BRITAIN AGAINST SILVER

Presented August 2007 By Charles Savoie

"***THERE IS NOT THE FAINTEST SIGN THAT GREAT BRITAIN WILL EVEN ENTERTAIN THE IDEA OF REMONETIZING SILVER***."---New York Times, February 20, 1878, page 4

The Mining Congress Journal, February 1947, "Silver At The Crossroads," page 84, spoke of Great Britain and ***HER PURPOSE OF DEVALUING SILVER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."***

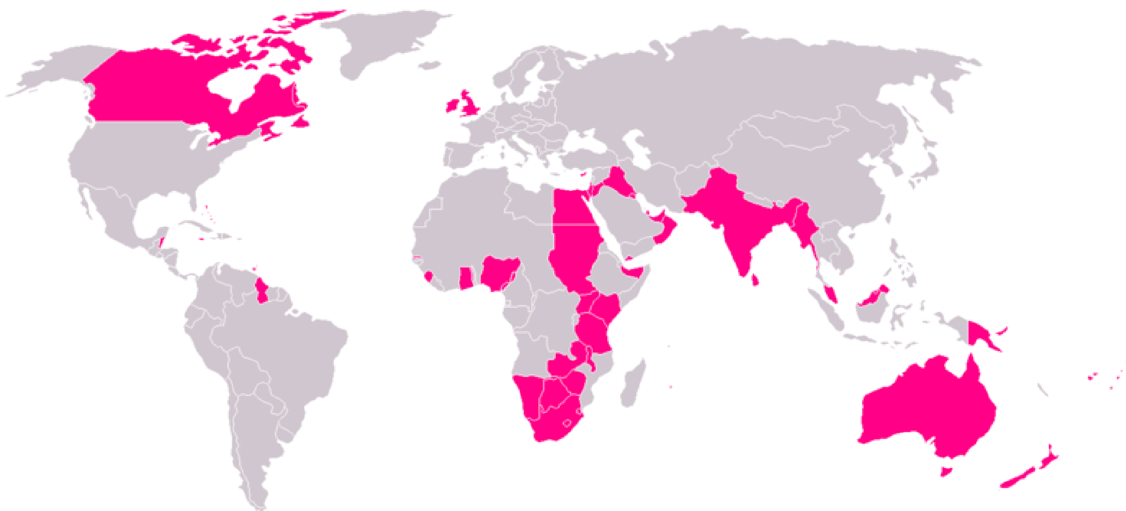
"***THE FALL OF SILVER FROM ITS MONETARY THRONE MUST BE CHARGED SQUARELY AGAINST THE ENGLISH."***---"Silver---Fact And Fancy," Review of Reviews, New York, February 1934, page 13

"THE SILVER INDUSTRY IS BLINDLY FIGHTING AGAINST EXTINCTION."---Mining Congress Journal, "Silver And Prosperity," July 1930, page 549

"***ON AUGUST 4, 1926, THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN CURRENCY AND FINANCE WAS ISSUED, AND THIS HAD AT ONCE A WEAKENING EFFECT ON THE PRICE OF***

SILVER. THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDED THAT THE REDUCTION IN SILVER RESERVES BE MADE IN STAGES, FINISHING NO LESS THAN TEN YEARS AFTER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW CENTRAL BANK."---The Times, London, February 1, 1927, section 2, page 2

"Pathetic scenes are being enacted inside the city. It is said that 30,000,000 in banknotes have been issued, ***FOR THE REDEMPTION OF WHICH THERE IS NO SILVER.*** The people were compelled to accept and circulate them and are now being kept away by soldiers from the Central China Bank."---NYT, May 21, 1927, page 7



(British Empire as of 1921. The mapmaker failed to include the United States, whose elite Pilgrims Society in New York with the biggest financiers in the country, Rockefellers, Mellons, DuPonts and many others brought us into alliance with the British Empire. Most of the rest of the world was under British influence. This included China, going back to the days of the Opium Trade. The British influenced the enormous expanse of Russia by supporting the rise of Communism. The reason was probably to hinder Russia from competing in world trade, and to organize a counterforce to Germany, who they aggravated into World War II by the Treaty of Versailles. Marriages with European elite solidified control. The British influenced the formation of central banks all over South America. Today they hide behind the United Nations. The British have never given up trying to run the world! London is the home base of the precious metals suppressors and synthetic money creators!)

"FARMERS IN THE INTERIOR OF CHINA DECLINED TO PART WITH THEIR PRODUCE AGAINST PAPER MONEY WHICH CONSTANTLY DETERIORATED IN VALUE."---The Times, London, January 19, 1928, page 18

"During 1928 supplies of demonetized silver were again plentiful. India, France and Belgium contributed freely, and the major portion of their contributions was marketed in London."---The Times, London, February 5, 1929, page 42

"In 1926, the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance recommended the adoption of the gold standard for India. ***SINCE THAT TIME THE COMMISSION'S PROPOSAL HAS BEEN WORKING AGAINST SILVER AS A COMMODITY***."---New York Times, December 24, 1929, page 23

"THE BASIS OF THE PRESENT CRISIS IS A TOTAL LACK OF THE USE OF SILVER FOR MONEY PURPOSES."---Walter Palmer, American mine operator in Mexico, Commercial & Financial Chronicle, January 11, 1930, page 214

"THOUGH PRICES ARE THE LOWEST OF ALL TIME, THEY MAY EASILY DROP LOWER."---Business Week, January 15, 1930, page 8

"Now is the time for the operators of silver mines in North, Central and South America to unite in a federation that will be able to control the price of this metal, ***TAKING CONTROL FROM LONDON***, according to the State Mine Commissioner of Colorado, John T. Joyce. The British possessions, including Canada, accounted for a production of only 33,000,000 ounces in 1928, although ***LONDON STILL FIXES THE SILVER PRICE***, Mr. Joyce said."---Commercial & Financial Chronicle, March 29, 1930, page 2122

"***FOR WELL UPWARD OF A CENTURY SILVER HAS NOT BEEN AVAILABLE AT PRICES AS LOW AS CURRENT ONES."***---New York Times, September 21, 1930, page 6

"BRITISH MANIPULATION OF SILVER HAS WORKED GREAT HARM."---S.R. Bomanji, Indian silver leader, New York Times, May 7, 1931, page 19

"IT IS A MATTER OF GRAVE PUBLIC CONCERN WHEN THE VISIBLE WEALTH OF MORE THAN HALF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD SHALL BE REDUCED FROM A TEN YEAR AVERAGE OF 77.99 TO 34, WITH NO PROMISE THAT IT MAY NOT DROP ANOTHER 50 PERCENT. WHAT GREATER ECONOMIC DISASTER CAN COME TO A PEOPLE THAN THE DESTRUCTION OF HALF ITS WEALTH? THE PRESENT LOW PRICE OF SILVER AFFECTS APPROXIMATELY 60 PERCENT OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION."
---Mining Congress Journal, "Silver And Prosperity," July 1930, page 549

"Ever since Great Britain discontinued specie payments in 1797 in an effort to sever the tie between paper and precious metal coins, she has sought to deny the peoples of the Far East and Near East a stable price for silver. ***SHE HAS CONTINUED TO SABOTAGE SILVER AS MONEY."***---
Nevada Silver Senator Patrick McCarran, Mining Congress Journal, February 1948, page 92

The Mining Congress Journal, February 1949, page 108, again had the fiery Senator McCarran criticizing the British and ***"THEIR LONG STANDING OPPOSITION TO SILVER AS MONEY."***

(If silver were remonetized, it would mean nations that have silver resources could become independent of London money control through the central banks which function literally as ***ENEMY AGENTS***!)

"FOR CENTURIES LONDON HAS DOMINATED THE SILVER MARKET, ALTHOUGH IT PRODUCES NO SILVER."**---**New York Times, March 22, 1926, page 18

Sir Francis Drake (1540-1596) national hero in Britain, intensely hated in Spain, sacked Spanish settlements in the New World including Cartagena Columbia, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico and St. Augustine, Florida. He raided Spanish treasure galleons on the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean and plundered gold and silver from the Conquistadores in Peru. He played a major role in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, sent to attack England in 1588. Had the battle favored Spain, the entire language of North America might have been different! Sir Francis Drake represents the first major milestone in Great Britain's centuries old record of stealing silver from others. Later the British would work very successfully to deprive the entire world of silver as money and to lower the worth of silver as a commodity. Their overriding motivation in so doing is to inflict "created currency" on the entire world---as money "creators!"

Dear friends in silver (and gold)---due to the extent of information encountered on this subject, it is best to make it a series of several installments. The subject matter specifically concerns how most of the British financial, foreign policy and political leadership blocked worldwide efforts at organizing an international silver conference whose purpose would be to formulate and implement ways to stabilize and raise silver prices. This opposition came after their policy of dumping Indian silver on world markets started around 1927 to crush silver values and to undermine silver as money. If you are unaware that the British upper echelons are responsible for attacks on the value of silver and its use as money, and how they have been fighting the use of silver in all countries since before the close of the Napoleonic Wars (1816), I refer you to “The Greatest Right” (Archives, in fact, you should read that essay first if you have not done so.)

In 1926 the Royal Commission on Indian Currency issued a report recommending the demonetization of silver in British controlled India, and a switch to the gold monometallic money standard. Under this standard, however, Indians could not redeem paper notes for gold unless they reached a threshold sum---which was intentionally set very high, so that few could get gold! The British then began dumping silver onto world markets, causing a price collapse that destroyed most of silver’s value as money. This caused the Great Depression by ruining export trade and throwing millions out of work and into bread lines! After this extensive series concludes, we will consider far-reaching information on that matter. A great site for views of Indian coinage is http://www.med.unc.edu/~nupam/eastindia1.html

You can easily understand why the British oppose silver---first, like gold, it cannot be created by bankers; and second, many nations, especially in the Western hemisphere, have adequate silver bearing ore, such that they could return to circulating silver money. That way they would not be so at the mercy of outside predatory banking factions! National legislatures weary of deteriorating paper money must investigate their central banks to ascertain their connections to the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve System. These peoples should repudiate dependency on paper notes---they have on their own soil, a far superior material for money, waiting to be acknowledged and resorted to. Silver has never failed as money. It has been attacked by an organized conspiracy always from the highest levels, spanning many generations. Those who today are fighting price increases in gold and silver are their descendants! The super concentrated shorting of silver is not a commodity problem---it is a monetary problem. At stake is the very future of money itself!

This will be a simple chronology of key excerpts from articles. Primary source material is The New York Times. Other sources will be specifically identified. A few points are in order before we begin. First, the information presented will hardly be comprehensive in scope. Other important sources such as the Congressional Record, due to time limitations, will not be cited. However, I assure you that sufficient material will be presented so as to guarantee a more than adequate outline as to what took place in the dark days of the Depression.

These other sources referenced Congressional sources extensively. Second, anyone with access to larger libraries can already access this information free of charge (except as applicable to microfilm, microfiche or bound periodical copies, cost of which is remitted to the libraries for upkeep of the devices).

