great it was.

And one of the things she says in the article is, yeah, you could debit, get too much inflation. Don't worry about it. Just take money outta people's accounts. There's another guy, um, who was at a symposium in I M F. He's a big M IMF guy. I think he might be a GM or a Deputy gm. He's, he's up there in the third or second, even second tier of the I M F.

His name is Bo Lee Bo, just b o l i Lee. Uh, and he, he's, this is a Harvard educated attorney who says, yeah, well, the cbdc, you know, we, uh, can control, you know, we can control people's food with CB d c and they're can control what you eat. And he's all excited about it. It's like these people, they're psychopaths and they're open about it.

They're open [00:25:00] about it. They're quite, they're forthright and, and freely discuss their plans for just controlling everybody else, and they're happy about it. It's unbelievable what goes on in broad daylight. No,

**Marty:** that's pretty disgusting. And in the one video that you mentioned, Boley, you mentioned that he, he had legal tender the definition of legal tender.

You tried to say Cbdc will be, uh, acceptable cuz they will technically be legal tender. And you had a very good report to that, that that's actually not true and

**John:** no, well, he doesn't know number one cause there is no cb d c legislation in the US yet. But he, what he said was that, that it all in all countries.

Money issued by the central bank is legal tender, um, and electronic money issued by the bank is legal tender. It's like no money. You know, in the US the only legal tender is cash and coins and the Federal Reserve yet issue the Federal Reserve issues cash, but it's certainly it's printed by the Treasury.

The Federal Reserve [00:26:00] doesn't issue coins at all. Coins are legal. 10 or two. They're issued and printed minted by the Treasury, so he's just way off on that. But what he's, what he's getting at though, and what gets me is if, if they're gonna make CBDC legal tender. Let me back up. What is legal tender? Legal tender?

Legal tender is money. Okay. All legal tender is money, but not all money is legal tender. Okay. Legal tender is money that if you offer it to someone in payment of a debt, you owe that someone. That debt is discharged regardless of the fact of whether that someone accepts the money. So let's say you owe somebody a thousand dollars and the debt is, it's documented.

You owe the whatever, it's, you owe the electricity, the electric company a thousand dollars, and you offer to pay that company a thousand dollars in cash and they turn you down [00:27:00] and then they come after you for payment. Your defense in that lawsuit is that debt is discharged. And that power company's gonna lose that lawsuit because you tendered legal tender and they turned it down.

You know that that's the power of legal tender. So in other words, when you're a creditor, someone's offered you legal tender, you'd better accept it or you run the risk of not collecting at all. And that's where I think Bo Lee and the gang at the IMF have fantasies of taking cbdc is if we make it legal tender, then we can crush out small and medium businesses.

By having a bunch of customers go in, offering them cb d c, having them turn it down and then having whatever assets on their books, you know, where they've credit, they've got it on their books as an asset that Joe, Charlie and Sam owe $300 between them and they, the Joe, Charlie, and Sam offer cbdc and the business refuses that business is gonna be out 300 bucks.[00:28:00]

You know, I, I'm a cynical guy and I, I'm looking at how. The Im, these people are up to no good. Okay. I, I, I know the aroma of them well. Um, these psychopaths who are running things and I think that you can just, whatever the worst fantasy you can imagine about what they're gonna do, you're probably pretty close to the truth.

And I think that's where they're gonna carry legal tender. They're gonna, they're gonna, they're gonna weaponize it. Um, as a concept,

**Marty:** what sent you down this path originally to do all this deep research and. Surface this information that many aren't seeing.

**John:** Uh, the bailouts of 2008, 2009, when I realized that, that the rule of law in the country was out the window.

And I realized that most lawyers, without being, I'm a practicing attorney, you know, I talked to 'em about it, they didn't really care. You know, they didn't, they didn't really think about that stuff. And I'm like, well, you know, this doesn't, you don't understand. I mean, if the rule of law is gone, meaning you don't, you no [00:29:00] longer have me back up on the rule of law.

The, the best formulation of the rule of law was probably by John John Adams in the Massachusetts Constitution, where he says, we wanna be a nation of laws, not of men. And what he means by that, he's expressly referring, or implicitly referring to King George III and said, you know, we've had enough of this nonsense where one person decides the outcome of our lives.

