WHILE WE'RE WAITING

"SILVER MUST BE REGARDED AS A VERY THREATENING CLOUD ON THE OTHERWISE CLEAR HORIZON OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES."---New York Times, July 9, 1878, page 4

"THE FUTURE HISTORIAN WILL REGARD THE SILVER DELUSION IN THIS COUNTRY FOR THE LAST FEW YEARS AS ONE OF THE MOST INEXPLICABLE AND UNREASONABLE HALLUCINATIONS WHICH EVER TOOK POSSESSION OF A COMMUNITY."---"The Silver Hallucination," editorial, New York Times, October 11, 1878, p. 4

The great newspaper was propagandizing for the paper money forces, who way before that date had a long range plan to also exclude gold from monetary matters! It's just that it was necessary to attack silver first! The Resumption Act of January 14, 1875, providing that specie payments should resume in January 1879, was attacked as "creating apprehensions of depression and disaster" (NYT, July 9, 1877, front page). The NYT, July 2, 1877, page 2, attacked the "silver heresy" and avowed that people would be "materially injured" by its restoration; the January 8, 1878, edition, page 4, said silver would "destroy confidence" and produce "stagnation and possible disaster;" friends of silver were accused of "producing inflation" and committing "an assault upon the public credit" (February 4, 1878, page 4); "the paper circulation of the country will be inflated" if silver is used (May 28, 1878, page 4); the use of silver would be "setting us adrift upon a wild sea of inflation, without compass or rudder," cause "dread and uncertainty;" silver people were advocates of "false theories and mischievous methods" and that "our chief hope is in having silver eliminated before any serious mischief has been wrought" (June 6, 1878, page 4) and on July 17, 1878, page 4, said silver proponents were afflicted with "lunacy;" then derided them as "silverists" (August 29, 1878, page 4) and accused them of "fraud" (November 20, 1878, page 4). The NYT, December 3, 1878, page 4, spoke of the "evils" of silver money. Other media were campaigning against silver. The March 1892 "Puck" Magazine, New York, front cover, showed Nevada Silver Senator Stewart shoving Lady Liberty---representing the nation---towards the edge of a deep black pit labeled "Free Silver Coinage."

In view of all that you could conclude the concept of silver as money must be what drove the young man to his recent killing rampage in Virginia, huh?

"***NEWS FROM CHINA THAT BRITISH ARE UNWILLING TO END DUMPING BY INDIA ADDS TO DEPRESSION HERE***."---NYT, February 14, 1931, page 24 (This will be the topic of a two or three part series, "Britain Against Silver" to appear here in 2007)

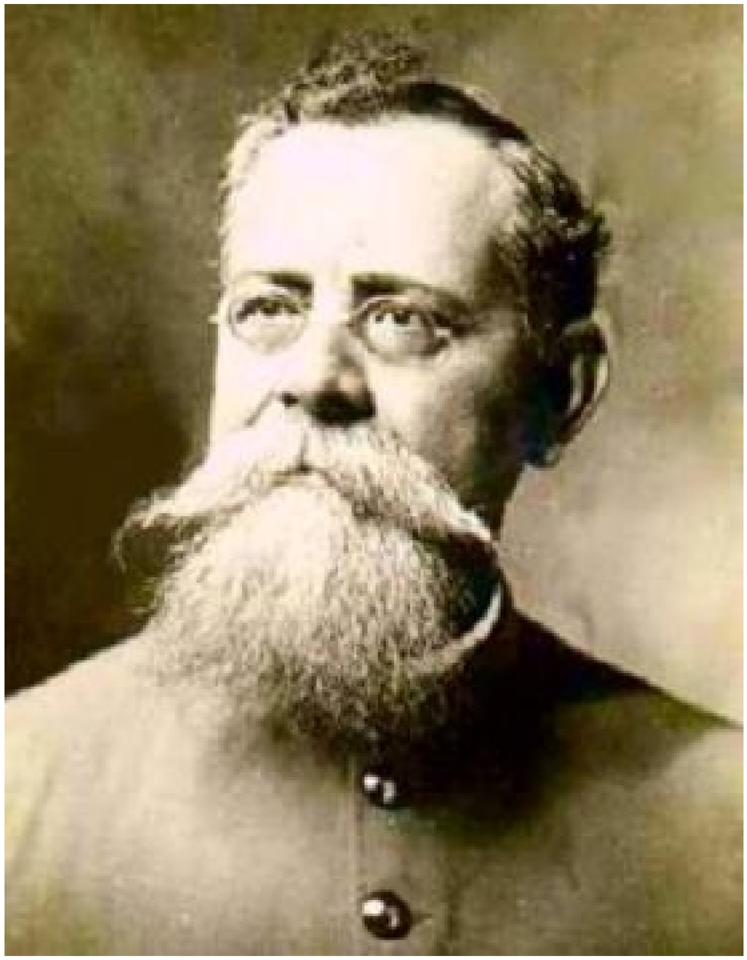
"IF NOTHING IS DONE FOR SILVER, IT WILL EVENTUALLY TAKE CARE OF ITSELF." ---NYT, May 30, 1931, page 2 (Is that the outlook of our silver executives concerning naked short sales and outrageous concentration ratios as demonstrated by Butler, on the COMEX and cover-up by the CFTC?)

"Unlike most other commodities, when silver production has been reduced, it cannot readily be revived and, ***LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE, MALDISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE METAL, COMBINED WITH INADEQUATE PRODUCTION, IS LIKELY TO BRING ABOUT AN EVEN MORE DIFFICULT MONETARY SITUATION THAN THE WORLD NOW FACES***." (same article)

"If a country is looking for an unstable currency basis, it cannot do better than choose silver. Silver is regarded primarily as a commodity by the majority of bankers and is therefore regarded as unsuitable for the settlement of international payments."---NYT, July 28, 1931, page 33

"***MANY MORE PEOPLE ARE AFFECTED ADVERSELY BY LOW PRICES FOR SILVER THAN IS GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD***. ***THE TRUTH SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED THAT THE WHOLE WORLD WOULD PROFIT IN A REVIVED PRICE FOR SILVER***."---letter to NYT, December 30, 1931, page 18, signed by "P.B.M."

"To see how paper money may sink, ***WITH NO GOLD OR SILVER RESERVES BACK OF IT***, one need but recall the Mexican fiat bills of Carranza's time, or the collapse of the German mark in 1923. In Berlin the cost of a man's hat mounted to 275,000,000 marks, nominally about $68,000,000! Gold's value to man, as a basis of exchange in facilitating commerce, exceeds all reckoning."---"Men And Gold," National Geographic Magazine, April 1933, pages 511 & 518. President Carranza of Mexico (1917-1920), under whose administration silver coins were debased---



"PUBLIC AUTHORITY IS INCOMPETENT OF ITSELF TO GIVE CURRENCY TO ITS MONEY."---"A Treatise On The Production, Distribution And Consumption Of Wealth," Jean-Baptiste Say (1767-1832), page 187, English translation, Boston, 1824

"THE VERY CREATION OF A PAPER MONEY WITH FORCED CIRCULATION OCCASIONS THE DISAPPEARANCE OF METALLIC MONEY."---Ibid, page 256

(Meaning, if something succeeds as money, it is strictly due to overriding natural law; and that government edicts cannot impart value to mere inconvertible multicolored cellulose notes. The way some economists rave how we have no need for precious metals in the payments system, you'd think they'd advise us, when we take delivery of metal, to throw it away, and retain the paper packaging instead! On another note, you have been saving copper pennies since the early 1980's, haven't you? The switch to mainly zinc content in 1982 should have been a tip-off! And nickels---don't forget about the nickels.) According to www.graceproducts.com/houston/life.html ---

"It was 1812, and there was war talk. Andrew Jackson was assembling a militia, and when the recruiters came through Maryville in March 1813, Sam Houston joined up. To join, a new recruit picked a silver dollar off the drumhead of the drummer who stood next to the recruiting sergeant."

Sam Houston, the Father of Texas, was discussed here last month as Andrew Jackson's greatest associate (some would capably argue for Martin Van Buren). A silver dollar was the first point of contact between these two hard money men! The Constitution of the Republic of Texas, over which Sam Houston capably presided, 1836-1845, provided that "nothing but gold and silver coins shall be made a lawful tender." Both these giants possessed an unlimited supply of courage and we would do well for America's future to follow them as examples.

The absolute wisdom of precious metals as the only valid currency for the world was again confirmed in another New York Times story, dated July 17, 1929, page 2. In that feature we learn that the Belgian National Bank in Brussels, which held the physical volume equivalent of 125 railway cars of fiat currency notes belched out by the German central bank just 6 years before, were to be ***BURNED!*** Even the Silver Users Association, which has derided silver valuations since its start, would not in any manner dispose of so much as 125 grams of silver, let alone 125 boxcars full of it. 31 Months earlier, Belgium minted 800,000,000 silver francs (NYT, November 13, 1926, page 26)---

"Information was received by New York banks yesterday of a decree by the Belgian Government authorizing its treasury to mint silver coins up to 800,000,000 francs. ***PAPER FRANCS NOW IN CIRCULATION ARE TO BE CANCELED AGAINST THE ISSUE OF SILVER COINS.*** The new decree is part of the stabilization plan, under which Belgium recently returned to the gold standard."

The New York Times, June 24, 1927, page 34 reported, "Peasants Hoard Silver," subtitled "Germans Are Holding 6,200,000 Five Mark Coins Issued Recently"---

"Berlin---Silver 5 mark coins to the number of 6,200,000 issued by the German mints since the stabilization of the currency have disappeared as if swallowed up by the earth. Not a single one of 400,000 new silver pieces of this denomination coined very recently in connection with the centenary celebration of Bremerhaven is obtainable at any bank. It is impossible that collectors have bought up all these large coins. The only explanation is that the "fivers" are being hoarded by German peasants, ***WHO DON'T TAKE KINDLY TO PAPER CURRENCY AND WANT "REAL MONEY," STILL FEARING THAT A NEW INFLATION MAY MAKE BANKNOTES WORTHLESS."***

Germans have never lost sight of what real money is, in spite of the treachery of their leaders. They should return to gold and silver to the tune of stirring music as a battle cry against the bankers http://www.worldwar2aces.com/panzerlied_from_battle_of_the_bulge.mp3

(Silver Maple Leafs could stand to have a different image on their reverse than that of the Patron of the Pilgrims Society, with their war on gold and silver as money)---

"German Paper Money Donated To Columbia," NYT story, March 18, 1928, section III, page 7, spoke of "German post-war paper money, most of it of extremely luxurious design" donated to Columbia University. "***A FEW ARE ENGRAVED WITH WITTY SAYINGS AND COMICAL PICTURES***."

This was the same currency that became worthless by 1923-1924. There is nothing witty or comical about fiat currency, no matter how elaborate are the engraved plates, and it never leads to luxury. Try precious metals instead!