The indexes and microfilm are already read accessible free of cost. What I have done, therefore, is only the hard, time-consuming work of organizing information that was already available free to the reader. This will save anyone interested in the subject matter many, many long hours of indexing, scanning, printing (optional) and reading. It's the nearest I ever came to the "labors of Hercules." Copyright notice applies only to my remarks. These identical features and observations apply to the other articles in this series which will follow. With these details in mind, let's begin the chronology of events and quotations! After a brief look at pre-1925, when there were renewed attempts by some governments to fall back on silver---some of these attempts were flawed---Great Britain got what it wanted in a big way---an immense worldwide collapse of silver values and reductions in the global use of silver as circulating money, we will begin in detail in the year 1926, just a few years before the Crash of 1929 (falsely blamed by many for causing the Great Depression, but merely an adjunct to it!) This report will cover 1926-1930. So here's the brief look at two near-reversal years in attacks on silver---1923-1924; The Literary Digest, February 1 of that year, pages 74-75, "Europe Using More Silver," informed us---

"One reason why the price of silver remained higher in 1924 than in 1923 was the large demand for silver for coinage in continental Europe. According to the Wall Street Journal, "European demand for coinage continues, and it is believed with the greater stabilization of exchange more silver will be in demand both for coinage and the arts during the next twelve months. Any noticeable economic improvement and stability in public affairs induces a wider demand for silver in the arts." The Wall Street Journal sums up information gathered by Handy & Harman regarding the notable impetus given to the coinage of silver pieces during the last year in Europe."

"Austria, under the law of December 21, 1923, authorized new silver coinage to consist of double schillings, schillings and half schillings to be exchanged for paper crowns at a fixed ratio. The coinage of the old Maria Theresa thaler is to be continued. The silver necessary to make the schillings at the rate of six per capita of 6,500,000 population is estimated at around 7,000,000 ounces. When the money was first put into circulation early last year ***HOARDING AT ONCE***

TOOK PLACE and the Government stopped coinage and then resumed it after changing the coins from a fineness of .800 to .640."

(Crooks can't resist cheapening money by reducing its store of value characteristics!)

"The city of Danzig has authorized an issue of silver coinage which will require 1,500,000 ounces of silver. Germany has a new silver coinage of five, three, two, and one mark pieces, to the amount of 600,000,000 (end page 74) Reichsmarks authorized. This will take 48,000,000 ounces of silver, half of which was in the vaults of the Reichsbank at the beginning of the year, and 4,000,000 ounces of which has been bought in the United States. Latvia has authorized the issue of ten million lats of the value and fineness of francs. Poland has authorized a silver coinage of five, two and one zloty pieces ***TO REPLACE THE OLD PAPER MARK AT THE RATE OF ONE ZLOTY TO*** 1,800,000 marks. Russia is said to be coining silver rubles, half rubles, and twenty, fifteen, and ten kopeck pieces, the rubles being identical with the old Czarist coins."

(Wow! It doesn't take much real silver to replace a pile of inky, trashy cash! In commenting on the brief renewal of interest in monetary silver across parts of Europe in the early to mid-1920's, inspired mainly by the disaster of German printing press money in 1923, Francis Brownell, CEO of American Smelting & Refining Company, in "The Silver Situation," which appeared in the Mining Congress Journal of September 1930, said on page 677)---

"For a time after the War, when confidence in the monies of European nations had been so greatly destroyed, it seemed possible that a greater use of silver for monetary purposes would be necessary. ***BUT WHEN THE ROYAL COMMISSION'S REPORT BECAME KNOWN THIS TENDENCY STOPPED***. The European nations either greatly reduced or entirely abandoned the use of silver for subsidiary coinage."

(So it was the London Money Power that acted to crush renewed interest in silver as money. Mocatta & Goldsmid were cited in The Times, London, January 1, 1930, page 19 as reporting on global silver during 1930 that "there were practically no coinage orders during the year to take silver off the market." Britain was having its way against silver money! Members of their United States branch, The Pilgrims in New York City, worked to phase out silver coinage by the mid-1960's and silver certificates by mid-1968; especially

Douglas Dillon and his Treasury Undersecretary, Robert V. Roosa, and William Martin Jr., head of the Federal Reserve Board! Dillon as it turned out, was on The Pilgrims executive committee for at least 34 years!)

Next month we will wade through details from January through June 1931, which are extensive (many dozens of news items). Before we start looking at particular news items for 1926-1930, let's take a brief look at the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, sometimes known as the Hilton-Young Commission.

The men who had controlling oversight of this commission were, first of all, King George V of England, Patron of The Pilgrims Society (paper money mob)---

His second in command over that commission was Viceroy of India Lord Halifax, later known as the Earl of Halifax. Viceroy means, "king on behalf of." Halifax, with his eerie hobgoblin grin, was president of The Pilgrims of Great Britain, 1950-1958---

Ever hear of HBOS Limited? That's Halifax Bank of Scotland, created in a merger of banks tracing back to 1852 and 1695. Current assets exceed $950 billion U.S.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance was sometimes called the Hilton-Young Commission because its chairman was Sir Edward Hilton Young, later known as Baron Kennett. Was he a Pilgrims member also? Yes, see page 256 of the rare volume, "Pilgrims And Pioneers," 1946---I just saw one copy available from an Australian dealer. No other known reference source contains that detail! In 1908-1910 Young was assistant editor of The Economist. In 1918 Young got his right arm shot off in wartime action. Maybe his frustration at losing it helped him to take it out on over a billion people who were badly harmed by the report his commission generated in 1926, that Indian silver should be demonetized and dumped!

http://www.rbi.org.in/History/Brief_HiltonYoung.html has a photo of the cover of the Royal Commission's report that assassinated silver all over the world and wreaked monetary carnage on over a billion people! Why should the British Empire care as to the boundless suffering it has caused over attacks on silver? These are the same ***HEARTLESS FIENDS*** who in 1895 released another report, The Royal Commission on Opium, essentially saying "tally-ho" to the trade www.drugpolicy.org/docUploads/opium_india.pdf The Opium Act of 1878 made it illegal for anyone without a government issued license to deal or trade in opium, reaffirming that proceeds would remain with the "right" people---those calling themselves Sir, Lord, Duke, Earl, Baron, Prince, King, Queen and Viscount! And Marquess---don't forget ***THAT*** title!

http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/chro_1926.aspx Reserve Bank of India formation recommended by Hilton-Young Commission (Royal Commission), the toxic central bank established on April 1, 1935 to cheat India. Whose image appeared on rupee notes, but that of King George VI, Royal Patron of The Pilgrims Society? You can view their current banknotes at http://www.rbi.org.in/currency/banknotes.html
Sir Edward was a member of the British delegation to the League of Nations, which is what The Pilgrims Society offered the world as a world government before they established the United Nations in 1945! Sir Edward chaired the Iraq Currency Board in 1931-1932 and his dishonest signature appeared on its fraudulent "notes." He was a director of the British Bank of the Middle East. Another commission member was Sir Northcott Warren, director of Imperial Bank (maybe Imperial Bank of Persia). British interest in the Middle East is nothing new! Another member was European immigrant to Britain, Sir Henry Strakosch (1871-1943), who in 1924 assumed the helm of Union Corporation, a South African gold mining concern. Giving silver the ax so as to raise the value of gold betrays lots of self-interest and greed, Henry! He was another Pilgrims Society member (page 256, "Pilgrims And Pioneers," 1946). From 1929-1943 Sir Henry chaired The Economist magazine and was a benefactor of Pilgrims Society member Winston Churchill. Henry got his start in finance in 1891 with the Anglo-Austrian Bank. Rothschild acquaintance John Maynard Keynes, modern father of fiat currencies and deficit budgets, was a commission member. Scott Dial, a Texas silver trader connected to the Hunts, fingered the Rothschilds as forcing Michele Sindona, Italian financier, to liquidate 80MOZ silver in 1973-1974 (Commodities, March 1980, page 36). Sindona took over

Franklin National Bank in Long Island in 1972 and it went broke by fall 1974, largest bank failure to that time in U.S. history. Sindona was found guilty of murdering an attorney, and died in prison on March 18, 1986, after drinking a cup of coffee laced with poison. Sir Henry Strakosch, anti-silver money hit man on The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance---

Various Indians appear to have been on the commission as window dressing---Purshotamdas Thakurdas; J.C. Coyajee (looks like "coyote"); M.B. Dadabhoy; A. Ayangar; R.A. Mant; Sir Rajen Mookerjee of Indian Iron & Steel, whose son chaired Steel Corporation of Bengal; and several other Britishers, W.E. Preston; G.H. Baxter; Alex R. Murray.

The NYT, October 22, 1926, page 15, reported that some American "experts" testified before hearings of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. They included George E. Roberts, vice president of the National City Bank. Roberts was "state printer for Iowa," whatever that signifies, 1883-1889; authored "Iowa And The Silver Question" in 1896---what do you want to bet, that he was against silver (!!); then became director of the U.S. Mint, 1898-1907; president, Commercial National Bank of Chicago, 1907-1910; again served as Mint director, 1910-1914; then joined City Bank, and was a vice president, 1919-1931. He was a member of the Gold Delegation of the Financial Commission of the League of Nations, 1930-1932 (Who's Who, 1940, page 2192). Others included Jacob H. Hollander, economics professor at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, member of the British Economic Association and president for 1921 of the anti-silver money American Economic Association (Who's Who, 1940, pages 1279-1280); Oliver Mitchell Wentworth Sprague, professor of Banking and Finance at Harvard (the 1931 Who's Who, page 2077, concluded his listing thus---"Address---Bank of England, London, England;") and Benjamin Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (an "underground" Pilgrims member, without that detail in his listing!) His listing in the 1928 Who's Who, page 2005 said he was a member of "Japan Society, France-America Society, etc."

As you read this month's report you will note the involvement of the Japanese and French with the British in attacking silver valuations! Japan's motives for going along with the British probably included weakening China by attacking its silver currency, as Japan certainly had territorial designs on China. I haven't seen the transcript of their testimony but you can bet they were only invited to add American validation to the Royal Commission's recommendation that silver in India be demonetized! They knew the same treachery would eventually occur in the United States! The Commercial & Financial Chronicle, August 7, 1926, page 644, "Royal Commission Advocates Gold Standard for Indian Rupee"---

"The Royal Commission, appointed last year to examine Indian currency and exchange, has issued a report advocating a true gold standard by linking the existing currency with gold in a conspicuously visible manner, ***BUT WITHOUT PUTTING GOLD INTO CIRCULATION***."

(The British were imposing a fiat system thinly camouflaged as a gold system!)

"An Associated Press cablegram from London August 3 said---It is claimed by the commission that its proposals open the door for the introduction of gold currency ***SOME TIME IN THE FUTURE, BUT IT FORESEES THAT WHEN THE TIME COMES, INDIA MAY NO LONGER WISH FOR A GOLD CURRENCY***."

(See what I mean? Financially, if something originates in London, its worth is questionable to everyone other than the issuers!)