What we want is a system that's stable and predictable. We want a system where the law is a supreme rule, ruler. Not some criminal, like King George iii, and that's what he said. Our ideal is we wanna be a nation of laws, not of men. Now flash forward to the bailouts of 2008 and it's like, well, you know, they're bailouts because everybody knew the rules in advance, right?

Uh, and you get an outcome that the powers that be don't like. So what do they do? They just ignore the rules and they bail their buddies out. That's a system where the rules get bent and they're getting, they're getting bent by the [00:30:00] people. Who benefit from the rule chains and they're getting bent by the people who lost under that system.

The big banks are the ones that got, that made the bad bets. They got lost and they were getting bailed out. And that's really what sent me down this path. As far as doing the research and stuff, I had always, you know, I cut my teeth, uh, litigating patents at a boutique law firm that was really successful and it was successful by pursuing the method that I tried to pursue on my channel, which is you just follow the details.

Stay true to the information, stay accurate. Use documents, use admissions, use video of the person you're going after against them and prove your case through documents and through admissions and through video. That's how, that's how you prove up your case and you prove it block by block. So I'm just taking old methods that I picked up, um, through patent litigation in my particular firm, a boutique firm, which of course got absorbed so, Into a global firm, and I basically [00:31:00] left that firm, um, after the bailouts to do my own thing.

But I did that, that's a method I picked up and, and just amusing in my channel. Um, as I talk about things like the rule of law and, um, and what's going on in the monetary system because it's really, it's really in the monetary system where you find the root of the, of the violation of the rule of law.

You'll be like, when I got, when I first got into this, Uh, for the first few years I was like, well, why aren't the banks being prosecuted? And there was a, there was a documentary done by P b s Frontline called the Untouchables, in which Lanny Brewer, the deputy, um, attorney General at the time, admitted that the banks weren't, they weren't even investigated.

Not, it wasn't that they weren't prosecuted, which everybody knew. The Justice Department was not even investigating these banks. And to me that was like, well, if you're not investigating the banks, that means you're above the law. But I once, once I, so, and, and that's a [00:32:00] bad thing, don't get me wrong, but that's ultimately, I kind of came out to thinking that's really more an effect of, an effect than a cause.

When I went in, I was thinking, that's the cause of the problem. And I was like, nah, it's not really the, they didn't get that power overnight. The p they didn't get the power of being immune from criminal prosecution overnight. They acquired it somehow, they had some preexisting power that I need to discover.

Like, what? What is the magic? Very dust they have. What's the source of it? And ultimately, I came and found out, well, it's the power to create money outta thin air. So if you really look at it, society and American society, really throughout the west, it divides into two classes of people. One tiny little class of people is the people who are allowed to create money outta thin air and lend it out to everybody else.

And then the second class is everybody else. And that to me is the central affront. To the rule of law because you have in advance, you, you've tilted the playing field, [00:33:00] you've skewed the playing field in favor of the people who are allowed to create money outta thin air and lend it out to everybody else at interest.

That's our monetary system, and that's kind of where I am now. But that took a while to evolve to that. Um, and you can sort of trace it through. My videos pretty, I haven't, I just don't do that many videos. I, I think I've done a total of 34 in nine years. So I'm on a more casual production pace than most, most video channels, but that's, that's basically the evolution of my channel and of my own thinking on monetary policy and, and monetary, um, reality and the, and the rule of law.

Yeah, I mean, I

**Marty:** completely agree with you. That's what we have outside the studio here is fix the money, fix the world. We think the core. Of all the issues today, whether it be the monetary issues, getting into the social and healthcare stuff, it all leaks into everything that has completely corrupted our society.

And as you [00:34:00] mentioned in a lot of your videos, you bring up the real aoc. There were people who could see this. This rots begin before the Federal Reserve even existed. Once you understand Yes, yes. How the mechanics of the system work. It's pretty obvious that the rules aren't tilted. It's really.

Disheartening, uh, dis encouraging, I don't know how to put it, but like today's day in world, people just simply don't know how the Federal Reserve works. Most people think it's a federal agency. They still think the dollar's back by gold. Uh, right. And this, that's the massive problem. How do you get people to realize, like, uh, all the problems that you're seeing throughout society, they stem because we've, we fucked up the money.