"The fundamental demand of the overwhelming majority of mankind, based on its age-long experience, accented, even multiplied, by that of the two World Wars of this century, ultimately will compel again the use of both gold and silver."---"Gold and Silver as Money in The Postwar World," Francis H. Brownell, chairman, American Smelting & Refining Company, Mining Congress Journal, December 1944, page 29

"Considering all these factors, it is possible to surmise that sharp fluctuations in the price of silver lie some years away, at a point when stocks have been severely depleted."---Irving J. Louis of Bache & Company, Wall Street investment bank, quoted in "A Big Man In Metals," Fortune Magazine, October 1963, page 234 (on January 26, 1981, Irving J. Louis Jr. filed suit against Bache for falsifying its silver trading records. According to http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jules_Bache became "immensely wealthy." Time Magazine, April 1, 1966, said Bache & Company was second in size only to Merrill Lynch. Bache was sold in 1981 to Prudential Insurance (which I believe used to be listed as a Silver Users Association member). Time, June 28, 1937, said Jules Bache was "virtually income tax free" http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,788071-3,00.html by use of an offshore holding device based in the Bahamas. The Jules S. Bache Art Collection is housed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art (art has long served as a tax shelter and appreciates like numismatics), and Bache's mausoleum at Woodlawn Cemetery is an exact replica of the Temple of Isis in Egypt. Bache was a heavy holder of Dome Mines (forerunner of Placer Dome) and was president, 1919-1942, in addition to large interests in Chrysler Corporation, run by his fellow Pilgrims Society member Walter P. Chrysler. Bache held big interests in Banks, trust companies, insurance, transportation, distilling and Tennessee Copper & Chemical. Pilgrims member Cass

Gilbert, architect of the Gibraltar Building owned by Prudential Insurance, and architect of the U.S Treasury Annex, among many other works, designed Bache's 5 story, 13,000 square foot mansion at 10 East 67th Street, Manhattan (Who's Who, 1928, pages 860-861). Bache was a founder in 1922 of the Arbitration Society of America, now the American Arbitration Association http://www.adr.org/

I have a one ounce silver ingot stamped "**BACHE**."

Why do you suppose Irving J. Louis Jr. broke ranks over silver with Bache? Because he wasn't going along with the plan?

"Those who have studied monetary affairs know that gold and silver have always emerged as payment of last resort and have been the only elements to survive every economic tragedy in history."---"The New Boom In Silver," Jerome Smith, 1983, page 64

At http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Numismatism we find a reference to---

"…entirely artificial money such as banknotes."

While we in the metals community are waiting for a better metals scene (no price depressive manipulations by fiat money issuers linked to financial interests on the COMEX and other improved conditions including a massive pest control treatment at the CFTC) and ridding the Government of CFR members, let's consider more history on silver, with a brief look back starting in the late 1870's. As you know my specialty is silver, however I have contributed two articles mainly on gold. Therefore I am no counterpart to certain gold enthusiasts who unrealistically see no future monetary function for silver. The fact that silver production goes mostly to industry is cited as proof that it is no longer a monetary quantity. The dethronement of silver money is a monumental perversion! We need both metals and we need them desperately! Yes, and copper coins also! Every time I have added silver I lusted for the gold I saw but continued my discipline of favoring silver. If the ratio gets out of whack favoring gold, that's the time to do some switching. It was in the February article I originally mentioned an upcoming item to be called "Britain Against Silver." The volume of details I have amassed on this topic has me submerged as to time limitations. It and another lengthy related article, "Silver And The Great Depression" being caused by the British establishment dumping silver out of India will be released in sequence when I am able to complete these (hopefully in 2007!)

I counsel any of you who have invested in the silver exchange traded fund to withdraw from it and reinvest in hard physical metal and store it carefully in several confidential locations. That is, if you can do so in time (two local dealers recently couldn't throw together 150 ounces in all categories from on hand inventory). In the region where I reside, there is only one dealer who has consistently had inventory (he buys from the other dealers before they can retail it). Barclay's is still the leading British Empire bank and there is no reason to conclude their centuries old animosity against silver has been abstained from. The same goes for gold ETFs. Besides, whom can you trust more to hold your metals---yourself, or shady banker with lengthy reputations for malfeasance? If redemption is never a disbursement of metal, why own these? Have you read all the fine print in their prospectus? This has been addressed recently, with ominous conclusions. What are they allowed to do with the metal? Will it be clandestinely shifted elsewhere to influence prices lower? Please see http://news.silverseek.com/SilverSeek/1177698994.php on this con job. Where did the recent influx of COMEX silver come from, which Butler commented on? I believe the Buffet silver hoard, transferred out of his hands, is being used to hold prices down. I have heard unconfirmed rumors that silver coin bags have been sent to refiners for conversion into deliverable bullion. They can't borrow from the past much longer. Buying and holding silver is the best way to enhance your mining shares! There is a separate matter potentially related as a parellel to the silver ETF which I have passed to Mr. Morgan's attention and suggested he and other operators of leading silver sites address because I believe them to be better suited to the task; just as I would not dream of assuming Butler's role as COMEX commentator. Investors looking for dividends might not be the only ones affected. I cannot say when this will go public.

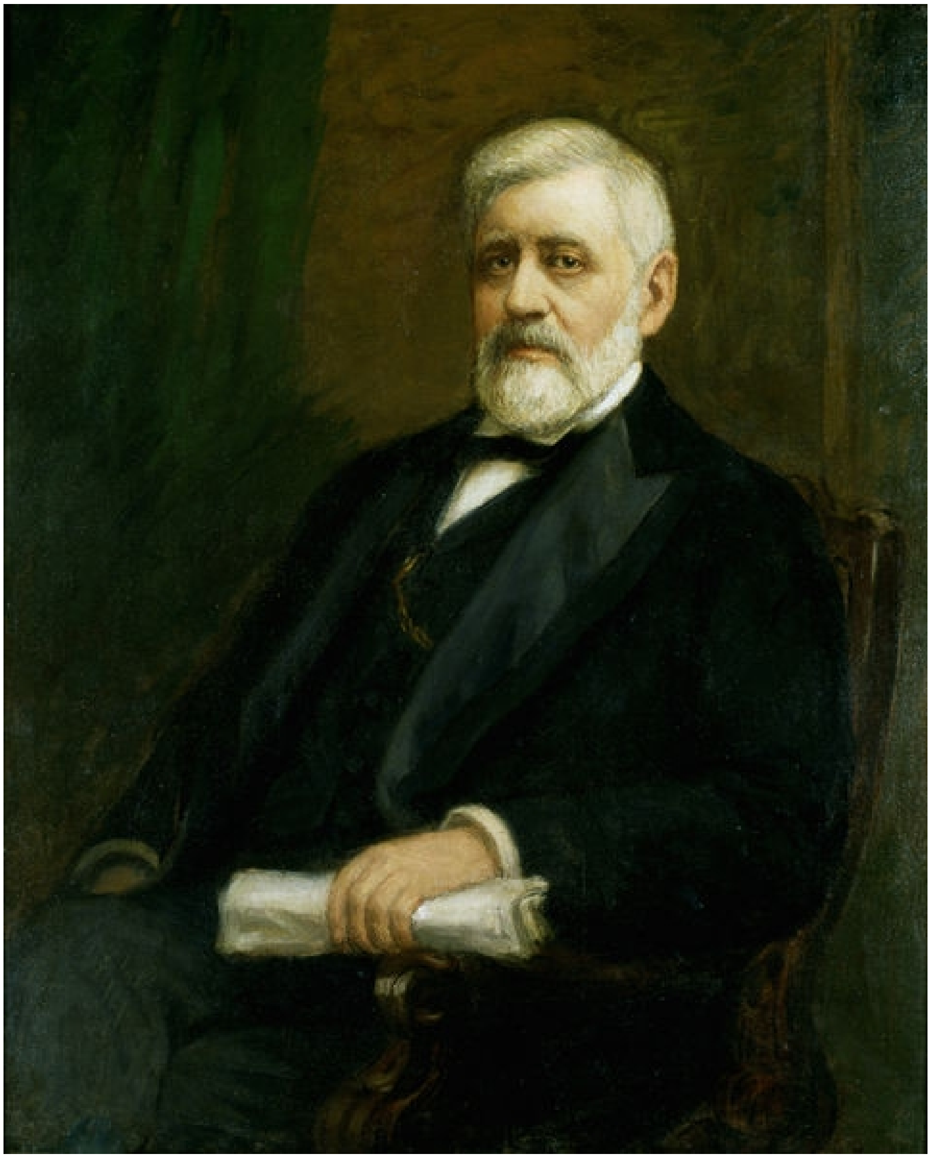
Extreme concern exists that the timing of a war with Iran is intended to coincide with price eruptions in silver and gold. Just as our party is set to start, there are plans to ruin it. With a few domestic "incidents" thrown in, the moment would be ripe for the totalitarians in our government to declare a national emergency, announce Federal price caps on metals, and attempt confiscation. You can be certain the night before they will be in place at COMEX and ETF vaults ready to move in. I don't think the ETF folks would be upset! Fascist Italian strongman Benito Mussolini, himself a silver confiscator, would be proud of them---

The character of our current commander in chief is widely regarded as bizarrely dangerous and he is intent on pleasing his Pilgrims Society bosses who run the New York banks. With the death of David Rockefeller---

recently called “the incarnation of evil”--- seemingly near, patience for a cataclysmic upheaval on the world stage could be wearing thin. “The power he wields crosses all borders, can make or destroy governments, start or stop wars,” biographer William Hoffman, 1973. One does weary of seeing men like Gates and Buffet called the worlds richest. Facts and propaganda always differ. Then also Hoffman failed to account for the Crown and the Rothschilds, while he did address the Mellons control over “thousands of companies” in another book. Dissension in the ranks of the insiders as to timing and methods could be the only thing delaying an expanded war. Is the delay caused by waiting for Raytheon to ready laser weapons to potentially neutralize Iran’s supersonic Russian made anti-ship missiles? What will China do---or be manipulated to do---with its remaining dollar holdings? If it goes into gold, central banks “look into the abyss.” With Congress balking at continued funding for the Iraq war, multiple State legislatures passing strong resolutions against the North American Union, and fear over silver remonetization in Mexico, I believe the paper money forces are willing to start World War III to get their way. Please contact your Congressman and Senator this week to demand immediate withdrawal from the Middle East. Were the dollar on a gold redemption basis this insanity would not be possible. Please read no further until you have sent those messages to D.C.!

