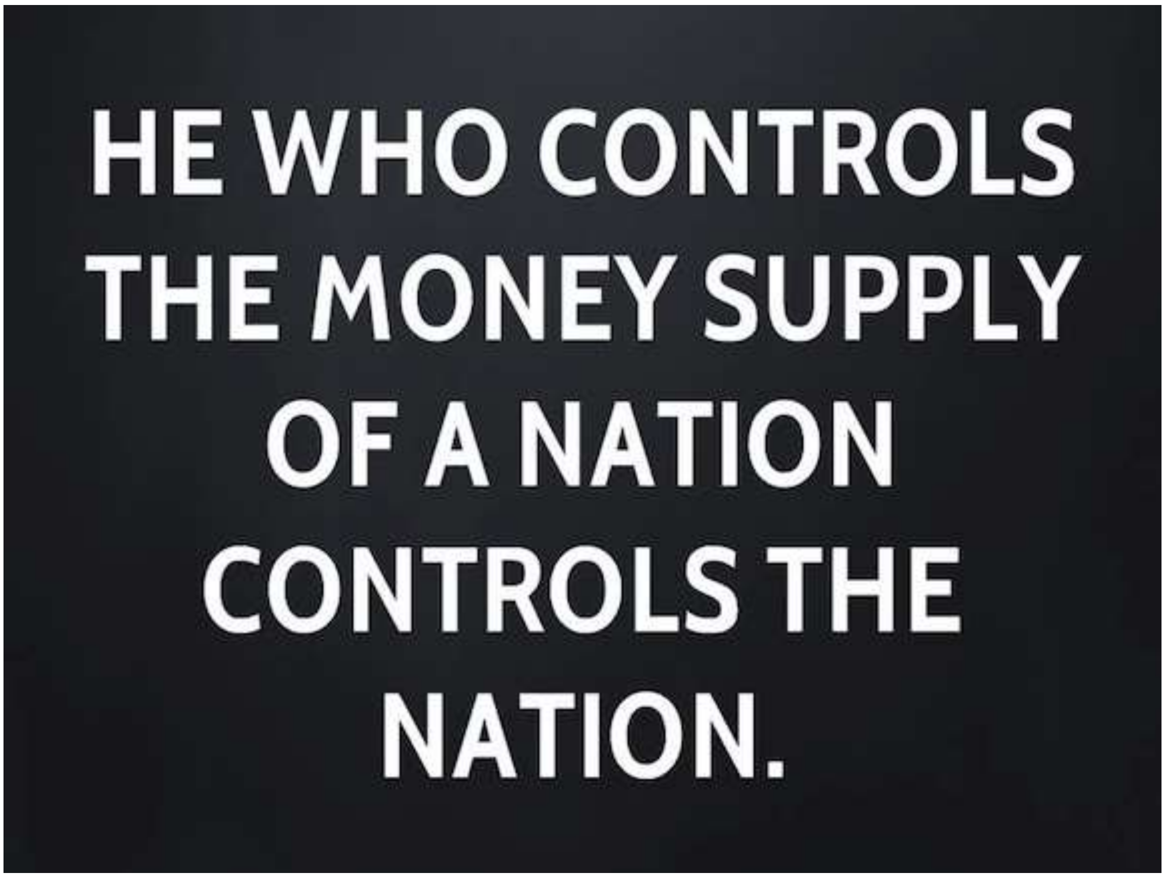
OPERATION BANKING SYSTEM COLLAPSE



Controlled Demolition In Progress of All Banks That Are Not *TOO BIG TO FAIL*

But what exactly are the Khazarian banksters up to with this black operation?

Submitted by *The Armchair Banking Analyst*
State of the Nation

The short answer is this: The *Too Big To Fail* banks are stealthily being given a total monopoly over the entire U.S. banking system because they have always been completely owned and operated by the **Khazarian Cabal**.

In this way, when CBDC is rolled out nationwide, there will be no smaller banks in the way of the Khazarian plan to eliminate all cash and coin from the street as well as from the American banking system. The *Central Banking Cartel* has had an institutional CBDC in place for quite some time undergoing beta testing.

*CBDC = Central bank digital currencies

Slowly but surely all (I) commercial banks; (ii) savings and loan associations and savings banks; and (iii) credit unions will be driven out of business or collapsed via bank runs, steep share price declines, etc. The controlled demolitions of various banks being meticulously executed throughout 2023 are just the beginning of this long-planned covert currency takeover scheme.

The much publicized plight of the several banks which have already been shut down, forced into a fire sale and/or taken over by the FDIC is being used to scare all vulnerable banks into the pen of CBDC compliance. These "shock and awe" controlled demolitions are also panicking the targeted banks into transitioning however the Khazarians have planned for each of them.