**John:** Yeah. Yeah. It's a, it's a big problem and there's a lot of like sub problems. I know a lot of people who. They kind of know something's wrong with the Federal Reserve. They sort of sense that something is fundamentally off with having the Fed, but they benefit from the system. So as long as they themselves are benefiting and as long as they themselves remain in the top 1% or [00:35:00] the top 0.1%, they're like, well, everything's hunky dory.

And some of 'em are even like, how dare you criticize the Fed? Warren Buffet says the Fed is great. Who are you to say otherwise and say, well, you know, if you read monetary history, you understand. It's not, it's not great. It's fundamentally, it's a problem because when you create money, it's, they're not even really creating money.

They're creating credit outta thin air, which they lend out in interest. And the problem with that is that interest payment, it, it, it goes back into the class of people that's creating the money. It goes into, let's just call it, some people call it the rentier class. I just call it the parasite class.

You're, you're, you're hoovering off, you're skimming off the top of the money supply interest payments that are getting fed back into the parasites, and they're coming out of the pockets of the people who produce and who create and who are original thinkers and everything else. And you're feeding the class to people who just like, you know what?

I just wanna kick back and go get a check out of a [00:36:00] mailbox. That's your interest payment. And that, that's, that can go on for a while, but eventually that system's gonna implode on itself. And that's really where our system is now. China and Russia have the same, they also have a debt-based monetary system over there, but they're early on, they're early on in the, you know, in the product curve.

You know, we're, we're up here at the, on the top of the s they're down here at the bottom of the s so their, their problems are way down the road, but they, they're ultimately gonna have the same problem too. But we, we are in an advanced state of decay right now. And what you're seeing now that a lot of the tumult you're seeing is people trying to come the grips with the fact that.

Now we're gonna have trouble making the interest payment, you know, on our debt. It's gotten so big because we, we just hoovered off too much interest over the, over the years. Really, over the centuries it's gotten to that. Yeah.

**Marty:** So you would agree we're probably in the end game of the dollar reserve system.

The, the fiat system

**John:** we've erected over here. [00:37:00] It's tricky. It's, it's, it's not, it's tricky. And the reason it's tricky. Is that the people, you know what a poison pill is? It's kinda like a poison you. Yeah. You can't, you, you do something where if, if your opponent strikes you back, they're gonna, they're gonna, they're gonna go down with you.

You know, it's sort of like the scorpion and the frog. Um, and the poison pill is 60% of the global monetary system. 60% of what we call money in the world is denominated in US dollars. And all those dollars are created as debt. So yeah, the dollar's in trouble, but there's a lot of dollars out there and a lot people have a lot of those dollars now, I think what you're, what you're seeing, so they're not gonna shoot themselves in the head and flush the dollar down the toilet.

Right? They're, they're [00:38:00] just not gonna do that. But what you're seeing, I think, worldwide is that you're seeing a lot of resources. Remember the dollar once you go off the gold standard in 1971, you know, what do you do? Well, we went to the petro dollar, you're required the petro, the, the oil producers to transact in US dollars, and they agreed to that.

So it was, it was a way to sort of maintain control and maintain the dominance of the dollar through resources. And you're sort of seeing among the bricks right now. The same kind of jockeying of like, well, we're gonna trade resources in our own currency. I, I, I think it's just a matter of time before they try to, they try to parlay the dominance, their own new dominance with resources into a monetary dominance.

But it's not, I don't, I don't see it being, I don't see the Dollar House of cards. It's not gonna end up like a game in Jenga. I think a lot of people are, are waiting for that. Jenga, PGG [00:39:00] or whatever to come out and the whole structure to fall down. I don't, I don't, I don't see that happening. Um, I, I see it, it, it's a much more, it's a slower process.

It, it's gotta be because there's so much, so much money in the world that's in, it's in it's express itself electronically. And it can, it can vanish just as quickly as it was created, which is instantaneously, yeah. Part of

**Marty:** me upset. It is a slow burn. Um, just for the, the sake of the world not getting into a state of chaos, mad back scenario.

Uh, what are your thoughts on Bitcoin? Again, that's, we've both, I think, come to the conclusion that money is the core. I, as an individual, have decided I think Bitcoin, Can sort of get us back to a sane world When you mentioned John Adams, uh, I

**John:** don't, I, I don't understand it. Um, yeah, I mean, I understand the me back [00:40:00] up, I understand the impulse for it.