"It is further recommended that a new central banking institution should be created ***WITH SOLE RIGHTS TO ISSUE NOTES. ANOTHER RECOMMENDATION IS THAT PAPER CURRENCY CEASE TO BE CONVERTIBLE BY LAW INTO SILVER COIN."***

The Times, London, November 10, 1926, page 20 stated---

"Following its recent precipitate fall, which took some experts by surprise, silver has become a little steadier, the present price being a shade under 25d. per oz. Two things account for the steadying of the market---in the first place, it is believed that a considerable Indian bear position is uncovered; secondly, the lowness of the price has induced hoarders in India to buy silver. At present one rupee buys one tola, equal to three-eighths of an ounce, which is double the silver content of a rupee. Whenever there is a marked difference between the token value of the rupee and its bullion value, the hoarders prefer silver as an investment to the rupee, hoping for appreciation. Too much, however, must not be made of this factor in forming an opinion as to the future of silver. A revival of the Chinese demand would give the silver market a much stronger support than it at present enjoys."

"Professor O.M. Sprague of Harvard University, one of the American witnesses before the Indian Currency Commission, has contributed to the Annalist of October 8, 1926, an article expressing his view of the effect on silver of the proposed Indian monetary reforms. He emphasizes the fact that the Commission has been careful to avoid making proposals which would precipitate a serious decline in the price of silver, ***BUT THERE CAN BE LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE REPORT HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE RECENT HEAVY FALL IN THE PRICE OF THE METAL***, especially as it is known that the present stock of silver rupees is greatly in excess of requirements."

(Professor Sprague was an apologist for the Royal Commission! For that commission to insinuate that it wasn't trying to hurt silver values was like someone who blows up Hoover Dam insisting that they weren't trying to cause a flood downstream!)

"Professor Sprague estimates that the total amount of coined rupees is not far short of 400 crores (L280,000,000 British pounds). Between 150 and 200 crores are believed to be in regular use as money and 100 crores in hoards, while 85 crores are held in the paper currency reserve. The excess stock of rupees dates from the war years, when abnormally large purchases were made, silver touching in 1920 the record price of 89.5d. in paper sterling. The contingency has therefore, he states, to be faced that a considerable quantity of rupees may be presented to the central bank for conversion into gold bars. The 85 crores now held in the currency reserve, he adds, will constitute an undesirably large fraction of the total metallic reserve of the bank, since it would begin operations with only about 30 crores of rupees in gold."

(Yes, economists find silver undesirable! Then when it's out of the way, we see they hate gold too. Considering that some 35.29% of the new Indian central bank's reserves were to be in gold---***BY WEIGHT***---you get a clear picture of how much Sprague and the Royal Commission hated silver!)

"The contingency would certainly become a very real one if the Indian people lost confidence in silver as a dependable store of value. Professor Sprague has done well to draw attention to this last question."

(Based on all the information I have seen---and has anyone else presented so lengthy a series of documented details on silver ---the Indians have shown no loss of confidence in silver. It's only that their leadership has mostly been bad---the same as ours; a gang of sellout artists! I guess our economists should ask psychiatrists what in the hell is wrong with the mentality of Indians to continue to cling to silver, when they could save in ever depreciating paper currency!)

"The potential purchasing power of the Indian peasantry has been cut in half owing to the fall in the price of silver in the past six years. ***THAT REPRESENTS A LOSS TO INDIA AND TO THE WORLD***. Indeed, the stability of silver is an essential factor in the successful establishment of a real gold standard in India, as contemplated by the Commission, for a heavy fall in silver would naturally stimulate the demand for gold and bring down, for monetary reasons alone, world prices. ***NOTHING SHOULD BE DONE BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TO IMPAIR THE MONETARY VALUE OF SILVER, FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY STAND TO LOSE TOO HEAVILY BY IT."***

(This editorial was unsigned; possibly the person assigned to it wasn't properly indoctrinated!)

The NYT, November 21, 1926, section II, page 11 reported---

"The recent severe decline in silver bullion was ascribed by the London market largely to the report of the Indian Currency Commission recommending the establishment of a reserve bank ***THROUGH WHICH PAPER CURRENCY SHOULD BE ISSUED***. The market's inference appeared to be that such a measure would cut heavily into the demand for silver for hand to hand circulation in India."

(Just news of what was coming started driving silver values lower.)

Consider this from the NYT, March 10, 1927, page 36---"India Nears Gold Standard," subtitled, "Measure Demonetizing Silver Awaits Viceroy's Signature"---

"Passage of legislation designed to place India on a gold basis was reported yesterday in private cable advices received here by the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation. The measure had been pending for months in the Indian Parliament. It was accepted by a vote of 68 to 65 and sent to the Viceroy, whose approval is expected. The new act will ***DEMONETIZE SILVER*** in one of the few countries which has continued to use it as the monetary standard."

(Consider that of 133 votes cast in the Indian Parliament, the measure to demonetize silver, recommended by the British Royal Commission, passed by a bare slight majority of 51.1%! There was no such requirement as a two-thirds majority threshold before implementing any momentous change required! Naturally Viceroy Halifax, being a monetary hit man for the Crown and its worldwide paper money mob, was only too happy to sign the bill! Is it not also interesting that a large Far Eastern bank, the Equitable Eastern, was taken over by Chase National Bank (now JPMorganChase) sometime in 1931? See Time Magazine for details, July 6, 1931
http://www.time.com/time/magazine/printout/0,8816,741982,00.html

Here's an illustration link to a check linked to Chinese silver taels that originated with Equitable http://www.sycee-on-line.com/wpeD11.jpg The Time article ended with this--- "Official Chinese name for Equitable Eastern Banking Corp., Chase's big unit, is "Dah Tins Ning Hong," or "The Big Silver Bank Known Around the World." Chase and Equitable, run by Pilgrims Society members Albert H. Wiggin and Alvin W. Krech, were neck deep in the Soviet gold business (NYT, March 3, 1928, page 25). These two Pilgrims members appeared on some 90 large corporate boards including Newmont Mining and Mexican Central Railway.)

The Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank was certainly bigger in the Chinese silver trade than the Equitable. In fact, until "Silver Users And Opium" was released here several years ago, HSBC Bank U.S. was a Silver Users Association member. For this reason I question the soundness of any decision by precious metals miners to employ HSBC London as their primary bank. JPMorganChase has a deserved reputation for hating gold and silver, but HSBC predates them! Shareholders, do you know who your mining companies bank with? The NYT, April 17, 1926, page 24, "Silver At Lowest Here In Two Years," subtitled, "Lowest for Ten Years in London Based on Pressure Largely From China"--- (excerpts) ---

"The price of silver in New York broke to its lowest level in two years yesterday. London quotations were the lowest in more than ten years, principally as a result of pressure originating in China. The situation is traceable to the belief held in many quarters, and particularly in China, that Japan is likely to return to the gold standard some time this year, restoring her exchange to parity with the dollar. This belief has caused large interests in China to sell silver currency and accumulate yen exchange. Silver was quoted in New York yesterday at .6387 cents per ounce, a decline of about half a cent from the previous day and a drop of almost 5 cents from the present year's high point of .68562 cents recorded on Jan. 4."

(Apparently the British, through partnership with Japanese and influence in Chinese domestic matters, possibly coupled with clandestine dumping from India, were already active in global silver market price suppression over 11 months before the NYT report of the 68 to 65 vote in India. It can also be traced to 1920, when Britain altered its .925 silver coins to .500 and readied to dump the resulting 70MOZ onto markets to send prices plummeting! As you read news story after news story, watch how low the crazed conspirators drove silver, causing the Great Depression and ruining miners all over the world!) More---

"Exchange operators and merchants in China for some time have been heavy buyers of yen and have released large holdings of silver. The supplies of the metal in the world market also have been augmented by a recent decision of the Japanese Government to lift the embargo against the export of silver, which had been in effect since the war period. Discussion of a possible establishment of a gold standard by India, which has a large circulation of silver currency and also uses the metal extensively for ornaments, has had a sentimental effect on the situation. An Indian commission is now in London discussing tentative plans for a gold standard, but bankers believe that the country is not yet ready for one and will not be for a long time."

(It should always be taken as an ominous sign that denials are broadcast in the media that thus-and-such is not being imminently contemplated! Bankers, media and government officials must never be trusted! Less than one year after this denial, they did demonetize silver money in India! The NYT, July 21, 1927, page 34, mentioned the Indian Currency Commission sent a "private cable" to the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation claiming that the demonetized silver would "not be sold in the open market." But that is just what happened.)

The NYT, July 28, 1926, page 2, contained a proof that the British leadership intended to act against gold just as they were already fighting silver! Baron Beaverbrook, owner of The Daily Express and a shipping tycoon with holdings in Furness-Withy, a transoceanic concern---

"***THE GOLD STANDARD REMINDS ME OF A NOXIOUS LITTLE PEST CALLED THE JIGGER*** which infests the coffee growing areas of the West Indies. It enters the human body through any abrasion. It circulates and finally comes to rest in the lower part of the stomach. There it multiplies and feeds voraciously on whatever its victim eats. In order to satisfy its demands the patient himself eats enormously until his stomach becomes hideously distended."

Baron Beaverbrook (1879-1964), who took part of his title from a small stream in his New Brunswick, Canada, home, became chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, 1947-1953. He owned the London Sunday Express, with a circulation of over 1.7 million copies. He started with a smaller fortune from his organization of the Canada Cement Company. He also owned the London Daily Express, with a daily circulation of over 4 million and was a member of Parliament. On September 16, 1940 he made the cover of Time Magazine. H.G. Wells, the world renown author http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Max_Aitken,_1st_Baron_Beaverbrook said of the Baron---

"If ever Max ever gets to Heaven, he won't last long. He will be chucked out for trying to pull off a merger between Heaven and Hell after having secured a controlling interest in key subsidiary companies in both places, of course."

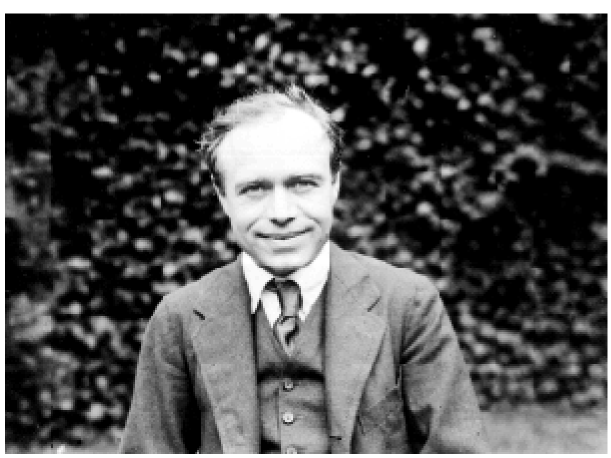
Wikipedia notes he was---

"One of the most powerful men in Britain whose newspapers could make or break almost anyone."

He bought and sold Rolls Royce and became Minister of Aircraft Production in WWII and during 1942 he was the British Administrator for Lend-Lease in the U.S. It is certain he played a role in parceling out Treasury silver overseas! According to Nevada Silver Senator Patrick McCarran, quoted in the Mining Congress Journal, February 1946, page 56---

"The purpose of lend-leasing silver for monetary and industrial uses abroad was chiefly ***TO ENABLE GREAT BRITAIN TO CONTROL THE PRICE AT A LOW LEVEL***."