Let's be very clear here: whenever and wherever it concerns anything having to do with banking, the **Khazarian Cabal** exerts absolute command and control over the situation. It is in this highly controlled context that they are able to stage captivating dramas and orchestrate engrossing media reactions in order to effectuate specific outcomes.

KEY POINT: The current form of the Global Economic & Financial System was created by the **Khazarian Cabal** over centuries as the following exposé well explains: THE BANKSTERS: Who, What, When, Where and Why?????

Hence, what we are all witnessing today is the final stroke by the Khazarians to overtly incarcerate the American people in their new digital money matrix. A **One World Currency** has always been the key piece of their *New World Order* agenda to lock US down for forever.

Conclusion
The Power That Be always look to implement the Great Reset via their time-tested ***Ordo ab Chao*** strategy.

Toward that end, there's no better way to impose a digital currency on the world community of nations than to first engineer a total banking system collapse as the first phase of their Problem~Reaction~Solution stratagem.

Next comes the MSM choreographed knee-jerk reaction to such a global catastrophe predictably triggering universal outrage and immediate demands for currency changes across the planet.

That integral phase will then be followed by the **deployment** of CBDC, especially throughout United States so the rest of the world will have a ‘good’ example to blindly follow.

Yes, it really is a deployment of a monetary weapon designed to take down any person on Earth with a substandard social credit score. In this fashion, everyone who resides in a participating NWO economy will be imprisoned in a financial penitentiary and/or enslaved on an economic plantation.

KEY POINT: A highly respected financial commentator posted this historical and quite compelling parallel to the ongoing **OPERATION BANKING SYSTEM COLLAPSE**.

“The bankers did the exact same thing in 1907: “”The lesson of the Panic of 1907 was clear, though not for some six years was it destined to be embodied in legislation: the United States gravely needed a central banking system…..” (Gary Allen, None Dare Call It Conspiracy [Rossmoor, CA: Concord Press, 1971], p. 45). But in this case, the lesson is probably that the world gravely ‘needs’ a Central Bank Digital Currency.”

The Armchair Banking Analyst
State of the Nation
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SOTN Editor’s Note: Here’s the real short story on how the Khazarian banksters are executing this controlled demolition of the U.S. banking system in order to accomplish the objectives well stated above:

“It is shameful and irresponsible that the Financial Times has allowed itself to be used as an instrument of short sellers and as a conduit for spreading false narratives about a financially sound and profitable bank.”

Bottom Line of this report; The FDIC is bankrupt! Do you get what that means? The FDIC advertises they insure personal assets on deposit up to $250,000, but that is not quite true since they only have assets worth 1%. A few days ago the U.S. Treasury gave JP Morgan Chase $50-billion dollars to purchase the assets of failing banks. Where did they get $50-billion to give JP Morgan Chase the funds to buy the assets of banks taken over by the FDIC? The American tax payer is now on the hook for an additional $50-billion in debt so the Khazarian bankers can takeover First Republic Bank.

The short answer is this: ***The Too Big To Fail banks are stealthily being given a total monopoly over the entire U.S. banking system*** because they have always been completely owned and operated by the Khazarian Cabal. This is intentionally done in order to bring in the Antichrist System operated by the Rothschild banking cabal.

In this way, when CBDC is rolled out nationwide, there will be no smaller banks in the way of the Khazarian plan to eliminate all cash and coin from the street as well as from the American banking system. The Central Banking Cartel has had an institutional CBDC (Central bank digital currencies) in place for quite some time undergoing beta testing.

Slowly but surely all (i) commercial banks; (ii) savings and loan associations and savings banks; and (ii) credit unions will be driven out of business or collapsed via bank runs, etc. The controlled demolitions of various banks being meticulously executed throughout 2023 are just the beginning of this long-planned covert currency takeover scheme.

The much publicized plight of the several banks which have already been shut down, forced into a fire sale and/or taken over by the FDIC ***is being used to scare all vulnerable banks into the pen of CBDC compliance.***

JPMorgan Chase CEO Jamie Dimon arrives for a Senate Banking Committee hearing on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C., on Sept. 22, 2022. JPMorgan will take over a substantial part of First Republic's assets.

First Republic is the largest U.S. lender to fail since Washington Mutual in 2008, which was also acquired by JPMorgan Chase.

In March, federal regulators swept in to protect customers of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank after both lenders suffered a run on the bank, with depositors clamoring to take out their money.

Citing potential risk to the broader financial system, regulators took unprecedented action to insure all deposits at the two banks — even deposits that exceeded the FDIC's $250,000 threshold for insurance.