I understand wanting to get away from the system where certain chosen few get the mint the money or, or create the credit outta thin air and lend it to the rest of his interest. I, I get that, but I just, I, I'm fundamentally. A suspicious persons person. I, I, I smelled a rat. Lemme put it this way. I didn't really wake up to what was going on in the world until 2008 with the, with the bailouts.

And then I was like, whoa. I mean, I, I started to wake up and see what was going on, but I was, let's just say I was pretty well dead asleep in front of the TV up until 2007, 2008, okay? And yet, even then, I remember in 2005 or so, whenever Facebook became the rage, I smelled a rat a mile away. I'm like, something.

So something's off here. And I, I just, I never, I never signed up for Facebook and is anything, every time, anytime, anytime something new comes along and Bitcoin falls in that category, I was like, [00:41:00] something's, something's off with that, like the white paper written by Satoshi Nakamoto, like, who is that guy?

What's his first name? What's his real name? Where does he live? Where did that guy go to college? Where does that, where does that dude buy his groceries? I don't know. He's a fictitious character that makes I'm, I'm suspicious guy, so I, I'm, you know, I've held off on, I've, I've never owned, I don't wanna say I've never owned a, a, a, um, a, a cryptocurrency, a digital kind of currency because I, I do have a little bit of Monero that I got from someone in a wallet that is physical, I think.

Mm-hmm. I think I have to put it in a U s B port on my computer, but I don't do that cuz I'm suspicious. So I'm a Luddite and I don't, you know, I, I've just avoided all this stuff. It's like, well, what's wrong with cash need? What the hell? Why don't we go back to that? So I don't, you know, the short answer on Bitcoin is, I don't know.

Yeah,

**Marty:** fair, fair. Um, [00:42:00] fair breakdown of, of why you're a bit suspicious. I mean, Satoshi. The argument for him being pseudo pseudo anonymous is that he understood the gravity of what he was unleashing to the world and did not wanna be identifiable. Have the feds take him down, number one and number two, just so there was no leader, there was no King George that could be identified and looked to.

There was no what for answers there. So there could be no King George in the Bitcoin. Sort of project, the open source coding project. Uh, and then when you mentioned John Adams, I want a nation of rules, not rulers. I think that's really what Bitcoin embodies at, at its heart. But I'm not here to hard sell you

**John:** on.

Yeah, yeah. I, I, I understand the, the ledger system. I mean, I, you know, that, that, I, I get that it's a transparent, you know, system and there's, there's rules and, you know, no one, no one's got, got control over it. I, I kind of get the impulse for it. Um, but the satoshi to me is a red flag. [00:43:00] The, the anonymity of him is a red flag.

Yeah. I don't care whether it comes with the story or not. The story is as red as the, as the initial flag was to me. But that's just one person's opinion. Yeah. I mean, if, if there's a lot of people I know made a lot of money on it, you know, I know a guy got in, you know, in under a buck. So he's, he's a happy guy.

Yeah. You know, and happy for him. He's good.

**Marty:** Yeah. It's a completely fair assessment. Um, I'm not, uh, personally obviously, as you can tell, I've got a whole podcast here about Bitcoin. Haven't been turned off by the pseudo anonymous nature of Satoshi. But yeah, I think that's, I, I think that's why I'm drawn to it too.

Cause I think I do view the banking financial, political crisis cuz it's multifaceted stems from the money, but it's created a political and cultural crisis. To me. It's like the only tangible, actionable. Saying to, to work against that, other than calling your representative or go to your local bank. But I really don't have much faith in the [00:44:00] incumbent political or banking apparatuses.

**John:** Yeah. And that, that's a, that's a big problem too, is, is, you know, the federal level. I say in that video, in the, in the Fed killer whale video that Congress is 100.0% corrupt. I don't think there's a, there's a straight member in there anymore. Um, and which is the, that's that's bad news because the constitutional.

Monetary authority that comes, it's in the, it's in the Constitution. It's in Article One, power to coin money and regulate the value of thereof. It's in Article one Congress so that you, you know, money in the us, it's a creature of law. It's, it's in your foundational document. There's no getting around that unless you want to jettison the Constitution.

And that to me, you know, I don't wanna do that, you know, uh, I got a lot of respect for the people who wrote it. I got a lot more respect from them. That I do, you know, people today by, by and large. So I that I think, to me that's a radical notion, but I understand the impulse of what do you [00:45:00] do? And I've, I've said this for a while, um, what do you do in your system like ours?