Meanwhile there are some other choice historical details and source quotations I’d like to offer for your consideration. Soon after the Crime of 1873 in which Congress demonetized silver (many members didn’t even realize the clause was in the legislation), there was fantastic agitation---understandably so--- to restore silver’s status. You can read about the Bland-Allison Act of 1878 at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bland_allison_act President Rutherford Hayes vetoed this legislation, but Congress, besieged by public outrage, overrode the veto. Afterwards, Hayes approved of the Treasury dragging its feet to comply with the new law. The New York banks boycotted the new Morgan design silver dollars. The Sherman Silver Purchase Act supplanted this Act in 1890. Nevada Representative Richard P. Bland (1835-1899) was a monetary white knight---

His Senate colleague from Iowa William Allison (1829-1908), was also “on our team,” people in his area having been badly damaged by the Crime of ‘73---



The New York Times, January 23, 1878, page 4, called silver coin a “drug” and called the (already circulating) trade dollars (1873-1885) a “nuisance”---

The same news article stated---

"Banks refuse to take the trade dollar, and some of them will have nothing to do with deposits in silver. Silver change gives rather less inconvenience because of its limited legal tender quality, but it is plain that the capacity of the country to absorb it is pretty well exhausted. ***AT THE RATE AT WHICH THE PEOPLE ARE BEING EDUCATED REGARDING THE INCONVENIENCES ATTENDING THE UNRESTRICTED CIRCULATION OF SILVER, EVEN THE IGNORANT NEGROES WILL SHORTLY DISCOVER THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HONEST MONEY AND ANY DEPRECIATED SUBSTITUTES FOR IT."***

In the interest of historical accuracy it was necessary to quote the NYT verbatim, which is the most precise way to reference any source. Choice of words was theirs. Under cover of promoting gold monometallism (leading eventually to full fiat) the Times gave as its reasons for attacking silver money the fact of variations between the number of silver grains in the Trade dollar and the silver dollar. Of course, they would not admit that weakness in silver was caused by official demonetizations here and in Europe. It is as if the financiers delivered text-scripts to them! The same Times edition, back on page 8, issued the following diatribes---

"Banks will not extend their accommodations to depositors who offer large sums in silver. The banks still hold quantities of it, though for what purposes the officers cannot say, unless it be for the accommodation of persons who prefer to carry new paper rather than load themselves with bullion."

Wow---picture desperate consumers in 1923 Germany preferring "new paper" to silver---that's like saying; drivers prefer car titles to actual cars! Continuing---

"There seems to be a good deal of ignorance about Government regulations concerning redemption. Applications are daily made by persons holding silver who desire to obtain greenbacks in exchange for it. ***THEY CANNOT GET PAPER FOR SILVER, HOWEVER***."

Gee, I think someone is about to start screaming that they can't get silver for paper! The outcry across America when it became known that Congress demonetized silver in February 1873 was so loud that any honest historian can still hear the reverberating echo. Barely 5 years later the great newspaper was propagandizing that the facts were to the contrary. Maybe the bankers rented actors to get turned down trying to exchange silver for greenbacks. A powerful organized force based across the Atlantic in London was determined to "educate" people to favor paper over silver, and their American collaborators helped out. More---

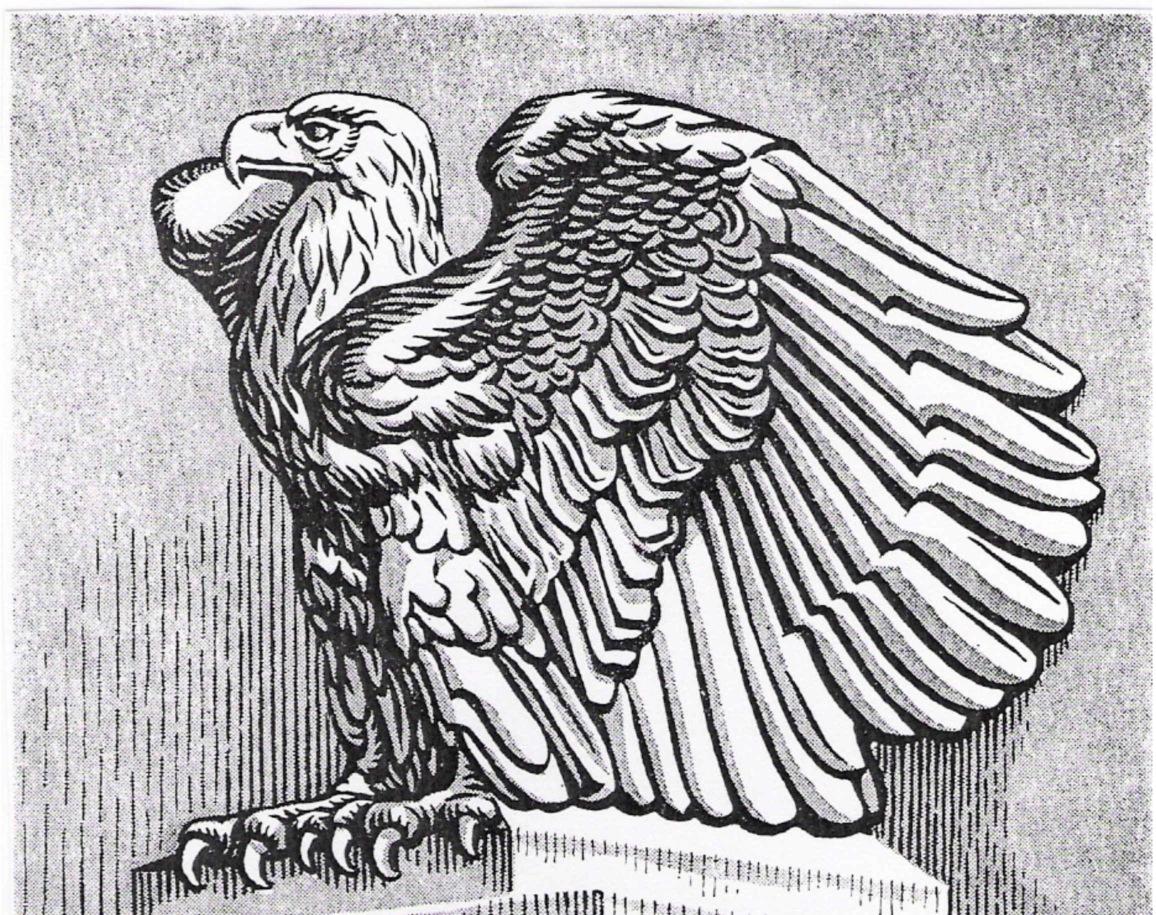
"At the savings banks, as already stated, silver will not be received on deposit. The Seamen's, Bleecker Street, Emigrant and other banks, cannot take silver and pay out greenbacks. State and national banks will not take it if they can avoid doing so. A conservative old bank president who complained that ***SILVER COIN WAS BECOMING A DRUG***, expressed his fear for maintaining the credit of the country, in view of the attitude of Congress on this silver question, "these maniacs propose to undo all that has been accomplished in years of distress and trial. This country must be saved from the danger that threatens it in Washington, and I am glad to know that the President will veto the Bland bill if it should pass. He will be upheld, too." Rutherford Hayes, banker functionary who opposed silver money---

As we read earlier, President Hayes was not upheld in his veto! Gee, bankers really detest silver, don't they? They say if we want it we are maniacs! This dishonest money system we are in today had its roots in activities of financial termites of generations past---here was one more such! By the way, Hayes grandson worked for Standard Oil www.rbhayes.org/hayes/mssfind/274/hayesfann.htm---hayes The NYT, October 11, 1878, page 4, commented on the Congressional override---

"The consequence was the passage of a measure whose evil effects are just beginning to become apparent, and which will ultimately work immense mischief to the best interests of the country."

The story mentioned the "silver madness" afflicting the country. There sure is a media madness, and it has been around a distressingly long time. The NYT, in addition to calling us "maniacs," also referred to us as "***THE FRENZIED SILVER ADVOCATES***" (December 23, 1933, page 2). Visitors here with surplus funds routinely feel a "frenzy" to convert them into silver. The NYT, July 9, 1878, page 4, warned of "the inflation of the currency by the emission of silver dollars." Later on, Federal Reserve officials would attack silver certificates as inflationary! The NYT, April 30, 1933, section II, page 7, said widespread use of silver coinage "probably would produce an inflation of disastrous extent." The NYT, December 22, 1933, page 1, called silver advocates "radical inflationists." The same edition, page 2, featured coverage of a meeting of a paper money front organization, The Crusaders, who "estimated that more than two thirds of

Senators and about three-fourths of Representatives were inflationists." The statement was issued from one of their "sound money meetings" at which they warned of silver money representing "grave danger of radical inflation." One of the speakers, an economist from Harvard named Isaac Lippincott, was a member of the anti-silver American Economic Association (Who's Who, 1940, page 1601). The bald eagle, a fine symbol of American independence, appeared on the cover of the Federal Reserve Bulletin for January 1964 (real eagles do know the difference between food and things that look like it, but the Fed hopes Americans will stay unaware as to real and fairy tale money---thanks Hugo Salinas Price for your recent landmark essay "Living In A Fairy Tale World")---



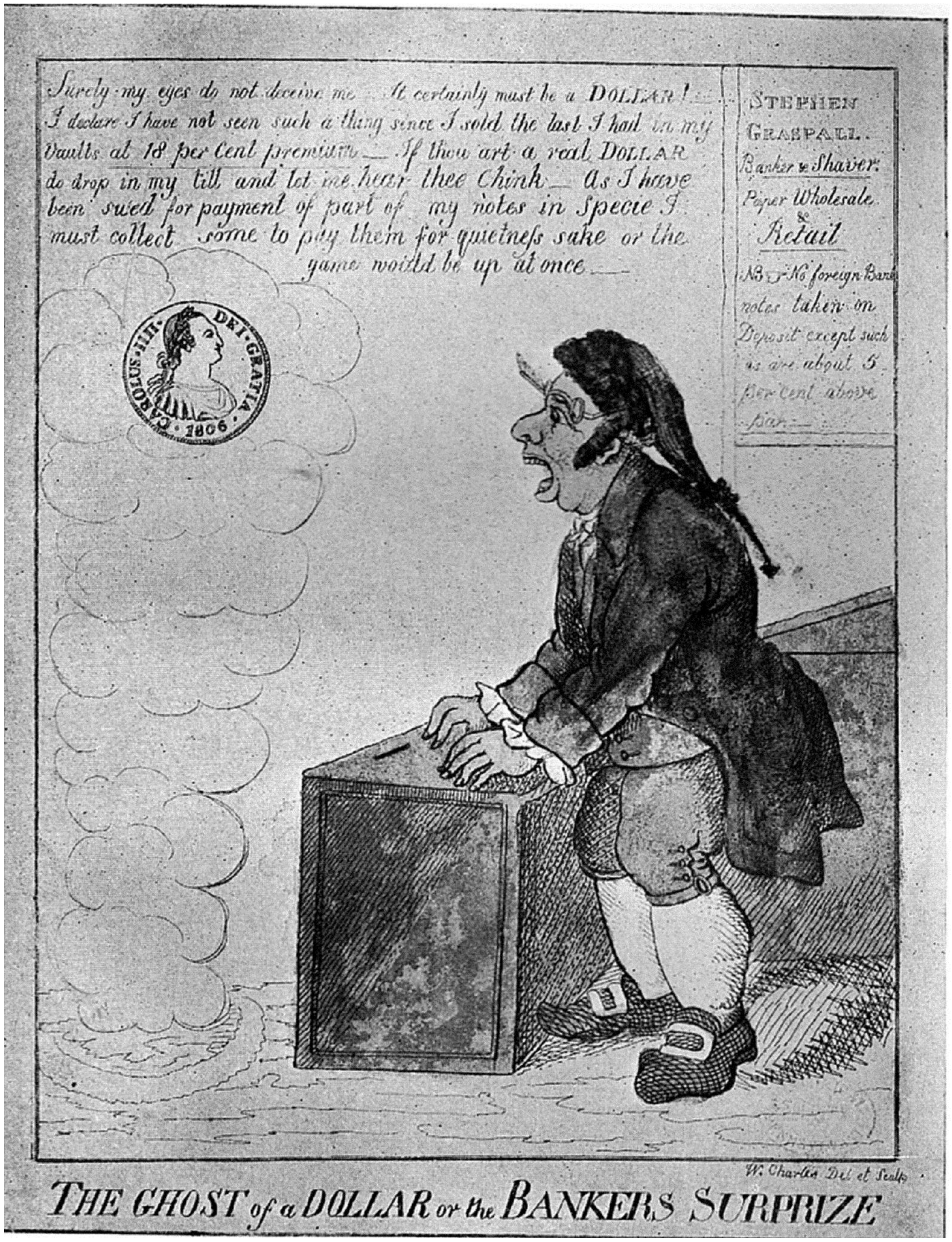
It was comical in a tragic sense that the NYT, October 30, 1932, section II, page 1 said---