Fiat currency activist, Pilgrims Society member, anti-gold and silver conspirator Baron Beaverbrook—



Certainly other members of the British media establishment are and were Pilgrims Society members, such as The Right Honorable Lord Northcliffe, once proprietor of The London Times who headed the British War Mission to the United States in 1917, with his disturbing "I know something you don't" expression---

His Amalgamated Press was at that time the largest publishing empire in the world. The Times was later sold to the Astors, anti-gold and silver activists through the second United States Bank. The Astors have had members of The Pilgrims Society on both sides of the Atlantic. Northcliffe's brother, Viscount Rothermere, also a Pilgrims member, owned the London Daily Mirror, with a circulation of over 3 million in 1922---

The present Viscount Rothermere (Pilgrims Society) is known to be worth billions.

January 31, 1927, page 2, the NYT reported "Mexico Acts to Halt Flight of Gold"---

"The Government has ordered agents to watch all trains and search passengers suspected of trying to take gold out of the country. Several trainmen detected in attempts to take gold into the United States have been arrested. Two women on their way across the border were found to have 32,000 pesos in gold coin which they were taking to Laredo. Both were arrested. Fifteen thousand pesos were found hidden in the water tank of an engine."

"Mexico May Melt Pesos," NYT, July 17, 1927, section II, page 16, "Proposal Made to Sell Bar Silver for Gold to Stabilize Coinage"---

"Washington---The Mexican Treasury proposes to set aside a fund of 5,000,000 pesos with which to stabilize peso exchange and to maintain silver coins on a parity with gold, according to advices received at the Department of Commerce. The central idea of the reported plan is to retire an equal amount of silver coins, which would be melted down and sold as bar silver. In carrying out this plan Treasury would work in cooperation with the Bank of Mexico. The silver demonetized and melted down would be sold for gold. The gold, in turn, would be used to purchase additional sums of silver, which likewise would be demonetized until the stock of silver money was reduced to the necessities of commerce."

(All these attempted gyrations and hoop jumping because the British wanted to destabilize the world's silver money basis!)

The NYT, January 25, 1928, page 30, "Dollar Rules World Price Level." Subtitled, "McKenna Declares that It Has Supplanted Gold as Standard of Value," we read---

"The price levels of the world are governed by the value of the dollar, ***RATHER THAN BY THE VALUE OF GOLD***, Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, told London financial circles today in his capacity as Chairman of the Midland Bank. The value of the dollar he said was governed by the policy of the Federal Reserve bank in expanding or contracting credit, ***INSTEAD OF BY THE AMOUNT OF GOLD HELD BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AS BACKING FOR ITS CURRENCY***. He declared that he expected this condition of the "dollar standard," rather than a "gold standard," determining the world level of prices."

So when I speak of "Britain Against Silver" I am actually saying "Britain Against Precious Metals" (plural). Get rid of silver first, then give gold the ax, has been the unvarying British Empire plan. Issue fiat currencies which they control. The Fed's ties to its parent the Bank of England are abundantly well known to the cognoscenti.

Reginald McKenna of The Pilgrims of Great Britain then intensified his evil---

"The development of the central bank policy of the United States has shown that, while gold may be retained as the medium of making international payments***, IT CAN BE DEPRIVED OF ITS FUNCTION AS THE ULTIMATE STANDARD OF VALUE."***

Yeah, sure, they can and have expunged gold and silver from being used as money. But this situation seems unlikely to be permanently enduring. Those furthest downstream from the issuance of fiat notes and created credit are most badly damaged by such hobgoblin concoctions. Whereas, the receipt of precious metals does no one harm. More from McKenna of the "Here And Everywhere" Pilgrims Society---

"Mr. McKenna summarized the American experience in ***EXPERIMENTING WITH SCIENTIFIC GOLD CONTROL***---"In consequence of the enormous accumulation of gold, coupled with movements into and out of the country, which if left uncontrolled would prove disastrous, the attention of the Reserve banks was ***FORCIBLY DIRECTED TO THEIR CONTROLLING POWERS***. Beginning with only a partial use, ***THEY HAVE LEARNED TO UTILIZE THESE POWERS TO THE FULL."***

Sketch of fiat currency activist Reginald McKenna made in 1906---

"It was in 1920, Mr. McKenna said, that the Reserve bank authorities saw that ***IF GOLD WERE ALLOWED TO FUNCTION TO ITS FULLEST EXTENT IT WOULD LEAD TO A PERPETUATION OF THE EVILS OF INFLATION***. They determined therefore to deprive the incoming gold of its credit creating capacity. ***THEN ENSUED THE EXPERIMENTS IN THE SCIENTIFIC CONTROL OF GOLD BY A PROCESS HERETOFORE UNKNOWN.*** As another $1,000,000,000 in gold flowed into the United States in 1920-1922, the Reserve banks absorbed the gold. As a result of the successful application of central banking policy, Mr. McKenna declared, the "almost uninterrupted prosperity in America has been attended by a large degree of stability in price level."

(Gee! Toying with gold and silver valuations, and gradually shoving them out of the monetary system, has hell well not caused price stability! I still remember ten-cent candy bars and maybe some were a nickel! The Pepperidge Farm specialty cookies I have a weakness for were marked higher today by nearly 10%. I went home and made brownies instead. Of course, that took place after I acquired more silver this morning, took a friend's money along, bought some for her, and delivered it. Rather than increase prices, fast food restaurants simply deliver smaller portions!)

"After paying tribute to the success of American monetary authorities in formulating and executing their policy. Mr. McKenna said---"It is necessary to observe the bearing of American monetary policy on the operation of the gold standard. Today, as before the war, ***THE PRICE OF GOLD IN AMERICA IS FIXED***, and we are apt to assume that the value of gold continues to govern the value of the dollar. Such an assumption is no longer correct. While an ounce of gold can always be exchanged for a definite number of dollars, the value of the ounce will depend upon what these dollars will buy. The American price level is controlled by the policy of the Reserve banks in expanding or contracting credit."

The war on the gold price was discussed in detail in "The Conspiracy Against Gold" (Archives).

"America's central banking system is so constituted that she is able to absorb large quantities of gold to deprive it of its credit creating powers. In a very real sense, the world is on a dollar standard."

I consider the English people as fair minded as any other. But their leadership is deadly dangerous beyond description! Midland Bank, later chaired by such Pilgrims Society members as Sir Eric Odin Faulkner, merged into HSBC Holdings in 1999---the old opium bank for China that sucked so much silver out of the Far East (see “Silver Users And Opium,” Archives). While this article used the phrase “scientific gold control,” another NYT story (December 28, 1927, page 14) spoke of “gold disarmament.” It came from a meeting of the American Economic Association led by Lionel Edie of the Rockefellers University of Chicago.

Still another such article appeared in the NYT, May 27, 1928, page 20, “British Leaders Urge Non-Gold Credit Basis,” was a letter signed by “100 Eminent Men,” signed by such as Pilgrims Society member Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to America, 1920-1924, then became chairman of Rio Tinto Mining, 1924-1947.

According to http://www.greenleft.org.au/2000/419/22857---

“During the Spanish Civil War of 1936-39, when Germany's Adolph Hitler and Italy's Benito Mussolini were in an alliance with Spain's General Franco, Rio Tinto's chief Sir Auckland Geddes told the company's 1937 annual general meeting in London: “Since the mining region was occupied by General Franco's forces, there have been no further labour problems. Miners found guilty of troublemaking are court-martialled and shot.” Let’s also throw in that Sir Auckland’s daughter married Prince Ludwig Von Hessen and his son Alexander married into Austrian nobility www.btinternet.com/~allan_raymond/Hesse_Rhine_Royal_Family.htm The Pilgrims of Great Britain are very extensively interlocked by heredity with European royalty, nobility, big businessmen and financiers going back centuries. This interlock is probably to what can be attributed Britain’s success in having silver money curtailed in the Latin Union countries starting in the 1870s. Anti gold and silver activist, Pilgrims Society member Sir Auckland Geddes, who favored gunning down “troublemaking” miners---

Geddes was related to the Edens (who gave Britain a Prime Minister) and the first Earl of Auckland, for whom Auckland, New Zealand was named, today a city of 1.3 million. His brother, Sir Eric Geddes, was First Lord of the Admiralty and chairman of Imperial Airways. Another family member, Sir Reay Geddes, chaired the huge Dunlop Holdings back in the late 1960's-1970s. British Ambassador to the United States during the crucial period 1924-1930 was Pilgrims member Baron Howard of Penrith, then known as Sir Esme Howard, previously Ambassador to Sweden and Spain who married into Italian nobility. His photo appears on page 62 of "The Pilgrims Of The United States" (2003) and would be nearly impossible to describe his appearance with his breathtakingly embellished jacket except by using the title of a book published in 1970, "***GOD IS AN ENGLISHMAN***."

"Sharp Break Hits Market For Silver" was a NYT story title, August 6, 1926, page 20 subtitled, "Heavy Selling on Report of Indian Currency Board Sends the Metal to Low Levels"---

"As a result of the report of the Indian Currency Commission relative to the stabilization of the rupee on a gold basis, made public in London, the price of silver metal both here and in London broke sharply yesterday. In London the bullion sold down to an overnight loss, displacing the previous low established on April 22, and unequaled in nearly 15 years. Here the price sagged to .6275 cents, the lowest in more than two years."

(Gordon Brown's announcement of gold "sales" by the Bank of England, intended to drive prices still lower, was but one such attack in a very long series of attacks on precious metals prices by the paper money mob.)---

"Trading was on a very heavy scale throughout the day, the weakness in prices marking the climax of more than a fortnight's selling by the Chinese operators who were getting out of a long position which had its origin earlier in the year. Recommendations of the Currency Commission, which has been in session during most of this year, ***PROVIDES THAT PAPER MONEY IN INDIA SHALL CEASE TO BE CONVERTIBLE INTO SILVER*** just as soon as confidence in paper money issued against a gold reserve shall be established."

(All steps taken against silver money eventually lead to the same actions against gold!)

"As this faith is assured, there will be a gradual cut in the Government's huge reserve of silver, ***WHICH DEALERS ESTIMATE TO AMOUNT TO 530,000,000 OUNCES***. Other provisions of the report call for a reduction in this stock to 140,000,000 ounces, ***SO THAT APPROXIMATELY 400,000,000 OUNCES WILL BE THROWN INTO THE OPEN MARKET***. The sale of this surplus will be spread over ten years."

(There you have it! One of the best possible proofs that the British elite oppose, with a truly raging passion, the use of silver as money! Even before this monumental dumping started out of India, the very announcement hurt prices in all world exchanges, which was the intent of the Crown's henchman, Pilgrims Society member Viceroy Halifax, who personally triggered the Great Depression!)---

"Bullion dealers were depressed over the outlook for the metal in the face of the commission's recommendations, and expressed the opinion that present levels would be shaded as the metal was forced for sale. In one quarter it was held that a cessation of silver mining by a number of the smaller companies was likely not alone in the United States but in other countries."