Is that, that some people can commit crime, can commit crimes with total impunity, meaning they're too big to fill banks. Can I, I lay that out. I've made that case again and again and again. And ultimately it comes down to. Your problem. Once you reach that stage of you've got a system, that's where people are above the law is like, well, you no longer have, you, no longer have a constitution.

You no longer have a republic. You no longer have the rule of law. Because if someone can declare themselves above the law and they are above the law, that that's, that's, that does fundamental violence to the notion. Of any kind of legal authority of any kind of constitutional governance. And what it means ultimately is to correct that your only remedy is a revolution.

Because otherwise, anything short of a revolution means in essence what you're trying, what you're proposing. [00:46:00] Is it the criminals who took over the system now take a vote and decide whether or not they get to stay in power? Yeah. How do you think that's gonna shake out? They're not gonna pick that vote.

It's ridiculous to think that.

**Marty:** If you just vote harder, you can make the changes, you know?

**John:** Right. So I understand, you know, Bitcoin to me is that that's the first, it's a stab in the right direction, cuz it's like, well you, you do need a revolution of some kind. I just have my, let me put it this way. If someone could write a, a paragraph or a paper explaining why Bitcoin is the revolution that I'm looking for, I'm all eyes, I'm all ears, but I've never seen it.

I've never seen anybody make out that case. Hmm. Have people been hard

**Marty:** selling you for years on

**John:** it or no? No. People just like, oh, well, you know, you just don't understand Bitcoin. And I was like, yeah, I don't, you know, sell me on it in a paragraph, you know, on why I, I bite [00:47:00] into that is, is is the way out of the mess we're in.

But you gotta understand the mess we're in. We're in a serious mess. We're, we're in a bad, we're, we're in a bad way. We're, our system is run by criminals. You get that? Yeah. Run by criminals, they'll kill you. Yeah.

**Marty:** And they're lying. And that's the other thing. They're very good at gaslighting and propaganda and they'll put out all this economic data and jobs, numbers and C P I to make it look like things.

Aren't as bad as they really are. But if you know the actual inflation rate, and the one chart that jarred me last week, I tweeted this out, was, uh, the expected, the life expectancy in the us it's collapsing right now. It's dropped from like 76 to 73 and a half or other nations.

**John:** Whoa, whoa, whoa. I didn't real, I knew it was going down.

I didn't realize it was that big. Yeah,

**Marty:** it was pretty big. And that's, that's, yeah. With the fentanyl

**John:** crisis. And that's, that's, that's late stage. That's, that's, we're in the late stages. You know, once your monetary system goes [00:48:00] well, to me, that's, that's what's going on. And they've gotta cope with that because what's, what's killing the financial system?

What's killing the monetary system is, is healthcare. You know, you, you can't have, I used to have a boss, I worked at a pizza place about eight years. The guy owned it was, it was like he was a Greek guy, told, he spoken like fables. But he, he would say, you can't have, you can't have a million elk living in a field.

In fact, that's the us We've got a million, we've got a, you know, too many old people drawing too much money from the health system. You can't, that's just not gonna last that long. And I know, unfortunately, I, the, what I see coming is not, you know, they gotta bring that down. The powers that be are gonna do whatever they can to maintain control over this US debt-based monetary system.

They're gonna do whatever they can. To maintain that control. If that means you gotta off a bunch of old people, sick, old people, then yeah, they'll do it. No doubt about that. In my mind, [00:49:00] I'm under no illusion whatsoever about that. So to hear that life expectancy in the US is collapsing, not surprising at all to me.

I mean, the amount is surprising simply because. Three year decline. That's a, that's a massive drop in basically a short amount of time, and it means there's a lot of dead people that I just didn't know about. That's the surprising part. Yeah, man, that's a lot of dead bodies, man.

**Marty:** It's like, it's actually, I was off by, About a year.

It's like 79 to 76. Uh, is the

**John:** drop 70, 79 0.1 to 76.1?

**Marty:** Uh, I'm going off a, a rough chart with no hard data. I'll show you. It's right here.

**John:** Yeah, that's, that's a lot. That's a, that's a big drop, man. That's 79 to 73 years. Yeah. Over what period of time has that drop?

**Marty:** That's from like 2020 to today, or 2019 to today.[00:50:00]

**John:** Oh, that is, that is bad news bears. I'm gonna have to check that out. That's, that's, that's breathtaking. Yeah.