"The Federal Reserve Board's official bulletins deal with ascertained facts, not theories."

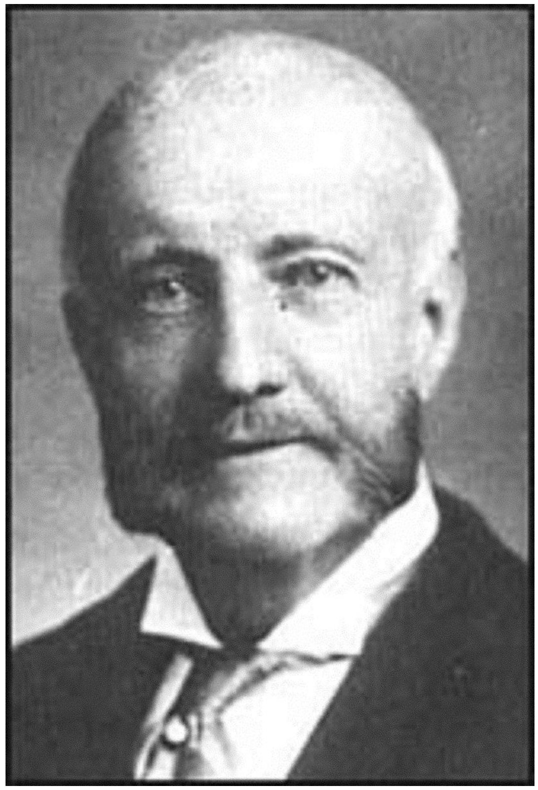
It is an ascertained fact that synthetic money always drives out real money. Marquis James, writing in "The Life of Andrew Jackson" (1938, Garden City Publishing, page 690) reflected---

"Bad money drives out good. "Jackson's yellow boys," the gold pieces minted in 1834, vanished into the hiding places of the thrifty who knew that ***GOLD COULD BE SPENT ANY DAY*** but were less certain of the current flood of paper."

Early 19th century cartoon about a banker who wanted to issue notes not backed by metal---



In "Twenty Eight Years In Wall Street" (1885, NYC) by Henry Clews (1840-1923), page 157, he admitted that the Panic of 1837 took place because very powerful interests (the Crown, the Rothschilds, Astors and Du Ponts) were unhappy that the charter of the United States Bank was allowed to expire---



Clews married the grandniece of President Madison. At the start of the Civil War Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase for the sale of bond issues with which to continue the war. (Chase National Bank was named after him.) Next Clews was appointed by President Grant as fiscal agent of the government for all foreign nations. He was "advisor and agent in organizing new financial system of Japan (on recommendation of President Grant)" (Who's Who, 1914, page 461). Clews was decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun in 1908; founded Clews & Company in 1877; trustee, Northern Ohio University; treasurer, American Geographic Society; treasurer, International Peace Forum; president, American Peace and Arbitration League; director, Japan Peace Society and Economic Club of New York (which was and remains opposed to silver money!) I suspect Mr. Clews, born in Staffordshire, England, was a warmonger. He mentioned his start in banking after the Panic of 1857. One of his relations, a nephew or a cousin, James Clews, was mentioned in the Congressional Record, August 20, 1940, as being a member of The Pilgrims Society (paper money mob). Also tracing his ancestry to Staffordshire, James Clews married into the Livingston dynasty, into which many other Pilgrims members married (including J.P. Morgan's son, Henry, born in 1900, who was a General Electric director).

The Livingstons were Crown loyalists in Revolutionary War times who received huge land grants from the King. James Clews said of himself "In banking business since 1890. Head firm of Henry Clews & Company; president Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad; director of many corporations." (Who's Who, 1931, page 532). The paper money mob is highly intermarried. There could still be considerable Livingston influence in the Bank of America (New York Times, January 12, 1927, page 33, "E.C. Delafield and Associates Retain Control at Annual Meeting of Stockholders.") Who's Who, 1928, page 628, shows Delafield's Livingston ancestry as president of Bank of America, member of Pilgrims Society, and glimpses into vast real estate ownership. Until last year, Bank of America was on the Silver Users Association roster. It's amusing that they do not maintain a list of ex-members, like the North American Mirror Manufacturers Association and Prudential Insurance. Union Carbide, of poison gas infamy, merged into Dow Chemical.

Let's take a brief tour of attacks by the fiat forces against silver during the Great Depression days, after first considering sections of a NYT Magazine article, "Silver's Sheen In World History" (July 10, 1932, page 12)---

"More is heard about silver today than at any time since the historic currency battle of a generation ago. Silver was the monetary standard of countries like Mexico and China and practically the sole purchasing medium possessed by a large proportion of the human race. Measures that have to do with silver are being considered as possible factors in world recovery. Suggestions for an international conference on silver are heard from both American and British sources, and into almost every proposal for world action on economic problems the question of silver is injected. Meantime the price of the metal in the United States market hovers around 26 cents an ounce."

The British sources who called for remonetizing silver were not the dominant crafters of British foreign policy. In a few cases, it may prove to be that some of them made declarations concerning which they were insincere, in order to blunt world opinion against the silver dumping actions in British India. Within the organization shaping British and American foreign and domestic policy, The Pilgrims Society, it is possible that there were a few members such as the Guggenheims who at least made noises as if they favored restoration of silver because they held mining and refining interests. If such was the case, it was the hard core of paper money creators who would continue to hold sway over legislative outcomes.

"Most of the world's silver is in Asia, where India and China together are believed to hold two thirds of the output of the last 300 years."

How much of that they hold in 2007 is certainly unclear, but any remaining amounts available for dumping must be tiny compared to what has taken place since the start of the 20th century.

"There has never been any doubt in Mexico about the importance of silver. Aztec civilization still dazzles our imagination because of its wealth and attracts our eye on account of its craftsmanship. The mountainsides appropriated from the Toltecs were tunneled with shafts and galleries for more silver. The Toltecs tapped the silver wealth of the mountains and learned something of metallurgy. The chiefs of Montezuma's army wore cuirasses overlaid with silver, and the same metal was used to make their helmets. No wonder Cortez, when he reached the Mexican coast in 1519, was moved with amazement at the tales he heard of the Aztecs. He set out at once to win this wealth for himself and his sovereign. Yet in spite of the galleons of silver shipped out of Mexico by the Conquistadores, and decades of mining since then, the mountains are still rich in the metal. The country still produces a third of all the white metal mined in the world."

Can you imagine Mexico realizing its position in the silver scene, becoming a world monetary power to replace London, which only has fiat currencies out of its allied central banks, to offer? No wonder there is opposition against the work of Mr. Salinas-Price! On July 28, 1931, the NYT, page 33, reported that a Mr. W.B. Richardson, manager of the National City Bank of New York branches in Mexico City, was a member of the Mexican Central Banking Commission! This was the regulatory body for the Bank of Mexico, and another member was David Burton of the Montreal Bank. Foreign interests involved in Mexican monetary policy making? You bet!

"India long has been, and is even today, a land where silver shines and shimmers as nowhere else. Indians have been accustomed, according to their means, to adorn their women folk with it to an extent unknown elsewhere and the women folk of wealthy Indians have become perambulating safe deposit boxes, wearing not only earrings, necklaces and bracelets of silver, but anklets of that metal as well. Silver is in evidence in

India not only for articles within temples, but also for the adornment of their domes and doors. It is used on the harness and trappings of elephants, horses, camels and bulls. Silver has gone in large amounts to the beautification of swords, daggers and other objects. In spite of the great amount of silver in India, the average peasant has only a pitiful mite of it, either in the form of coin or articles made of the metal. Silver is practically the sole coinage in circulation."

What you find in India's coinage today is stainless steel; cupronickel; and aluminum alloys as the British currency cheapeners had their way http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_Indian_coins

According to www.wbcc.fsnet.co.uk/in002.htm there is an on-going coin shortage in India, probably because of paper money deterioration causing the commodity value of the coins to exceed their face value, generating hoarding and industrial melting. Picture hundreds of millions of Indians demanding a silver coinage system again! More history---

"Bleak and barren as the California gold fields were when the early prospectors arrived, life was even harsher in the first days of the development of the silver region of the United States, the vast plateau, largely rainless and treeless, which stretches north and south across the country between the main chain of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. The first rich finds were made in what is now the State of Nevada as an aftermath of the California gold rush. In 1859 Patrick McLaughlin and Peter O' Reilly pierced a gulch of the Carson River valley for water. Henry Comstock, a trapper and fur trader, with some knowledge of metals, realized that the black rock which was thrown out was enormously rich in silver. He staked a claim, the ore of which assayed at $3,000 of silver to the ton."

"The discovery of the Comstock lode began a stampede to a country far more inhospitable than even than the gold diggings of the Sacramento Valley. Rough haired mustangs, raw boned mules and much abused burros were pressed into service to pack blankets and bacon, flour and mining tools, into the desert. Men suffered from thirst and torturing heat in summer, and in winter were protected only by canvas tents against bitter cold and the tempestuous blizzards which swept over the barren wastes."

While most of those who made silver available did so at great discomfort to themselves, bankers in London and New York calculated ways to cheat silver of its true worth (just like 2007!)