(Yes, the British attack on silver was to do great harm to silver miners all over the world.)

Commercial & Financial Chronicle, August 7, 1926, page 644 quoted from the New York Evening Sun of August 6, 1926---

"THE PANICKY CONDITION OF THE SILVER MARKET, DUE TO THE THREATENED UNLOADING OF ABOUT 400,000,000 OUNCES OF INDIA'S SILVER RESERVE at the time of adoption of the gold standard, promised for the near future, continued today in both the London and New York markets."

September 26, 1926, section II, page 12, “Unusual Movements In Silver Bullion Market”---

“Discussing the recent heavy selling of silver by China, the London bullion circular of Montagu & Company reports that a consignment of silver, unusual in character and a record in size, arrived in London during the second week of September. The consignment was valued at 917,000 pounds sterling and has, the report proceeds, “considerably swollen the floating stock in this market. This fact explains the larger discount on cash silver, and may exert a depressing effect upon the market in the long run, although the silver has already been sold for forward delivery.”

“The movements of the price of late would seem to show that the market has lost the power of remaining at the quotation level of the last few years. With large speculative operations and with the chance of fresh speculative factors intervening, ***A TRANQUIL MARKET CAN HARDLY BE ANTICIPATED***. Fluctuations, unexpected and sharp, up or down, are more likely to occur. ***AMERICAN PRODUCERS HAVE LOST THEIR USUAL OPTIMISM---AND RIGHTLY SO***.”

(Just how were upwards fluctuations going to occur with megamillions of ounces being shaken out of China and India by the British?)

September 26, 1926, section II, page 13 the great newspaper ran this, “India Currency Plan And The Use Of Silver,” subtitled, “London Bank Doubts if Natives Preference for Silver Coins Will Be Shaken”---

“One essential purpose of the proposed Reserve Bank of India, to the plan for which the weakness in silver has been partly ascribed, is discussed in its monthly bulletin by the Midland Bank of London. It is “***TO ENCOURAGE THE USE OF PAPER CURRENCY IN PLACE OF RUPEES AND TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOUND HABITS OF SAVING AND INVESTMENT. ON THE FIRST POINT THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDED THE ABOLITION OF THE LEGAL RIGHT OF CONVERSION OF NOTES INTO SILVER RUPEES AND THE CESSATION OF COINAGE OF NEW RUPEES FOR A LONG TIME TO COME.”***

(Just for a long time? How about “forever” as their intention? To suggest that abandoning silver in favor of paper as money, leads to the same paralysis over a progression of time, that abandoning automobiles in favor of their paper titles only, would cause immediately! The right of note convertibility into specie is as basic a right as the right of free speech, open assembly, the right to vote or to keep and bear arms. To avoid all paper peril, even convertible notes are unwise, because they open the door to mutation into nonconvertibility! This was why Presidents Jackson and Van Buren regarded all paper notes as trash! Silver rupee coin issued by British East India Company, series 1817-1835)---

"Nevertheless, in order not to disturb confidence, interchangeability will as a matter of practical convenience be maintained. It is hardly likely that the native's predilection for silver will be shaken by legal technicalities if the facts of the situation remain in essence unaltered, and less appreciable results can be expected from this proposal than from the recommendation once more to put into circulation one rupee notes, which were withdrawn, in response to the suggestion of the Inchcape Committee on grounds of economy. Going a step further, as an inducement to the wider use of credit instruments in place of cash, it is proposed to abolish the stamp duties on bills of exchange, including checks---a reform which, perhaps in different degree, is not undesirable in more highly developed countries than in India."

(The Earl of Inchcape, Pilgrims of Great Britain, was a shipping magnate who had extensive holdings across India, and also with Standard Chartered Bank, and has been mentioned in connection with the opium "trade." In 1920 he directed the British India Commission to continue opium production. The present Earl of Inchcape, his heir, also a Pilgrims Society member, a board member of Assam Oil & Gas, established in 1839 as tea plantations, now with over 32,000 employees.)

"As to the encouragement of investment habits, the principal suggestion to this end is the introduction of the gold savings certificate. In matters of habit, however, man is an obstinate brute, and the Indian native is probably no more amenable to weaning away from ill-advised customs than his brothers of lighter complexion."

(First they acted against physical silver, then they said, buy paper gold! If we don't act on the investment tips provided by Pilgrims Society wheelhorses like Jack Grubman, five of whose stock picks lost 99.9% of value--- we are derided as "obstinate brutes.")

The September 27, 1926 edition, page 36, "Banker Says Trend Of Silver Is Down" had George E. Eddins of the National Bank of Commerce commenting on the Indian Currency Commission---

"The chief recommendations of the commission, in so far as they affect the silver market, contemplate the closing of the mints to further silver coinage for some time, and the gradual reduction by the government of its very substantial silver reserve. It is the commission's hope that the establishment in India of a gold based currency and the gradual growth of popular confidence in it may eventually turn the flow of Indian savings ***FROM UNPRODUCTIVE HOARDS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS INTO MORE USEFUL CHANNELS."***

(You can see he was sympathetic to the British attack on silver. Closing the mints to silver "for some time," no, the intent was "forever." They wanted Indians to move into paper, and it would all eventually be inconvertible!)

"Annual world production of silver is about 240,000,000 ounces, of which India in the last few years has been absorbing over one-third. If the Currency Commission's report becomes effective it will mean that the Indian Government for some time at least will not be a buyer of silver in the international market. The gradual establishment of the new currency will, it is expected, make possible a reduction of the Government's silver reserve over a ten year period from about 850,000,000 to about 250,000,000 rupees; that is, a disposition of about 206,000,000 ounces of silver."

(Earlier we saw the figure was 400,000,000 ounces to be dumped on world markets. As we progress through this series we will see the higher figure was easily the more correct. In the process of corrupting India's money, the British knew it would cause silver values to plummet worldwide, cause a world depression, and throw mega-thousands of miners out of work.)

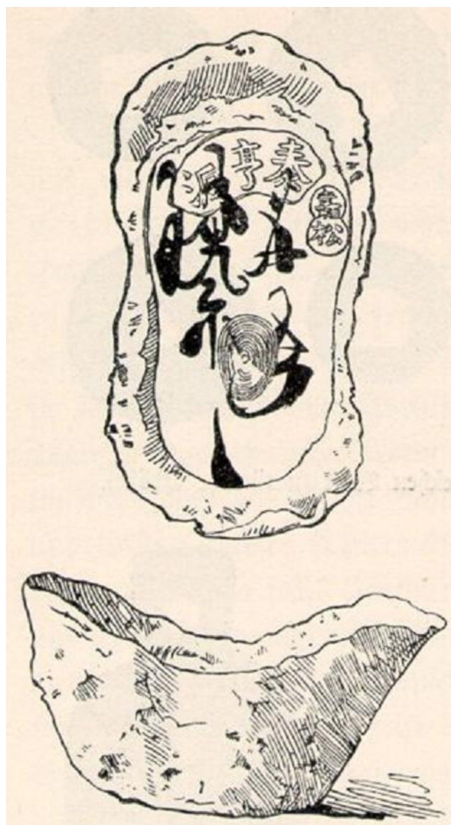
"The proposals of the Indian Currency Commission have avowedly been framed with a view to disturbing the silver market and the value of India's enormous stored-up wealth of silver as little as possible. The sales from the Government's silver reserves in any given year are hardly likely to amount to so much as India's recent silver imports have totaled. On the other hand, there is the possibility which the commission envisaged in its report, that considerable amounts of silver rupees may come out of hoards to be redeemed in gold. In the commission's judgment, the outside amount of rupees that could conceivably come on the market from this source ***MIGHT AGGREGATE SOMETHING OVER HALF A BILLION OUNCES***, though this is by no means the total of India's hoarded silver."

(You can see Eddins was an apologist for his British pals. The possibility was admitted that, due to the silver panic the British created, that another half-billion silver ounces could be thrown onto world markets; so, the actual figure could be 900 million ounces---or more---that Great Britain shook out of India, for the purpose of causing the Great Depression, during which the leaders of the conspiracy---Pilgrims Society financiers---could buy up shares in thousands of companies at fire-sale prices; and also, so they could continue marching the world towards full fiat currencies. In 1920 the silver coins in England were reduced from .925 to .500 and this silver was thrown onto the Shanghai market and caused a steep drop. This attack preceded the larger attack out of India. Considering the transatlantic British associations of COMEX member firms, its short leash on longs, and no leash at all on shorts, is most unsurprising.)

"While the commission's report does not threaten any drastic unloading of India's silver, the announcement of its findings precipitated a decline in the price on the London market to 28 and a half pence per ounce on September 15. The average price in 1925 was 32 pence. In the New York market the price declined to .6138 cents per ounce, the lowest quotation since 1921. The most important influences that affect the silver market are India and China, the volume of world production and demand. In the long run the tendency of silver seems more likely to be downward than upward."

(With some 900 million silver ounces at risk of being dumped out of India on world markets during a multi-year period---not counting silver dumped from Britain into China, and Chinese silver forced onto global markets as well as

French and other government dumping--- Eddins did not consider this a “drastic unloading?” That’s like saying you could have a crowd throw 900 bricks at someone, and not be “drastically hurt.” Charles M. Tallack, a governor of the British Imperial Bank of India, called the Royal Commission’s silver demonetization recommendation “a sound proposal,” NYT, September 20, 1927, page 40. In recent times there has been a Charles Tallack associated with the Treasury Department of New Zealand, probably a relative. On the matter of Chinese silver, for those unfamiliar with historical terminology, a “tael” was a weight of silver, usually varying from 1.09 to 1.22 ounces Troy; and “sycee” was uncoined silver, or bullion, often cast into shapes resembling boats used for inland waterway transportation, indicating commerce. Sycee could also be shaped like a shoe and could weigh a bit over 50 ounces, NYT, February 12, 1931, page 16. From a German illustration found at Wikipedia)---



Silberbarren.

The NYT, September 30, 1926, page 30, “Silver Market Breaks,” subtitled, “Metal Falls to New Low Records Here and in London”---

“The silver market saw another violent break yesterday, carrying prices to new low records. The metal fell in London to the lowest prices since 1915, and in

New York to the lowest in six years. The price quoted was .5738 cents per ounce. ***CHINESE UNLOADING WAS AGAIN BLAMED FOR THE DROP. THE REAL CAUSE FOR THE FALLING MARKET IS SAID IN SOME QUARTERS TO LIE IN THE PROPOSAL TO PLACE BRITISH INDIA ON A GOLD BASIS."***

"The masses in India," said one official lately returned from an inspection of his company's property in Nevada, "have been so long accustomed to silver money that no substitute can displace it. The natives are loath to accept either gold coin or paper money. Silver is more bulky than gold, and some of the natives are unable to realize when they see a pile of silver money that a few gold coins represents the same amount of wealth. So I am unconvinced that whatever the financiers of London may think, they will not attempt to force their theories on India. Failing in this, there should be a market rebound in the market value of the metal."