**Marty:** Um, how do you stay optimistic in times? I guess, can you stay optimistic or are you an eternal pessimist?

**John:** Um, you know, you gotta, you gotta win the spiritual war. Um, and you gotta, you, you can't give into fear, you know?

Uh, Tom Payne said, you know, the only way that tyranny. Remains affected. The tier, the strength and power of tyranny is, it lies solely in the fear of resistance. Mm-hmm. And that's, that's a very powerful statement. Another, so you just, you can't be afraid. You gotta swing. Yeah. You gotta go down, you gotta rush.

You gotta, you gotta adopt the mindset of, I'd rather, I'd rather go down swinging and die that way, then die on my knees, not going out that way. Agreed.

**Marty:** And that's, uh, I've actually wrote about a Thomas pain quote. Uh, in my newsletter a few weeks ago, essentially, like, uh, let the hard times come in my time and not my children's time [00:51:00] is, yep, yep.

That's what I think. We just gotta rip the bandaid off and take it right

**John:** now. You gotta take it. Yeah. It's like the Cypress Hills song. I remember the, the rap, the, the hip hop group from the early nineties. You know, I, I, I ain't going out like that. Nah. Yeah. No, I'm not going out like that. I'll, I'll, I'll, I'll take one for the team.

I'll go down swinging, but I'm not going down to my knees. No.

**Marty:** Yeah. For my children's sake, they will not, I'd like to leave them a better world. Um, so

**John:** that's why. Yeah. I mean, at the end of the day, you maintain a good attitude by saying, you know what, it's like the movie Friday Night Lights, you know, where we're the coach, Billy Bob Thornton says, you know, you, you have to be able to look yourself in the mirror.

Look yourself in the eye, in the ear and say, there's not a single solitary thing I could have done to make the different outcome. And then once you do that, your clarity of mind you'll get is amazing because everything else becomes secondary. You don't have to worry about it. You know, just worry. Just worry about yourself and about what you can [00:52:00] do.

And don't, don't worry about the whole wide world. Yeah.

**Marty:** Yeah. Actionable steps you can take. Take control of your money. Yeah. Make sure your family's fed, you got water, all that stuff. Control your essentials. That

**John:** too, you know, not true. You know, people like, people always like, they ask you, where do I put my money?

Where do I put money? And I say, man, you need to, you should be worried about your access to your money. What happens if the power goes out? Where are you gonna get your money? Do you, do you know the answer to that? And most people, frankly, don't, you know? Yeah, just take worry about that stuff and stop worrying about, oh my God, what's gonna happen in 20 years?

The fear game is something. The media and even a lot of big alt media specializes in is selling fear porn. They're really good at it, and it's, and it's debilitating. It, it'll frees you like a deer in the headlights, and that's not where you want to be. You wanna have a clear mind. Agreed. Agreed.

**Marty:** And luckily we have people like you putting out incredible content to help draw the picture and give people some clarity [00:53:00] in this world, particularly with the banking stuff.

So, Um, I appreciate your time today and all the work that you're doing. Hopefully this is the first of many. This was a, it was a great back and forth.

**John:** Yeah. Yeah. I enjoyed it. Um, thanks for having me on. It's great to read. You know, it's always nice to be able to reach an audience that I, that I don't really reach that much.

I, I've only done one, uh, prior interview with, with any, anything crypto related, and that was a guy named a YouTube channel named Darren Moore Jr. Anyway, he's a good guy. Yeah. Haven't met Darren yet. Yeah. But also very knowledgeable guy too. Like you.

**Marty:** Yeah, I bet there will be. Um, I bet there will be a bunch of Bitcoiners trying to send you paragraphs that explain Bitcoin and why it's a revolution

**John:** be that'd awesome.

I, I, I look forward to that. That'd be great. You know, my email address, by the way, if you just go to my YouTube channel or whatever, I'll just tell you what it is. It's Titus t i t u s, best evidence@gmail.com. That's the email address of my channel. So if you've got, if you've got the paragraph. Tell me on [00:54:00] Bitcoin, send it.

I'd love to see it.

**Marty:** Well, you've got your homework assignment freaks. Let's get on it. John, thank you again. Really appreciate your time.

**John:** Thanks a lot for having me. Hopefully I see you again. All right. Keep crushing

**Marty:** peace of love freaks. Okay.