The failure of those two lenders sparked a search for other lenders that would be vulnerable to deposit outflows, and First Republic was soon identified.

The San Francisco-based bank, which was founded in 1985, mostly catered to wealthy clients, offering home mortgages and commercial loans.

First Republic was tossed a lifeline in March after 11 of the country's biggest banks, led by JPMorgan, deposited $30 billion in it in a bid to raise confidence.

Those moves ultimately failed to convince Wall Street, and customers continued to withdraw their money.

First Republic had few options left

First Republic then attempted to sell itself but found few takers, eventually leaving a government-led rescue as the only available option.

The FDIC asked several banks to consider placing bids, and JPMorgan, the largest lender in the country, emerged as the winner.

FDIC Chairman Martin Gruenberg testifies about bank failures before the House Financial Services Committee on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C., on March 29, 2023. Separately, the FDIC on Monday issued recommendations on how to revamp the country's deposit insurance system.

JPMorgan's Dimon noted the bank made its bid for First Republic in a way that would "minimize costs" to the FDIC's Deposit Insurance Fund.

The FDIC estimates the takeover and sale of First Republic will cost that fund about $13 billion.

For JPMorgan, the acquisition includes the "assumption of approximately $92 billion of deposits" held by First Republic and the acquisition of about $173 billion of its loans and around $30 billion of its securities."

Banking fears have subsided

But unlike Silicon Valley Bank and Signature, whose failures had threatened to spark more bank runs, the situation is calmer now, so they say but I don’t buy it for one moment.

Earnings reports from smaller lenders this month showed deposit outflows have largely stabilized.

"That fear, that mass exodus that people were concerned about just didn't happen," says Jared Shaw, a bank analyst at Wells Fargo Securities, who notes lenders were proactive.

"One of the things that the banks did a great job with was reaching out to their customers, explaining their balance sheets, and explaining where their liquidity comes from."

It cost $22 billion to rescue two failed banks. Now the question is who will pay
And federal regulators were keen to stress First Republic's woes were not a sign of wider problems in the banking industry.

"Americans should feel confident in the safety of their deposits and the ability of the banking system to fulfill its essential function of providing credit to businesses and families," according to a U.S. Treasury spokesperson.

That's something Dimon echoed in comments he made to reporters after the deal was announced.

"The system is very, very sound," he said.

Bank regulations in focus now

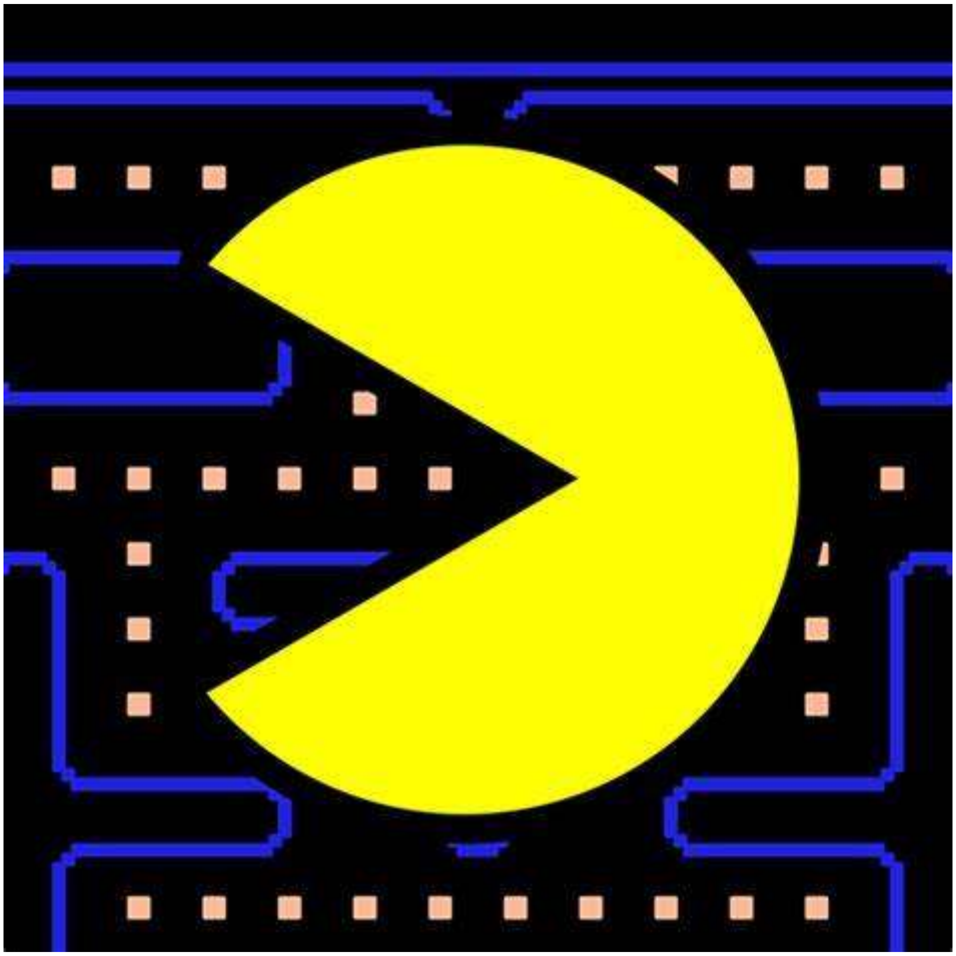
The FDIC actions come as regulators themselves have been under scrutiny about whether they could have done more to prevent the failures of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank.