The Times, London, January 1, 1927, page 15, "Silver In 1926---A Lower Range Of Prices" noted---

"On August 4 the report of the Indian Currency Commission was issued, and thereafter the market displayed a weaker tendency. In October the market was further depressed by large sales of demonetized silver by the Bank of France, and the lowest price of the year was quoted on October 20."

(By the late 1950's when the regime of General Charles De Gaulle started in France, that nation had gradually shifted popular sentiment back towards precious metals. After De Gaulle's death, the paper money forces again started having their pernicious way.)

The Times, London, January 17, 1927, page 22 reported---

"Comment is made in the annual bullion circular for 1926 of Sharps and Wilkins on the effect on silver of the report of the Indian Currency Commission and of the anticipations entertained in India of its nature before the actual publication. ***THERE IS NO DOUBT, IT IS STATED, THAT THE CHIEF OPERATORS IN THE INDIAN BAZAARS TOOK THE VIEW THAT THE COMMISSION WOULD REPORT IN A MANNER ADVERSE TO THE FUTURE PRICE OF SILVER***, and, although the demand from Bombay and Calcutta was extremely large, very important shipments being made from London to arrive in time for the various monthly settlements, yet a good proportion of these purchases were offset by sales for forward delivery, in addition to which ***HEAVY BEAR SELLING TOOK PLACE CONTINUOUSLY***."

(Barclay's, operator of its silver ETF, is part of the same London establishment that attacked silver in 1926. Recall also that Barclay's is the largest shareholder in AIG, American International Group, which Ted Butler often mentioned as a big silver short! I suggest that other silver investments make better sense than their dubious ETF!)

"The open position thus created for forward delivery amounted at one time to as much as L2,500,000 (British pounds), and with the persistent fall in price these transactions proved highly successful; the covering of part of this position from time to time as lower levels were reached gave temporary support to an otherwise consistently falling rate. It is shown that the low price to which silver fell (24.12d.) was also largely due to the sales of silver on Continental account in the autumn. The French Government, through the Banque de France, the circular states, sold heavily of its silver coin in reserve, the refining to commercial bars being carried out in London, and altogether about 7,000,000 oz. were disposed of in this way."

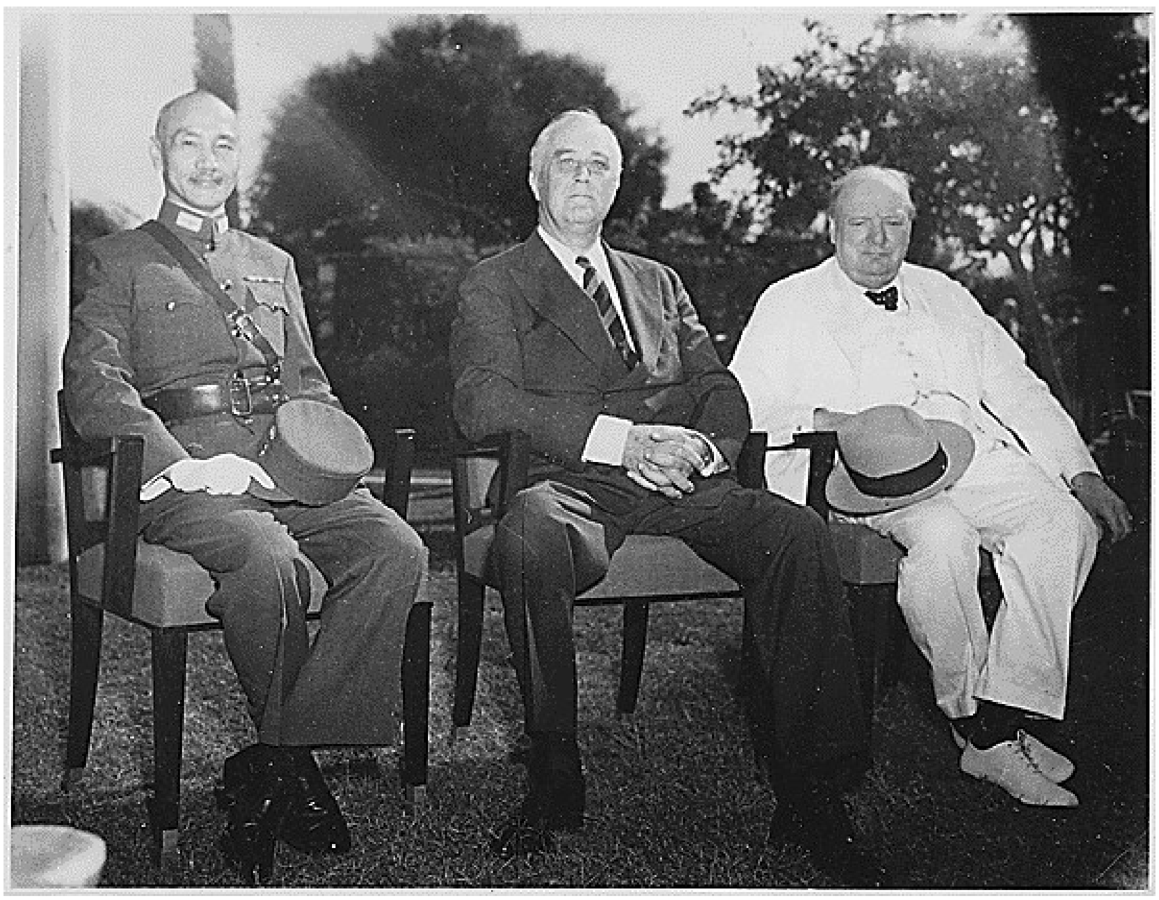
(When these stories mentioned Continental European silver selling---guess what---it was actually, in some known cases, from British India! "Eventual deliveries were suspected of being made from silver purchased from the Indian Government."---The Times, London, January 1, 1929, page 18.)

The April 19, 1927 NYT, page 5, "Hankow Seizes Silver" commented---

"Declaring that General Chiang Kai-Shek, Cantonese General at Nanking, who is opposing the Cantonese civil government here, is endeavoring to create an economic crisis at Hankow, the Cantonese government declared a total embargo on silver. The Government has prohibited the Chinese banks from redeeming their own notes by payment of silver, and soldiers have been posted outside of all banks to prohibit the removal of metal from the vaults. ***PERSONS DESIRING TO REDEEM BANK NOTES WERE GIVEN CENTRAL BANK NOTES INSTEAD OF SILVER, WHILE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES COLLECTED AND STORED THE TOTAL SILVER HERE IN EXCHANGE FOR NOTES.***"

"Chiang Kai-Shek and the foreign imperialists are combining and endeavoring to create an economic crisis in Hankow by the removal of silver, and therefore the Nationalist Government must counteract this," the Government said in explaining the embargo."

Chiang Kai-Shek (1887-1975) was used by Britain and America to loot China of large quantities of silver, then sold out by the great powers in the Communist takeover, climaxing in 1949, when Chiang's forces fled to Taiwan. Seen at the Cairo Conference on November 25, 1943, with Pilgrims Society members Roosevelt, the big gold thief, and Churchill---



The NYT, May 21, 1927, page 7, "Woe Grips Hankow As Foes Close In," subtitled, "Panic Stricken Chinese Flee for Safety, With Armies Bearing Down From All Sides," was coverage of the civil war conditions, the nationalist forces of Chiang Kai-Shek in conflict with other generals, including Communists; the Japanese sending troops to strengthen their concessions---and the French, British and Americans offshore in warships. Silver was already being expelled from China for months. A small portion of the article, under the paragraph title, "Fiat Money Reported Issued"---

"Pathetic scenes are being enacted inside the city. It is said that 30,000,000 in banknotes have been issued, ***FOR THE REDEMPTION OF WHICH THERE IS NO SILVER***. The people were compelled to accept and circulate them and are now being kept away by soldiers from the Central China Bank, organized by the late Sun Yat-Sen. A letter from one of the best informed foreigners in Hankow, which arrived here tonight, says that much of the silver collected in the city has been sent up the Han River and the railway to buy over the Red Spears, the irregular forces in Honan, and to cause the defection of the soldiers of Marshals Wu Pei-Fu and Chang Tso-Lin. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has to assign to British policy and action the main responsibility for the present state of relations between Nationalist China and England."

Chiang Kai-Shek had his likeness plastered across fiat notes, a dubious honor---

This following item was 15 months after the unbacked note issue just mentioned, according to The Times, London, January 17, 1929, page 22---

"A large part of the silver imported was coined into dollars at the Hangchow and Nanking mints, and a possible explanation of the huge demand for China may lie in the announcement published on August 21, 1928 that 20 million "Sun Yat Sen" dollars were to be coined at these mints and issued by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications."

(Sun Yat Sen was another well-known Chinese leader. I haven't been able to determine from news stories whether these coins were hoarded, melted or exported, but some combination of the three is highly probable.)

The NYT, October 28, 1928, section III, page 5 featured a letter commenting on the matter of Princeton University economics professor Edwin W. Kemmerer being invited by the Nationalist Chinese government "to head a commission with the object of establishing a uniform Chinese currency." Kemmerer was not about to make any recommendations for silver, as he was president of the anti-silver American Economic Association in 1926. Based at Vanderbilt University, named for a founding family of The Pilgrims Society who married into British nobility. As recently as 1986 Alfred G. Vanderbilt Jr. married the daughter of the then chairman of Chemical Bank, a New York giant whose name is an allusion to the Du Ponts (silver users). Kemmerer was a financial advisor to the Mexican government in 1917, and I suspect his "advice" had plenty to do with debasement of their silver coinage. He authored "The ABC of the Federal Reserve System" in 1918. He worked for the National Monetary Commission in 1910, a Pilgrims front propagandizing for the establishment of the Federal Reserve. The short of the story on Kemmerer is that his offer of assistance to China was not of value to them, as we will see at the close of this series (several reports later). The August 26, 1928 NYT, section II, page 15 was a report on Kemmerer's work with the Bolivian government's "reforms"---

"The reforms continue the National Bank's monopoly of the note issue. A supplementary banking law provides for the control of all banks."