"Fortunes were made overnight---and often lost the next day. The Gould and Curry mine was purchased for an old horse, a bottle of whisky, some blankets and $2,500 in cash. Four years later it was valued at $7,600,000. In 1873 a syndicate opened up the Big Bonanza, which for three years yielded $3,000 a month. Though spectacularly rich, the Nevada silver discoveries were not lasting. From 1859 to 1880 the Comstock lode yielded $175,000,000, but the Eleventh Census disclosed that for the year 1889 the value of the output was only $150."

The NYT, September 3, 1933, section 8, page 4 observed---

"In 1872 the Big Bonanza was struck and dividends of $22,000,000 were paid in two years."

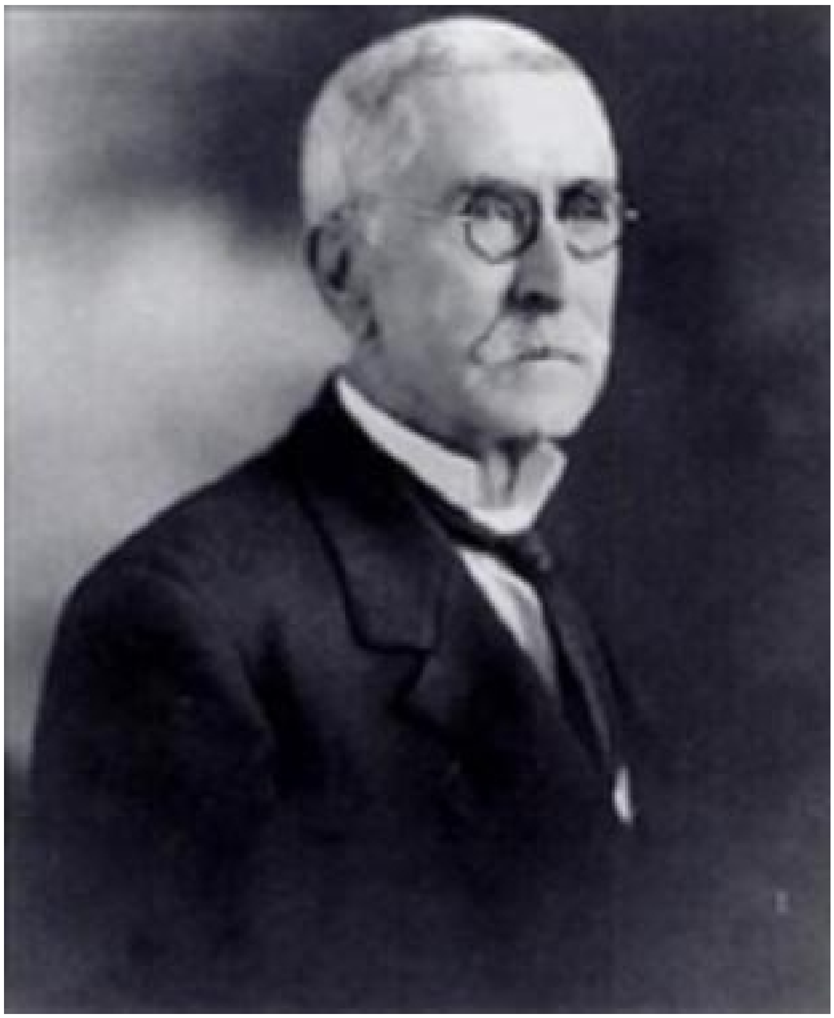
Mount Davidson, center of the fabulous Comstock Lode, was honeycombed with many miles of shafts. A good Comstock article is at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comstock_Lode it is believed its silver and gold output would be equal to $600 billion in 2005 dollars!
An excellent pictorial on the Comstock Lode silver strikes is
www.miningswindles.com/html/comstock_lode.html
Old time miner in the Comstock claims---

"The United States Mint coined silver freely for all who offered it from 1792 to 1873, first at a ratio of fifteen and later sixteen to one compared with gold. Then came "the crime of '73," when the free coinage of silver was discontinued, bringing an outcry in the middle and far west. Efforts toward a compromise were made by the passage first of the Bland and Sherman silver purchase acts, but the movement was ended by repeal legislation in 1891. Meanwhile hard times had set in, prices had fallen, and payment of the interest and principal of debts became more than usually painful."

No wonder the banking establishment fought to demonetize silver and lower its value---to ruin and bankrupt millions of debtors who had little or no gold, and to foreclose on millions of victims.

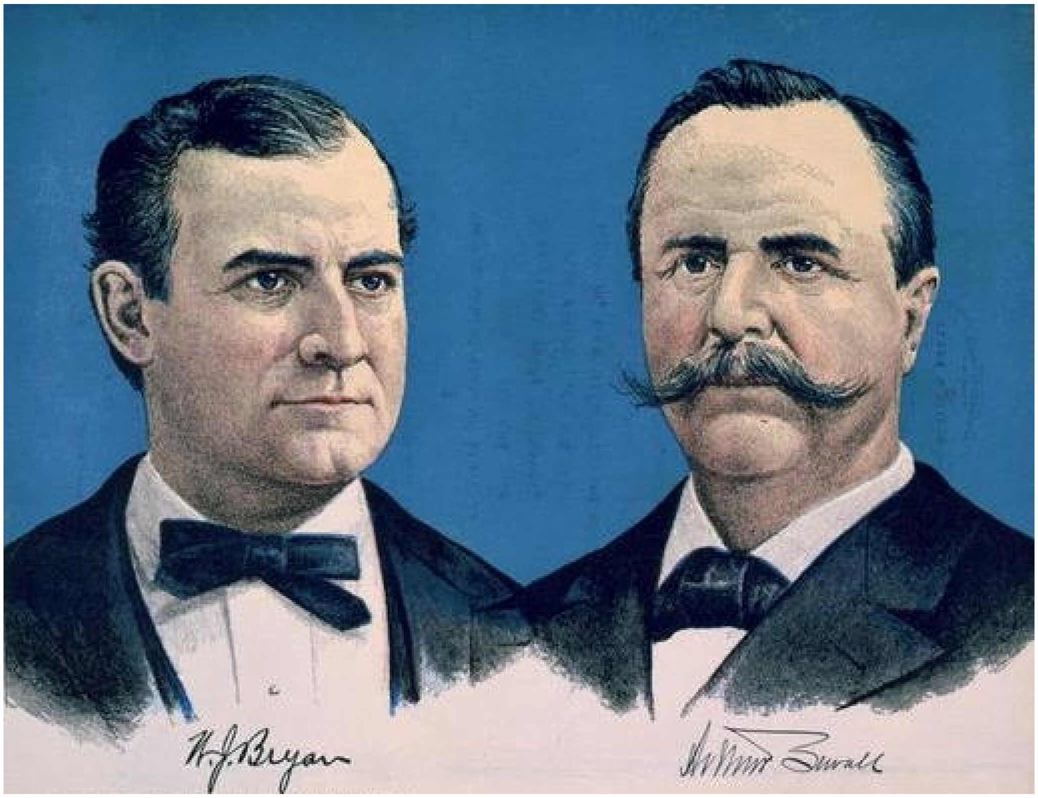
"The Populist party grew by leaps and bounds, taking as its Bible a book called "Coin's Financial School," which advocated the free coinage of silver. The book became the best seller of its day, running to more than 1,000,000 copies."

William Hope Harvey put out that book in 1893. He correctly expounded as to how the Crime of '73 made both gold and "credit money" far more valuable with silver excluded. Harvey (below) was campaign manager in 1896 for the William Jennings Bryan (silver money) presidential run, which the banking elements successfully conspired to deflect---



"In the midst of the gathering tornado a young lawyer went up to Nebraska. He was a Democrat, and at that time the state never had sent an adherent of that party to Washington. In the autumn of 1890 the Democrats allowed the young lawyer to become a candidate for Congress. He espoused the free coinage of silver and proved to be an electrifying speaker. After the counting of the votes it was found---to the surprise of practically everybody except perhaps the young man himself---that he had been elected. His name was William Jennings Bryan."

Political campaign poster of Bryan (left) and Maine shipbuilder, Arthur Sewall---



"Almost at once the young lawyer became a skillful debater on the tariff and in his second term openly defied President Cleveland on the silver issue. That let him out of Congress, but he decided to continue in public life at his own expense, making a tour of the entire country."

Bryan was a Congressman in 1890, reelected in 1892, but defeated for a Senate bid in 1894.

"The national Democratic convention of 1896 met in Chicago in June. The candidate was expected to be "Silver Dick" Bland, an old war horse of free coinage. Bryan was assigned to make one of the speeches in favor of free silver, to which the convention was committed in advance. He managed matters so as to speak last. It was close to midnight when Bryan was called upon to speak. Delegates and visitors were hot, tired, sleepy, and bored to extinction. Their only wish was to get out, get a bath, and get to bed. Suddenly a live, penetrating voice began to vibrate even in the further recesses of the coliseum. The audience began to listen, listlessly at first then with more attention. The voice grew more confident and more eloquent; the attention of the listeners became more fixed."

"We have petitioned, and our petitions have been scorned," claimed the speaker. "WE have entreated and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged and they have mocked when our calamity came." The voice rose in pitch and power. "We beg no longer," it thundered. "We entreat no more. We petition no more. ***WE DEFY THEM***."

"The audience, a few minutes earlier a tired, sleepy, bored mass of humanity, suddenly was transformed into an applauding, shouting, hysterical mob, while Bryan swept on to his now classic oration---"You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

"Bryan's oratory nominated him. The election became a direct referendum to the people on the silver issue, and the victory of McKinley ended affective agitation for the free coinage of the metal in this country."

A notable excerpt from Bryan's speech http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Cross_of_Gold_Speech---

"They say that we are opposing national bank currency; it is true. If you will read what Thomas Benton said, you will find he said that, in searching history, he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson; that was Cicero, who destroyed the conspiracy of Cataline and saved Rome. Benton said that Cicero only did for Rome what Jackson did for us when he destroyed the bank conspiracy and saved America. We say in our platform that we believe that the right to coin and issue money is a function of government. We believe it. We believe that it is a part of sovereignty, and can no more with safety be delegated to private individuals than we could afford to delegate to private individuals the power to make penal statutes or levy taxes."

"British Gold Step Fulfills Bryan Prophecy, Says Daughter" was an item in the NYT, October 8, 1931, front page, in which Ruth Bryan Owen, a member of Congress from Florida, responded to a question in a public meeting---

"Asked her opinion about the suspension of the gold standard by Britain, she said---"The prophecies of the past are being fulfilled; it is precisely what my father predicted."