On Friday, the Federal Reserve took part of the blame for Silicon Valley Bank's failure saying it should have had more aggressive supervision of the lender.

The Fed also recommended adopting a tougher approach to bank regulation, including subjecting the smaller lenders to increased oversight by the Fed.

Do you recognize this symbol below? During the 1970s and 1980s we went out for pizza on Fridays at a nearby Route 30 pizza shop in Irwin, PA. My kids loved to play Pac Man. Well, let me put it to you this way. The recent bankruptcies of major west coast banks have commenced a real-time Pac Man “swallow up the little banks” in a “eat or be eaten” scenario.

We are in a point the finger moment, everyone trying to blame someone else for the predicament. The Fed blames the congress, the congress blames the banks, the banks blame the regulators; they are all corrupt and the government never admits it’s wrong. Everyone but the public knows where this is moving to and the facts are it is being set up to eliminate cash and steal the wealth of the world. The Federal Reserve System was a Ponzi scheme from the outset. When you run out of new revenue sources, the musical chairs begins to reduce the number of players, in this case, a domino effect of bank closures.



FDIC-bank failures have been rare. SVB was the first bank to fail since 2020.

That should be *"a wake-up call for people to always make sure their money is at an FDIC-insured bank and within FDIC limits and following the FDIC's rules,"* Bankrate analyst Matthew Goldberg said in a statement Friday.

Since 2000, there have been more than 500 bank failures, according to the FDIC. As of December 2022, there were more than 4,700 FDIC-insured financial institutions.

Government bailouts: The government has often intervened when an industry is in crisis

Washington Mutual was the biggest bank failure in U.S. history. It collapsed in September 2008 during the height of the Great Recession. SVB is the second-biggest failure.

The Fed admits some of the blame for Silicon Valley Bank's failure in scathing report

Meanwhile, the FDIC issued a report Monday outlining possible changes to the country's deposit system.

The FDIC report said that offering unlimited deposit insurance would likely be too costly and could encourage risky behavior by banks.

But it found a targeted increase in the insurance limit for certain business accounts might offer advantages — especially if paired with other moves such as limits on rapid bank withdrawals.

The FDIC is not the safety net everyone thinks it is. While it may insure a single account up to $250,000; think about the business and corporate accounts that get left out when a bank goes down. Those companies often are unprepared for a bank collapse and it can impede their business in the process. A small business with 50 or a hundred employees may and often has to shut its doors when it can make payroll or secure supplies, etc.

In 1985, I was an unsecured creditor in a bankruptcy of a small corporation, which owned several car dealerships, several restaurants; and other assorted ventures. The owners got in trouble by gambling in the stock market and were wiped out in a $35-million dollar bankruptcy. I was just one of hundreds of small businesses that got burned in the bankruptcy. I was on the next to last page of creditors and the Federal Bankruptcy Court documents were two inches thick. The secured creditors always appear on the front pages in descending dollar amounts; and the unsecured creditors are listed in continuation. I was shocked to read the first six pages of the bankruptcy papers; The first five pages had eight to ten listings for amounts upwards of $20-million dollar down to $5-million. Then followed some twenty pages of creditors for smaller amounts in the $1 or $2-million range. As you can imagine, I never collected a dime other than to have tax deductions for the next ten years.

I had to let go my two employees and worked twenty hours a day for the next four years, only to eventually lose my home for delinquent school taxes, which I had used as collateral for my initial “seed” money to begin my business. The country singer Charlie Daniels was another unsecured creditor for his group who provided music to an outdoor music venue in an Eastern resort community in Ohio.

So keep in mind, there is a domino effect when a bank closes, and you never know how far the ripple effect continues. When the FDIC runs out of funds, you can end up with an empty account should your bank be devoured in bankruptcy.

Blessings,

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