The NYT, June 26, 1930, page 36, mentioned that Kemmerer was guest of honor at the University Club in Manhattan at a dinner sponsored by the International Securities Corporation, for his work in China as head of the Commission of Financial Experts (who helped to wreck China.) Kemmerer was president, 1937-1940, of the Economists National Committee on Monetary Policy (Who's Who, 1940, page 1451), which lobbied Congress to discontinue silver coinage in America. Kemmerer was a director of the United States & Foreign Securities Corporation, to whose board guess who joined later---Douglas Dillon (Pilgrims Society executive committee member) who as Treasury Secretary did a robber's work by taking America off silver coins. Kemmerer was also a member of The Banker's Club in Manhattan, site of some Pilgrims Society functions. Bart Trescott, a member of the American Economics Association, authored (1995) "The Money Doctor In China---Edwin Kemmerer's Commission of Financial Experts, 1929." The NYT, December 24, 1929, page 23, "Silver Prices Fall With Chinese Pool" was an account of how the Money Power broke some Chinese silver speculators. A quotation---

"The report of Professor E.W. Kemmerer, who, with a commission of experts has been engaged in studying the Chinese financial problem, is expected to contain some suggestions for the gradual adoption of the gold standard. According to New York Metal dealers, the Chinese pool found itself at the end of its resources and obliged to dump large amounts on the London and New York markets." Anti-silver activist, gold masquerade artist, fiat money champion Kemmerer---

After Roosevelt's Silver Purchase Act of 1934 drained over 565 million silver ounces from China, the country gradually sank into near-anarchy, and the Japanese invaded Manchuria (northern China). It was very ironic that the China

Weekly Review, August 28, 1926, pages 320-324, reported that as of that time, two-thirds of Chinese silver purchases were from the United States! Another member of the Kemmerer Commission was Frank Albert Fetter (1863-1949), who I understand was admired by Murray Rothbard, author of "What Has Government Done To Our Money?" (1990, Mises Institute). I have this book, and it is disproportionately concerned with gold. You who have no precious metal units smaller than one ounce gold bullion coins---what will you do, if you ever need to spend them as money? Buy 30,000 eggs at a time? You have been warned if you aren't holding any silver! Can't you see the risk of not holding smaller units of value? What I can say for certain about Mr. Fetter (Who's Who, 1931, page 802) was treasurer of the anti-silver American Economic Association, 1901-1906, and served as its president in 1912. Today, Ben Bernanke of the Federal Reserve System is on the editorial board of their disgraceful journal, the American Economic Review. If you examine their journal, you will not find anything in favor of gold; and silver, even less so. Fetter became a Princeton Professor in 1911 with the blessing of the Money Power. Joseph Ernest Goodbar, a member of the American Economic Association, put out "Managing The People's Money" in 1935. What they want for management of money is paper, computer bookkeeping entries and deteriorating purchasing power for those dim-witted enough to trust them.

Let's consider several silver related items out of Mexico dated late October through early December 1926, then we'll return to the regular chronological tracing (after a look at who was U.S. Ambassador down south!) The NYT, October 24, 1926, page 14 ran a misleading story, "Mexico Little Hurt By Decline In Silver," and the source quoted was Jose Miguel Bejarano, then secretary and treasurer of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce in the United States. He claimed that since 44 percent of Mexican silver production as of that date was byproduct, it wasn't hurting their mining industry! Well, what of the other 56%? If 56% of cars in a neighborhood are vandalized, there isn't a problem because the remaining 44% were undamaged? The problem with this fellow must have been his association with certain Wall Street interests!

(See the description in "The Greatest Right," Archives, as to how silver miners in Mexico more and more starting in the latter half of the 1920s, were faced with a choice---turning to armed banditry for survival, or starvation, due to the sickening British attack against silver! Many had nearly nothing to eat for long periods other than corn! Prices were high; and the 1930 corn crop was 70% smaller than expected (NYT, January 6, 1930, page 7.) Meantime, meetings of The Pilgrims Society featured such exotic delicacies as South Carolina Green

Turtle Soup; Long Island Striped Bass; Nest of Beignet Potatoes; Fillet of Beef With Truffle Sauce; Golden Fleurons; Haitian Coffee; Cherrystone Clams; Medallion of Spring Lamb a la Rose; etc, pages 101 and 129, The Pilgrims of the United States, 2003.) As this series progresses we will see how many thousands of miners were laid off their jobs all across the Mexican silver belts because mines were scaling back and being shuttered due to tumbling silver valuations!)

Only one week after the treacherous Mr. Bejarano denied that falling silver values were hurting his homeland, the NYT, October 31, 1926, section XII, page 19 ran the story, "Mexico Asked To Halt Silver Drop"---

"Mexico City---Mexican silver coins dropped to 6 per cent discount yesterday. Newspapers here appealed to the Government to take steps to prevent a further slump. ***THE FALL SERIOUSLY AFFECTS THE POORER CLASSES*** because merchants raise the price of food. The workers are paid in silver."

Mexico needs no more turncoats such as Mr. Bejarano! The story dated November 4, 1926, page 3, also dramatically put the lie to his remarks, "Silver Drop Closes Mexican Mines"---

"Mexico City—Six hundred miners employed in the silver mines of Guanajuato are out of work, the Governor of that state reports. The drop in the value of silver is responsible for the shutdown. Guanajuato is one of the largest silver mining districts in Mexico."

("Screw the silver miners, and screw the world with fiat currencies," appears to be the concealed motto of British leadership!)

"Steady Drop In Silver Hits Mexicans Hard," subtitled, "Economic Situation Is Growing Worse and Merchants Are Complaining" appeared on November 30, 1926, page 6---

"Mexico City---The economic situation in Mexico is rapidly growing worse and the continuous drop in silver reflects the absolute lack of confidence in the situation. Starting this morning the banks opened with silver discount at 10, later it was raised to 11 and at midday the rate was 12. When the banks reopened for afternoon business the silver discount had been raised to 16. At the closing some banks offered 19 and said they believed it would be at least 20 tomorrow. The managers of the banks give as their reason absolute lack of confidence in present conditions. All holders of gold are rapidly selling, with the result that merchants are swamped with cheap silver. Owing to the rapid fluctuations it is impossible to continue to re-mark prices in time to meet a new drop."

(Although the Indian Parliament didn't officially sell out its own people till over three months later, the British and their Japanese trade partners were causing Chinese silver to be dumped on world markets; therefore, prices started their downward cascade months before British India officially started dumping silver.)

"Merchants are bitterly complaining that it is impossible to purchase merchandise in the United States, as the prices of American gold to meet draft bills is so high, and that it is impossible for the stores to sell goods, as exchange places prices far out of reach of purchasers. ***THE DROP IN SILVER HAS BEEN REFLECTED IN AN INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING IN MEXICO CITY WHICH TODAY IN THE MARKETS IS AT LEAST 25 PERCENT."***

(So much for Mr. Bejarano's claim that slumping silver prices weren't harming his country.) The December 3, 1926, page 33, edition reported "Passes Mexican Silver Tax Cut" (Associated Press)---

"Mexico City---The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill submitted by President Calles reducing taxes on silver production. The measure is intended as an offset to the ***HANDICAP ON THE MINING INDUSTRY DUE TO THE DROP IN THE PRICE OF SILVER***. The bill now goes to the Senate for action."

(A handicap on the price of silver? So we see that planned, coordinated, strategized actions against silver values have taken place for many generations, and in this case, all roads lead to merry old London!) President of Mexico, 1924-1928, Plutarco Elias Calles was a friend to silver miners---

The NYT, June 27, 1926, page 2, reported that President Calles of Mexico prohibited the transport into Mexico, of U.S. paper currency, excepting amounts up to $500, but those sums were limited to destinations of 100 kilometers from the border. There was not a restriction on gold in this decree.

The Associated Press, January 3, 1930 sent this out---

"The slump in prices of bar silver in New York and other world markets was said by Jenaro Gracia Cravo, President of the National Mining Chamber, today to have brought Mexico to a grave crisis, with several mines in silver producing regions already laying off men. He predicted that 7,000 miners would be without work within three months if quotations do not improve. Bartolomeo Vargas Lugo, Governor of the state of Hidalgo, came to the capital to confer with President Emilio Portes Gil on means of meeting the crisis in that State, where he feared it might seriously embarrass the finances of the State Government since its greatest income is derived from silver mining activities. Other States principally affected by the silver slump are Guanajuato, Jalisco and Zacatecas."

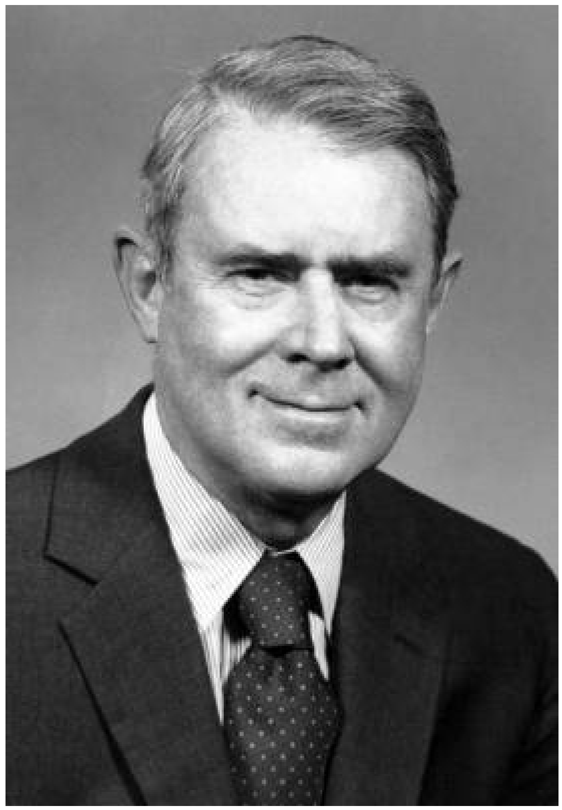
“Silver sank last week to the lowest prices in history. A combination of circumstances sent silver sharply lower in recent weeks. Reduced buying in China and India, combined with increased world production, has been among the chief factors. In addition, large scale speculative selling has depressed the price. Chinese buying of silver had long been absent from the market.” (January 4, 1930, NYT, page 37)

(I question their claim of “increased world production,” as many silver sites in Mexico were shuttered due to sagging prices. The oversupply was attributable exclusively to British induced dumping!)

Dwight Whitney Morrow, Pilgrims Society member who became a partner in J.P. Morgan & Company in 1913, was placed on several large boards, then became director of the Allied Maritime Transport Council. Morrow was one of the original funding partners for Time Magazine (“America’s 60 Families,” 1937, page 308) and appeared on its cover twice---October 12, 1925 and September 29, 1929. According to that book, Morrow participated in “intrigues” (page 35). He was Ambassador to Mexico, 1927-1930.