The pattern has been identical in all nations with central banks---in order to reach full fiat, first get rid of silver, then get rid of gold! But while they were disposing of silver, they spoke fanatically for gold, having no such sincere intention! 1993 fiat note (Bank of Serbia) in five hundred billion-dinar denomination and not worth a bent, scuffed up, hole-drilled clad dime---

In an editorial, "New Names For New Currencies," the NYT, June 11, 1928, page 20 stated---

"The currency unit of the old Austro-Hungarian empire was the crown, worth 20.25 cents in gold. Following the empire's dismemberment and the subsequent stabilization measures of the succession States, the currency unit in Austria is now the "schilling," whose gold redemption value is about 14 cents; in Hungary the "pengo," worth 17.5 cents, while Czechoslovakia still reckons in "crowns," revalued however at about 3 cents in gold. Poland has changed its old mark currency unit into the "zloty," reckoned at slightly under 11.25 cents. Russia has adopted the "tchervonetz," worth ten of the old rubles. Belgium has replaced its franc of 19.33 cents with the "belga," valued at not quite 14. There was some expectation in 1926 that the new money unit would bear the old-fashion title of a "ducat."

"With most of these new currency units, the gold value does not differ greatly from the nominal value of the old unit. Their adoption was effected through conversion of the old and greatly depreciated paper currency into the new denominations at a fixed ratio of exchange. Thus one new Austrian schilling exchanged for 10,000 old paper crowns; ***THE PAPER CROWN HAD FALLEN IN 1924 TO 14 TEN-THOUSANDTHS OF A CENT ON THE FOREIGN MARKETS***. These depreciated currencies might still have been converted into crown or franc notes as was done with the Italian currency when a lira note's gold value was officially fixed in 1927 at 5.33 cents instead of 19.33**.** ***BUT THE GOVERNMENTS PREFERRED TO WIPE THE SLATE CLEAN AND START WITH A NEW MONEY UNIT***."

Wipe the slate clean and start with a new money unit? Today, does that mean terminating the dollar after a supersonic, hyper accelerated inflation culminating in 2010 and issuing the Amero? May we suggest instead a new name for our circulating currency---the Jackson! New gold and silver coins should be issued bearing the likeness of Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Benton, Taney, Woodbury, Witherspoon, Del Mar, Bryan, Pittman, McCarran and other great names from the history of precious metals.

"Of all conversions of the old depreciated currencies of war time into a new one "stabilized," Germany's experience was the most remarkable. The value of the paper mark collapsed in 1923 with such unheard of rapidity that it was impossible to check this fall and to "stabilize" as was done with even the Austrian paper crown at a given level of depreciation. Dr. Schacht of the Reichsbank has recalled in his recent book how, ***CAUGHT IN THE VICIOUS CIRCLE OF PRICES RAISED TO FANTASTIC HEIGHTS BY THE OUTPOURING IRREDEEMABLE PAPER CURRENCY***, and of mark issues increased to provide enough hand to hand money to meet the rise of prices, ***THE NOTE CIRCULATION WAS INCREASED FROM 500 BILLION MARKS IN NOVEMBER 1922 TO NO LESS THAN 60 TRILLION MARKS IN NOVEMBER 1923."***

"Whereas a little more than four German marks would buy a dollar before the war, its price was 62,000 marks in 1922 and 11 trillions in 1923."

We will hear more of this central banker Dr. Schacht and a possible U.S. relative of his below. In spite of such history of fiat money, most economics professors still endorse it. Watch what your children's textbooks consist of. In my college economics class, I gave the wrong answer on an exam in order that the correct answer would not be counted against me as to the score! I added an asterisk to the conclusion of the answer with an explanation at the bottom, explaining how not even the Almighty vested paper with the attributes of gold and silver. The NYT, August 11, 1929, section II, page 1 featured Amos J. Peaslee (Pilgrims Society), president of the American branch of the International Law Association stating---

"The English pound lost 30 percent of its value during the Napoleonic wars and the United States dollar depreciated 60 percent during the Civil War. Figures published by the Federal Reserve Board in 1924 showed an average depreciation in the value of currencies of 39 percent arising out of the recent World War. The depreciation in the French franc was 73 percent, in the Italian lira 77 percent, while in Germany, Russia, Austria, Poland and Romania the depreciation approached or equaled 100 percent."

We wait for university economics professors to document corresponding cases on record of precious metals values reaching zero. According to the 1961 Who's Who, page 2254, Peaslee was ambassador to Australia, 1953-1956; member U.S. delegation to the 1957 U.N. Disarmament Conference in London; representative of the American Society for International Law at the 1945 San Francisco conference to organize the U.N.; secretary general of the International Bar Association, 1947-1953, in addition to numerous other positions. Members of the paper money mob, unknown as an organization to the public, make statements as to skidding paper currencies, then follow with no suggestion as to remonetizing precious metals. Peaslee was also a member of the Cosmos Club in D.C., the Army-Navy Club, site of some recent Silver Users Association meetings; and author of "Three Wars With Germany" (1944) and "U.N. Government" (1945).

CUT, SLASH AND BURN!

Were the words Richard Widmark starring as Jim Bowie in John Wayne's 1960 film "The Alamo" to describe his view of how they should engage the invading Mexican army in 1836. This is the type methodology used by the fiat money forces in attacking the monetary role of silver. Let's consider a few examples from 1930 through 1933---peak years of the Great Depression, which was caused by the British dumping hundreds of millions of ounces of silver out of India onto world markets, causing a catastrophic tumble in its value, and reducing by 60% the purchasing power of over half the people of the world. The NYT, September 21, 1930, page 6, featured an item quoting a Mr. Rene Leon of W.C. Langley & Company, and formerly in charge of bullion operations at Guaranty Trust and advisor to the New York Fed Bank and the Treasury.

"For well upward of a century silver has not been available at prices as low as current ones. So long as silver is the accepted medium of exchange of more than half the population of the earth, it must have some commodity value. The present buyers would therefore make a good bargain. Some governments had actually become sellers, ***THUS HELPING TO DEPRESS PRICES TO UNPRECEDENTED LEVELS."***

(The less precious metal held by governments, the better for metals valuations. However, the less governments hold, the more the temptation to attempt confiscation. Be prepared to commit monetary suicide, if necessary. Toss your metal into the deep sea or otherwise get rid of it or disperse it, rather than give it up, if they plan to take it by force. But installing better lawmakers can solve the whole problem!)

"Mexico, one of the two chief silver producing countries of the world, is now convening experts to solve the silver question," said Mr. Leon, "but Mexico did not consider the consequences when in September 1921, it decided to reduce the weight and fineness of its time-honored peso fuerte and of its fractional currency so as to enjoy a paltry seigniorage profit. By this act the Mexican government annually threw upon the markets of the world tons of the metal formerly used in coinage, while on the other hand, the country's silver currency fell to a discount, when expressed in terms of Mexican gold, of approximately 10 per cent, despite the fact that silver coinage is legal tender to the extent of twenty pesos."

"In March 1920, Great Britain deliberately reduced the weight and fineness of its fractional currency, thereupon throwing tons of the metal upon the weakened markets in Bombay and Shanghai. Mexico's needs during troubled times were such that seigniorage profits accruing to the treasury had instant appeal, but Great Britain had no excuse. They should have considered the consequences before killing the goose that lays the silver eggs."

Great Britain has always sought to strike down silver valuations, and especially, to hit hardest when prices were already slumping. This took place in gold when the Bank of England sold great amounts under $300 the ounce. London is the fiat capitol (political center)---and capital (monetary term)---of the world.

"Mr. Leon takes the United States Treasury to task for not purchasing more silver and releasing gold to more needy countries. "Would it not be logical," asked Mr. Leon, "for the United States to increase by considerable amounts the stocks of silver in its treasury, while simultaneously relieving the plight of American mining enterprises?"

Perhaps his views were the reason he no longer worked for Guaranty Trust of New York! "Silver Price Down To New Low Record" (February 7, 1931, page 28) stated---

"The price of silver fell again to the lowest prices on record in both London and New York yesterday. Bullion dealers quoted silver at 26 and a half cents an ounce. In 1926 the Indian government had about 500,000,000 ounces of silver which it determined to dispose of. Thus far only about 100,000,000 ounces have been sold, ***BUT THE THREAT OF THE REMAINING LARGE SUPPLY***, together with the absence of buying by that country, has acted as a heavily depressing influence on the market. At the same time economic and political difficulties in China have brought large offerings of silver into the market from that quarter."

Silver leasing or silver dumping has certainly been around for many, many years. According to a former ambassador to Germany, the British dumped 640,000,000 silver ounces out of India, causing an 80% drop in purchasing power of silver currency countries (NYT, October 9, 1931, page 16). Before the dumping out of India started, silver was 65 cents an ounce. The fall in silver valuations caused the Great Depression. The crash of the U.S. stock market in October 1929 was just another blow on the way down, caused by a sudden tightening of credit on the part of the central bank. With over half the world's people on a silver basis, their use of silver as money was struck at hard by the appalling British conspiracy. People in many nations were thrown out of work because silver using peoples ability to pay had been sabotaged. Of course this also wrecked their basis for use of silver as credit. The NYT, May 30, 1931, page 2---

"In spite of a request by the United States Senate that the President take steps to call an international conference to consider the silver problem, the administration has, for reasons that are undoubtedly well considered, taken no action."

The source was a banker from Irving Trust Company on Wall Street saying President Hoover was doing the right thing by ignoring the silver depressive policies of Great Britain. Hoover ironically was a mining engineer and his second Treasury Secretary, Ogden Livingston Mills (Pilgrims Society) held a large fortune, deriving partially from Nevada silver mining
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ogden_L._Mills
Hoover was another banker Presidential puppet, like Rutherford Hayes before him---

A letter to the NYT, July 11, 1931, page 12, read in part---

“Little stands out from the maze except that following the great paper inflation, we now have the other extreme---gold. The marks, rubles, francs, bonds that raised commodity prices are out of the picture. Now follows the collapse of silver, a world money metal for centuries. Admitting that the nations that possess little gold do but a small fraction of the world’s business, we must remember that ***A SMALL COMMODITY EXCESS PRESSING FOR SALE MAY WRECK A MARKET***, and we also know that a higher price for silver would stimulate mining and industry here and elsewhere. However, the gold advocates at last have their dish, but is it as sweet and juicy as expected? If a syndicate could be formed to acquire the available silver surplus, reported to be about 1,000,000,000 ounces, including some 400,000,000 ounces held by England in India, I cannot see how loss need result. The real problem would be to market this surplus silver at around 50 cents or more per ounce, and this problem our financial and corporation brains should be capable of solving. New uses could be developed which, if properly advertised, would dispose of this surplus. Many believe that 50 to 60 cents per ounce for silver would to some degree permit the vanished trade of the Orient and other hamstrung nations to revive. What else can revive it?”

Silver was not restored to the extent necessary to underpin world trade. Roosevelt and the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 did cause prices to rise; however, it soon became evident that his motive for silver acquisition was so it could be more easily manipulated from a central source---the United States Treasury. “Silver As Standard Doubted By Gerard” ran in the NYT, October 9, 1931, page 16---

“There is little possibility that the nations of the world will adopt silver as a monetary standard, because the production of silver is largely owned or controlled in the United States and Mexico, James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, told an audience yesterday. “That seriously the nations will take up silver I do not believe,” Mr. Gerard declared. “They will not do it because three-fourths of the world’s silver production is in Mexico or the United States or by companies owned in the United States.”

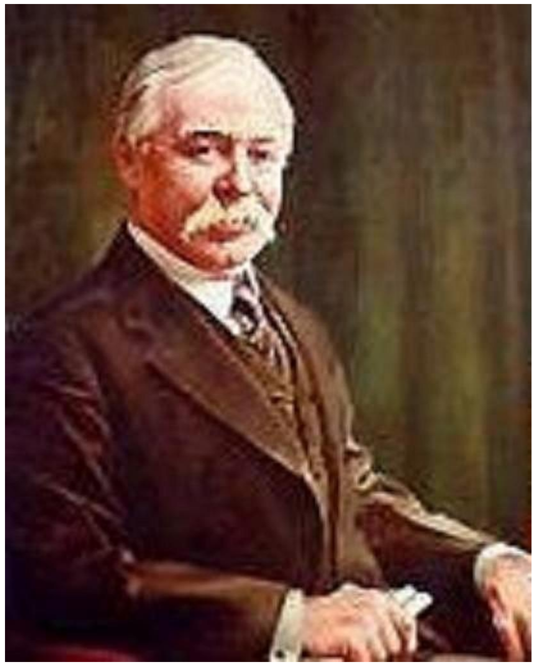
James Gerard (1867-1951) was ambassador to Germany, 1913-1917 who was listed on page 900 of the 1930 Who’s Who as treasurer of the Democratic National Committee and a British Knight, Order of the Bath (reference is to ceremonial purification bath by English knight after killing an adversary for the Crown). Gerard became chairman of the Democratic

National Finance Committee in 1934, a post he held to beyond 1940 (1941 Who's Who, page 1026, listing his office at 40 Wall Street; he was sent as American representative to the coronation of King George VI, patron of The Pilgrims Society). The British influencing our national political party leadership? Absolutely! No Who's Who edition of which I am aware had Gerard stating his membership in, and vice-presidency of, The Pilgrims Society (central committee, Paper Money Mob), but he is so described in the difficult to locate "Pilgrims of the United States" (2003, page 114). Page 146 shows James W. Gerard V as a Pilgrims Society executive committee member as of 1998, at a reception for Prince Philip. This apparently was the ambassador Gerard's grandson. The NYT, October 22, 1926, page 15, quoted Dr. Schacht, then president of the German central bank, as saying---

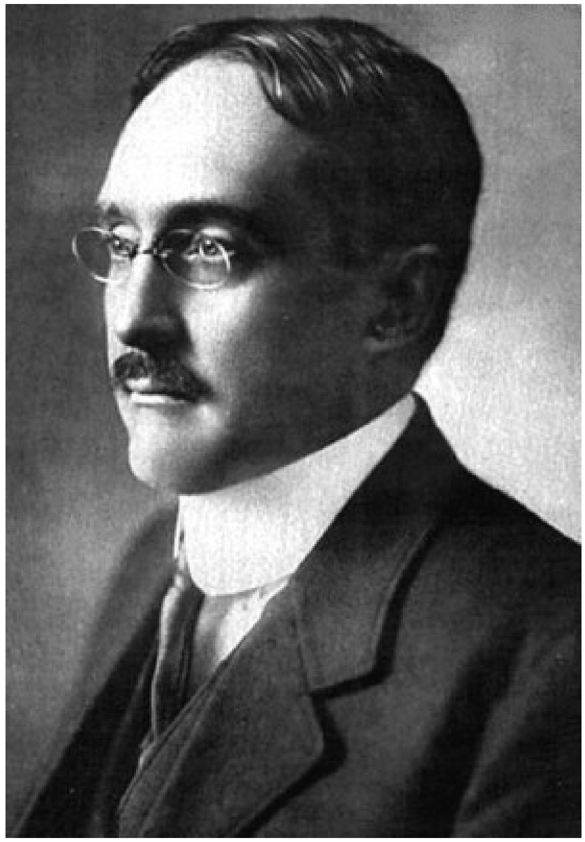
"I believe that the system of a gold standard with a gold bullion reserve is the only one possible under present conditions of world trade, ***BUT I AM WILLING TO ACCEPT ANY OTHER MONETARY THEORY, WITHOUT PREVIOUS EXAMINATION, AS SOON AS IT IS ACCEPTED BY ENGLAND AND AMERICA."***

Wow! Just as soon as the twin Pilgrim Partners---Britain and America---hum a different tune, the head of the Reichsbank would dance to it, without even hearing it first! I wondered if this Schacht was related to CFR member Henry B. Schacht, one time associate of Pilgrims Society member Joseph Irwin Miller of Cummins Engine (diesel engines). Schacht, nearly certain to be a Pilgrim himself, is a Rockefeller Foundation trustee, trustee of the anti-silver Brookings Institution, and a JPMChase director (Who's Who, 2005, page 4114). Schacht is ex-c.e.o. of Lucent Technologies and chairs the Ford Foundation.

Ambassador Gerard attended a dinner for Lord Halifax on April 22, 1946. This was the same Halifax who presided over the dumping of Indian silver on world markets, causing the Great Depression, during which his Pilgrim buddies jumped all over the opportunity to expand their global holdings. Ambassador Gerard was also the son in law of Marcus Daly, "Copper King of Montana" (1841-1900, see below), who was the sole owner of Anaconda Copper Mining Company of Montana, and who sold out to John D. Rockefeller (Pilgrims Society) in 1899---



Ambassador Gerard’s views as to why he predicted the world would not return to silver money were certainly hokey! Did the world shun diamonds as long as most of them came from South Africa, or earlier, from Brazil, and before that, from Golconda in India? (No!) The same principle holds for Australian opals; Burma rubies; Columbian emeralds; or any other commodity whose production is concentrated in limited regions. Where do U.S. fiat notes come from? Just one country issues these, correct? So based on his logic, the world should not use them because they originate in just one nation! Pilgrims Society vice president James Gerard---



"Flood of Oriental Selling, Raid Starts in London" appeared in the NYT, November 17, 1931, page 4 (excerpts only)---

"Silver brokers in New York said the fact that the metal broke sharply in London in the face of a wide advance in Liverpool wheat indicated that ***ABNORMAL INFLUENCES WERE WORKING IN THE SILVER MARKET***. Ordinarily the movements of the two markets correspond rather closely. The New York silver market was stunned by the London decline and the opening prices reflected the demoralized condition of trading***. THE SILVER FUTURES MARKET HERE HAS NOT BEEN SUPPORTED BY POWERFUL INTERESTS. THE POINT WAS MADE BY SOME WALL STREET BROKERS THAT YESTERDAY'S SELLING MAY HAVE BEEN INSPIRED BY INTERESTS OPPOSED TO THE WORLD REMONETIZATION MOVEMENT."***

Gee whiz and amen to that! It's just what we've been witnessing as long as any of us have been in silver! The COMEX, much more than any silver user's helper, is an instrumentality of monetary suppression! Ivan Reitler (sounds like "rattler"), president of the National Metal Exchange, "contended that New York has finally become established as the silver market of the world." Hopefully we are close to seeing that problem change---or to a complete management turnover to more honest folks, in the exchanges in Manhattan and Chicago. Or should the world center of silver trading be relocated to Mexico City? It is wrong to have the price dictated by shorts who are part of the paper money mob, so they can feed it to the users cheaply while miners suffer. We really have to reach a future in which mining execs, acting as guardians of shareholder rights, do not sit on their hands while someone toys with the valuations attached to their output. I am not interested in generating another denial of this problem. The price explosion to come will prove there was a shortside problem of long standing!

A letter to the NYT, December 30, 1931, page 18, titled "Fairer Treatment Needed" and subtitled, "Silver Question Too Important to be Dismissed as Sectional," signed by "P.B.M." stated---

"Almost invariably articles dealing with the silver question have argued against giving any support, material or psychological, to the price of silver. Negative arguments advanced around New York express the views of bankers. The people who lose by a decline in the value of silver are those who export to Asia and South America, and the manufacturers and farmers dependent upon these exports. There has been much juggling of statistics by so-called authorities, who see only part of the problem, to prove that the status of silver is unimportant and that its improvement will not benefit many people in this country. In scarcely any significant discussion for many months have so many narrow views and prejudiced statements been made in favor of the status quo. Anything that destroys the confidence of vast numbers of people in the future of silver tends to weaken seriously the financial stability of the entire commercial world. The various peoples of the several continents need both gold and silver; there is a place for each. The narrow devotion to gold and the advantages of bankers should not be allowed to disturb the delicate relations that prevailed before the war. Nor should it be assumed that those speaking in favor of silver are working only for their own constituents. The silver question needs fairer treatment than it has been receiving around New York."

"Mexico Purchases Big Silver Supply," subtitled, "Deal Made With United States Companies Having Mines in Southern Republic" (NYT, March 23, 1932, page 33) read in part---

"The Mexican government has purchased 2,000,000 ounces of silver for delivery next month from a group of American producers and has taken an option for the purchase of an additional 2,000,000 ounces a month at the average price prevailing during the months in question up to a total of 23,000,000 ounces, it was announced yesterday. The announcement was made on behalf of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, the American Smelting and Refining Company, the American Metal Corporation and the Mexican Corporation, which are among the companies with which the contract has been made. The silver is Mexican metal produced by the companies at their Mexican properties."

Most foreign owned silver and gold claims in Mexico appear to be by Canadian based companies; however, the principal remains the same today as in 1932. Honorable men do not forsake covenants into which they voluntarily entered. The only thing about this 1932 item I find disturbing is that in view of the then depressed world price, it could be these companies were high-grading their best ore in order to stay profitable.

"The purchase and the option for future purchases were arranged in accordance with the recently announced policy of the Mexican government to coin additional silver money to relieve the currency shortage in Mexico. Alberto J. Pani, Minister of Finance, said that the current shortage of circulating media was due to hoarding and expressed the hope that additional silver coinage would relieve this condition. F.H. Brownell, chairman of the board of the American Smelting and Refining Company, in discussing the purchases of the Mexican government yesterday, suggested that the decision of Mexico to increase its silver coinage might be the beginning of a general movement among nations to expand silver coinage."

It is appropriate that Mexico would lead the way in restoration of silver as money. Can you imagine all 50 American governors clashing with the Federal Reserve, and the Fed holding them off? This is what is taking place, so far, in Mexico! Mr. Brownell and the unidentified P.B.M. were not the only New Yorkers capable of supporting honest money. In "Urges Silver For Debts" subtitled, "Somers Offers Bill Permitting Nations to Pay in that Metal" (NYT, May 6, 1932, page 8) we find---

"Washington, May 5 (Associated Press)---After weeks of studying the monetary systems of the world by direction of the House, Representative

Somers of New York, chairman of the House Coinage Committee, has decided things could be helped by payment of international obligations in silver. He introduced a measure today which would authorize the United States to accept silver instead of gold on debts. Mr. Somer's measure would let the President accept, between the present and July 1, 1936, silver in debt payment at the rate of one and one half fine ounces for each dollar owed. ***NO SILVER WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE HOWEVER, UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT PAYING IT WOULD ASSURE THAT IT WOULD NOT DEBASE ITS OWN SILVER COIN***. The measure also would tend to stimulate recoinage of metals debased by seigniorage, Mr. Somers believes, for it provides that if a debtor nation agrees to restore its silver to a fineness of nine-tenths, it may pay its debt at the rate of one fine ounce of silver for each dollar. The metal received by the United States would be coined into silver dollars and held as a reserve on silver certificates."

Andrew L. Somers was a Democrat, and a member of the American Legion and the Knights of Columbus, a mass membership organization of Catholic men (Who's Who, 1931, page 2063.) "Gold Standard Man For Silver Purchase" appeared in the NYT, February 11, 1932, page 3---

"Washington, February 10 (Associated Press)---A belief that the world soon will need something besides gold as a money basis was expressed today before the House Coinage Committee by Francis H. Brownell of New York, chairman of the American Smelting and Refining Company. Advocating the Pittman bill to let the Treasury purchase silver produced in American mines and issue currency against it, he termed himself a "gold standard man," and said---"In spite of my advocacy of silver, I think nothing should be done to imperil gold. Therefore I am against any fixed ratio. ***I BELIEVE THE WORLD IS GOING TO NEED SILVER AS A PRIME MONETARY METAL."***

This is just what Hugo Salinas Price of Mexico believes. If all fiat money fails, it would be next to impossible for gold alone to serve as money. Actually a trimetallic system including copper is called for. And whenever a bimetallic gold/silver system has been used, it has in fact been trimetallic, with copper coin also in heavy use!

"Gold production is bound to decrease, and if the world population continues its normal increase and the business transactions grow the gold will not be sufficient to meet the world's monetary needs. During the next three or four years while the rest of the world is stabilizing its currency the United States should lend its aid to the stabilization of silver in this crucial period. I think it would be followed at the end of that period by a general remonetization of silver by the rest of the world."

(That is absolutely correct. There is not enough gold to serve as the sole monetary metal. I submit that if the investor/currency hedger holds only one of these, it should not be gold! Fundamental forces are irresistible that will send silver's gains up more steeply than gold.)

"Terming the Pittman bill "fundamentally conservative," he said that its enactment would "indicate to the rest of the world that the United States believes silver should be used in the monetary system" and that it would have "a very beneficial effect on the Orient and our Oriental trade." Its influence on commodity prices, he said, would be twofold; first, it would have a "beneficial psychological reaction," and second, it would "enable the hordes in China and India to buy large quantities of our commodities." He testified that in 1929 his concern was the biggest single refiner of silver ores."

If you are not acquainted with Nevada Silver Senator Key Pittman, I refer you to "The Silver Senator" in the Silver Investor archives. The NYT (same edition as previous, same page) carried a story, "Hits Glass On Silver" subtitled "Ex-Senator Cannon Charges That He Caused Price Break In 1919" we find---

"Denver, February 10 (Associated Press)---Frank J. Cannon, former Senator from Utah and now president of the National Bimetallic Association, with headquarters in Denver, charged in an address at a joint session of the Colorado General Assembly today that Senator Glass of Virginia was responsible for breaking the world price of silver in 1919 when he was Secretary of the Treasury. "Glass authorized the dumping of 29,000,000 silver dollars in the Orient for the ostensible purpose of regulating our exchanges with silver using countries, ***BUT FOR THE ACTUAL PURPOSE OF SMASHING THE WORLD PRICE OF SILVER***," said Mr. Cannon. He declared that he hoped Mr. Glass would not become Secretary of the Treasury in the Roosevelt cabinet."

Utah Silver Senator Frank J. Cannon (term 1896-1899) became president of the National Bimetallic Association in Denver (silver folks aren't opposed at all to gold as money, and hope the "gold only" crowd will come to their senses and practice fairplay)----

Frank J. Cannon.

The response from Glass was "that's all rot." According to the NYT, July 27, 1931, page 10, Cannon was also chairman of the International Silver Commission in the early 1930's. Carter Glass, in his Who's Who listing for 1941 (page 1048) said of himself---"as chairman Committee on Banking and Currency, was patron and floor manager of Federal Reserve Bank Act in House of Representatives." Glass later became a Senator. He owned newspapers in Lynchburg, West Virginia---

Carter Glass was identified as a liaison for the notorious Warburg banking interests ("America's 60 Families," Halcyon House, Ferdinand Lundberg, 1937, page 122.) Glass lied as to his connections with Warburg (if you believe Lundberg, which I do) http://www.minneapolisfed.org/pubs/region/97-12/archives.cfm This was the type shady Senator President Jackson was used to butting heads with. Glass was Treasury Secretary, 1918-1920. The Treasury remained hostile towards silver miners under Secretary Mellon (Pilgrims Society) as he denied their claim (see NYT microfilm, June 27, 1928, page 37) for $14,489,730 under the terms of the Pittman Act of 1918, which was supposed to insulate them against a silver price decline, which Mellon's

British associates did cause. Ever hear of "collared" stock? No paper money mobster would ever want any downside risk in silver to be protected!

"Nevada Silver Miners Hope For A new Boom" appeared in the NYT, September 3, 1933, section 8, page 4 with some interesting items---

"Nevada and her neighbor states have never quite lost their hope that silver will some day come back to its old position as a precious metal. Nevada is still the silver state. The stabilization of silver is the dream of every citizen. A feeling akin to civic resentment pervades Nevada to find that silver, which brought her fame and statehood, should be kicked about at so low a price. It doesn't "set well" to hear the metal referred to as a "mere commodity." Quoted in November 1919, at $1.375 the ounce, it lately fell to the incredible figure of .2425! If silver must be called a commodity, let it at least receive a respectable price, say the miners. When the price of this metal fell to 50 cents the larger mining companies were able to keep going. When it fell below 40 cents, even they had to close. Mining practically ceased two years ago, except where gold content buoyed up the return from composite ores."

"When the news came that silver had gone up to 40---later the price receded---Nevada was electrified, though practical operators shook their heads and remarked that it ought to be a dollar an ounce. Silver production fell from $743,001 in Nevada for 1931 to $437,950 in 1932, yet the state's total silver production from 1859 to 1932, inclusive, was valued at $576,887,000."

Finally, the NYT, December 23, 1933, page 2 reported---

"Experts hold that when a country begins to exploit its minerals, gold and silver, as the most valuable, are the first to be removed. In the United States gold production is decidedly falling off, silver production appears to be on the decline. Statistics show that of the 26,000 people who took up placer mining after the raising of the price of gold, only 13,000 averaged 45 cents a day. Since a number of the placer miners were old-timers who knew the tricks of the trade, the average earnings of placer miners was about 15 cents a day. This would tend to indicate that there is no more surface gold. Experts state that it is evident that domestic production of gold is falling off this year, even though there is an attempt to throw a veil of mystery about the circumstances."

Usually if anyone is attempting to "throw a veil of mystery" about a financial issue, it's Wall Street or their friends in the District of Columbia. Newsweek, March 12, 2007, page 12 features SUA member Tiffany & Company acting very virtuous again (when they are not) by bellyaching about gold producers causing environmental damage, claiming, for instance, that 20 tons of waste rock are produced to correspond with gold needed to fabricate one 18 karat gold ring. They also complain about water quality problems associated with mining. Granted that mine sites will be altered from original state to end of production; but what type of noises is Tiffany making? That they want to sell gold jewelry, but at the same time, they despise miners for making the raw material available to them? If they had to mine their own gold and silver they'd deservedly starve. The name of this anti-mining campaign is "No Dirty Gold" and Zales and Ben Bridge Jewelers subscribe it to also. Don't anyone sell your silver or gold to Zales or Ben Bridge! The fact that they have hurled a hypocritical dart at miners need not be your first reason to withhold business from them; they are price-gouging "clip joints" as to price and you can do far better on the web. Tiffany in all its stomach-turning, sneering pious hypocrisy was profiled in "The $150 Cufflinks" (Archives). You have to wonder if the "No Dirty Gold" campaign is a strategy to benefit certain mining interests at the expense of others. It is certainly an attempt to channel consumers to buy from its members www.nodirtygold.org/

No Dirty Gold says this at their sanctimonious site---

"The world's largest open pit, the Bingham Canyon mine in Utah, is visible to astronauts from outer space. It measures 1.5 kilometers (1 mile) deep and 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) across."

John M. Schiff, treasurer of The Pilgrims Society in New York as of 1973, was a Kennecott director and married Edith Baker, daughter of George Baker (Pilgrims Society), whose tremendous fortune was extensively profiled upon his decease in the New York Times. Baker held large interests in many corporations including what was to become Citigroup.

It turns out that Kennecott is a silver supplier to Tiffany, out of silver byproduct from the Bingham Canyon mine operated by Kennecott (subsidiary of the Crown's huge Rio Tinto Group) www.kennecott.com/SD_visitors_center.html

What are they doing bellyaching about open pit mining, and then they have contract agreements to buy metal from such mines? They have probably figured out that most people are too stupid to check some basic details, and will buy from them on their lying pretense of environmental saintliness! There must be many people who have bought a jewelry piece from Tiffany for $50,000 and up, only to find it isn't liquid anywhere for more than 10% as much. Boycott this clip joint!

Jewelry users of gold are hardly the ones who should worry the most over future supplies. A look back at the New York Times, March 28, 1927, page 30, "India Again Drawing Gold From London" stated---

"As the gold standard becomes more widely adopted or restored throughout the world, there will be increasing competition for gold and that the Bank of England, consequently, will experience greater difficulty in adding to its reserve. It may even find difficulty in maintaining its gold holdings."

The December 5, 1929 issue, page 45 said---

"At the present time gold is badly needed by the Bank of England to replenish its reserves."

In the closing months of 2007 the BOE may be screaming for gold. Let's hope they get none. The English people, who are certainly far better than their leadership, would do themselves a favor getting rid of it and the elements who feed off it.

From the reeking paper money mob and its global depredations to the vastly smaller corruption of hypocritical gold and silver users, it all stenches like fly-teeming, cockroach-riddled restaurant garbage swarming with trillions of E-coli and botulism bacteria. Reminds me of a few lines from Paul Newman's great 1967 western (highly recommended), "Hombre" (which means "Man" in Spanish)---

"Well let me have my horse back, will you, so I can get out of here before dark?"

"What's the matter, you afraid of it?"

"HELL, I DON'T LIKE WHAT I SEE IN THE DAYLIGHT AROUND HERE!"