Morrow’s daughter Anne became Mrs. Charles Lindbergh, the famous aviator who flew to Paris in 1927. Lindbergh was a Carnegie Institution of Washington trustee during 1934. Morrow was a Smithsonian Institution regent and a trustee of the dangerous Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. James Sheffield, who preceded Morrow as Ambassador to Mexico, was also a CEIP trustee and member of Pilgrims interlocked clubs such as Piping Rock, Yale and Lawyers. Morrow was a trustee of the Russell Sage Foundation, named after a large-scale looter of late 19th century fame; and of the Commonwealth Fund, a Harkness family operation (Standard Oil/Pilgrims Society). He was a partner in Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, 1905-1914. His brother Jay was Governor of the Panama Canal Zone. Karenna Gore Schiff, daughter of Al Gore, was with the Wall Street law firm in 2005, which in that year was #1 advisor for mergers and acquisitions. Her husband is the great grandson of Jacob Schiff, Pilgrims Society member well known for supporting the British in funding the Russian Revolution. Schiff’s son John was treasurer of The Pilgrims as of December 1973 and a director of Kennecott Copper, later merged into Rio Tinto Group. He married Edith Baker of the fortune now back of Citigroup. Others from Simpson Thacher & Bartlett include Suzanne Johnson, who became vice-chair of Goldman Sachs; U.S. Senators; Speaker of the House; Secretary of the Army; Ambassadors; many Federal court judges; and

Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State 1977-1980, Pilgrims Society member, CFR director whose father in law was John Sloane, another Pilgrims member; and whose uncle and adoptive father was John W. Davis, 1924 Democratic Presidential candidate and Pilgrims Society member whose Wall Street law firm, Davis, Polk & Wardwell, represented J.P. Morgan & Company. Vance was an IBM director and trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, director of the Lehman family associated One William Street Fund, and of the New York Times---



Incontestably, the ramifications of the silver suppressive forces boggle as to their extent, associations, and overlap. Yes, Vance was a member of the Yale Scroll & Key Society, as was his fellow Pilgrims member Paul Mellon ("Paul controls thousands of companies," biographer William Hoffman), but don't let such details confuse those stuck on Skull & Bones as "THE" organization. It is so childish to conclude the powers that be come from only one great university. U.S. News & World Report had a newsstand special edition for June 2007, "Secret Societies." Those mentioned included Skull & Bones; Trilateral; CFR; Bilderberg. Not mentioned was The Pilgrims Society---the top of the British-American establishment! We know Morrow had paper money mob connections, being a member of The Pilgrims Society, but what was his view as to silver mining in Mexico? The NYT, February 29 (leap year), 1928, page 17, revealed his concern was only for American interests holding oil, land and agricultural concessions in Mexico, probably some of his pals. The article went on---

"However, there is a disagreeable feature apparent in one of Mexico's most important industries, namely silver mining. According to a statement made by Senor Garcia, an engineer and former manager of the Real del Monte mines and now manager of the National Mining Chamber of Commerce, operations in that state are passing through a grave crisis. The Real del Monte mines have been one of the heaviest producers of silver in the entire world and the backbone of the Mexican output. Senor Garcia asserts the mining companies are making the greatest efforts to find new veins of a greater value than those remaining, which in many cases are not worth working in view of the low prices for silver prevailing in New York and other world markets. The situation also affects materially labor conditions in Mexico because of the need of dismissing many operatives. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce, whose problem it will be to decide whether the companies are justified in reducing operations in view of the unemployment resulting therefrom, is giving serious attention to this problem."

(Dwight W. Morrow, Pilgrims member, had no concern for the state of silver in Mexico. The paper termed silver mining "a disagreeable feature" (in U.S./Mexican relations). He had full knowledge as to the anti-silver actions of his brother Pilgrims over in the London lodge. Be certain the British have always maintained a keen eye on Mexican silver affairs. The British Minister to Mexico, 1835-1843 was Sir Richard Packenham, apparently related to General Packenham, killed at the Battle of New Orleans in January 1815! Sir Crispin Tickell (funny name for a man without comical intentions; as in "silver miners burned to a crisp caused ticklish humor") was British Ambassador to Mexico, 1981-1983, made a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order (a reference to the British Empire's glory days); Ambassador to the U.N., 1987-1990, and Pilgrims Society member.)

Another reference to this Mr. Garcia appeared in the July 17, 1929 NYT issue, page 5, "Silver Mine Crisis Forecast In Mexico," subtitled, "Falling Price and Labor Problems Make Issue Acute, Says Commerce Board"---

"Mexico City---Jenaro Garcia, president of the Mexican Mining Chamber of Commerce, in a statement on the immediate future of one of Mexico's greatest sources of income, silver mining, admits that most critical conditions exist and expresses the opinion that in the very near future, unless prices are bolstered or cheaper production methods devised, some of the largest concerns will have to curtail production to extent ***VERY INJURIOUS TO THE REPUBLIC.*** Garcia says the excessive drop in silver prices places the mining companies of Mexico in a serious predicament, for they must reduce their production to a minimum or face a wholesale dispensing of workmen. Garcia believes no solution of the labor problem is in sight and that it is the thorniest question the government has to solve."

"Garcia considers that Mexico is not alone in her silver troubles but confines his most serious observations to domestic conditions. He mentions the Compania de Real del Monte, ***ONE OF THE STRONGEST SILVER CONCERNS IN THE ENTIRE WORLD, WHICH HE SAYS WILL NOT BE ABLE UNDER PREVAILING CONDITIONS TO CONTINUE OPERATIONS AT A PROFIT***. Other concerns operating in Mexico must immediately reduce operating expenses, for the present procedure of working only the best veins and leaving the second-class lodes idle cannot be continued. He declares that in the great silver producing center of Pachuca the decrease in production last year was more than 13 percent. Senor Garcia concludes by emphasizing that for Mexico the silver problem is most important from its labor aspect. He feels that all companies, both national and foreign, ***ARE DOING THEIR BEST TO AVOID A CRISIS, BUT PESSIMISTICALLY ADMITS THAT HE SEES LITTLE CHANCE OF A PRACTICAL REMEDY AND THAT IN THE NEAR FUTURE A HEAVY RECKONING WILL HAVE TO BE FACED***."

The "heavy reckoning" included desperation on the part of idle miners who could not feed themselves or their dependents. They were faced with a choice of hunger, or turning to lawlessness as the only alternative! The crisis, caused by Great Britain, became so severe that the Governor of the province of Chihuahua issued a plea for the national government to send in corn to prevent miners from starving to death (Mining Congress Journal, September 1930, page 678, "The Silver Situation" by Francis Brownell, chairman, American Smelting & Refining Company).

The Times, London, January 20, 1927, page 20, quoted a report issued by Samuel Montagu & Company---

"Sentiment alone is often the most potent factor in the silver market. The amount of silver which comes into the market from production or other sources represents but a fraction of the silver bought and sold daily in the London market. China exchange operations also are tantamount to buying or selling silver, and daily dealings in Shanghai are often many times larger than London silver contracts. Hence, on a given day, London silver contracts and China exchange contracts may easily total 23 times the value of that day's silver output throughout the world."

(That must sound familiar to those who know the futures markets! The report also noted returns from mines in Burma getting squeezed, and also in Mexico.)

The Times, London, January 19, 1928, page 18 commented---

"The strength of the Chinese demand has laid in the need for redeeming the extravagant issue of paper money in Hankow and elsewhere. ***FARMERS IN THE INTERIOR DECLINED TO PART WITH THEIR PRODUCE AGAINST PAPER MONEY WHICH CONSTANTLY DETERIORATED IN VALUE***. Nowadays farmers withdraw silver coins from circulation and hoard them."

The Times, London, January 1, 1929, page 18 yielded this information---

"In the summer the Supreme Court at Washington rejected the application of the American Silver Producers Association to compel the United States Treasury to purchase 14,500,000 ounces still remaining under the Pittman Act. It is very improbable that this purchase will ever take place. Early in December it was learned that a contract had been entered into by the Polish Government for the purchase of 7,000,000 ounces. It is understood that the bulk of the silver is being provided out of demonetized Belgian coin, with a small balance from similar stocks held in this country."

William Howard Taft, President 1909-1913, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1921-1930 (at left) member of Pilgrims Society, struck a blow suppressing silver while on the Court. He's seen visiting former Secretary of War (1899-1904) and former Secretary of State (1905-1909) Elihu Root, known as "the most brilliant administrator in American history," Pilgrims Society member, founder of the American Law Institute in 1923 and president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace ("British Empire") starting in 1910. Root was the driving force behind the founding of the World Court and was American Ambassador in Moscow during 1917. Ulysses S. Grant III was

Root's son in law and his son Elihu Jr. was involved with the Guggenheim copper mining family---

The Times, January 1, 1929, page 18 reported---

"Although at the end of 1927 it was observed that the market had shown remarkable steadiness in spite of sales by the Indian Government and the Bank of France, it was felt that the fear of the continuation of sales from either quarter might be considered a bear point, and it may be of interest therefore to note to what extent this feeling was justified. It was announced on May 4 by the Indian Government that it had sold silver to special quarters for delivery by installments; the currency returns of that week showed a withdrawal of about 3,500,000 ounces, all of which was consigned to this country. In June 1928 4,500,000 ounces of unrefined silver were sold by the Government and shipped to China, and during that month it was unofficially calculated that their total sales to date amounted to a little over 15,000,000 ounces."

"During the first six months of the year the Government disposed, therefore, of a not inconsiderable amount of its stock; it was during May 1928 that the price of silver reached its apex, and the lowest in June (27.5d.) The arrivals in this country from India amounted to about 20,000,000 ounces and, although this slightly exceeds the figure calculated above, it is generally assumed that the whole of these arrivals have been contracted for."

"The National Bank of Belgium made some considerable sales in the market in the summer and, with the sales of French coin, which continued on a large scale until the end of November 1926, and about 6,000,000 oz. of demonetized British silver, ***IT IS ESTIMATED THAT NOT MUCH LESS THAN 50,000,000 OZ. IN ADDITION TO PRODUCTION CAME ON THE MARKET IN 1928."***

(Government dumping of silver to suppress prices in order to favor printing press notes, an evil phenomenon that has been around for generations.)

The Times, London, January 17, 1929, page 22 reported that in 1928, British India, France and Belgium dumped demonetized silver on world markets. The story gave the exact figure of 21,983,193 silver ounces coming from India to London, and "about 4.5 million" ounces were shipped to China---

"The stock of rupees held in the paper currency reserve on December 31, 1928, was 10,088 lakhs, as against 10853 lakhs at the end of 1927. The Indian bazaars were less inclined than usual to keep open large positions in forward silver."

(A lakh is a unit in the Indian numerical system, also known in Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Pakistan, equal to the sum of 100,000. One hundred lakhs makes a "crore" or ten million units. Silver rupee coin from 1840)---

The Times, London, February 5, 1929, page 42 reported---

"During 1928 supplies of demonetized silver were again plentiful. India, France and Belgium contributed freely, and the major portion of their contributions was marketed in London. There is no reason to suppose that any material increase took place in the consumption by the arts and sciences, and the quantity required for fresh coining was but a fraction of that which was absorbed annually in the days before the Great War. It was therefore remarkable that, though the world's production has kept at about the record level of 240,000,000 ounces and that such really substantial contributions to the supplies have been available from demonetization, the value of silver should show an average increase of 5 percent during the year."

(How did they figure that a price increase should have transpired, when governments were using less and less silver for coinage, and some 60MOZ or more fell into the marketplace from coin melts? World mine production for 1924 inclusive through 1927 was estimated at 992MOZ, The Times, January 19, 1928, page 18.)

"The exact quantity of demonetized material that was realized is difficult to estimate owing to the unspecified amount sold spot, but it is fair to assume that 25 percent was thus added to the mining output, making the grand total of supplies well over 300,000,000 ounces. ***NOR DOES THIS SOURCE SEEM LIKELY TO DIMINISH IN THE NEAR FUTURE***. The Indian Government has ceased fresh coining and has transferred remintage to Calcutta alone, indicating that India's currency needs are on the wane; on the other hand, ***THE REPORTED ESTABLISHMENT OF A MODERN REFINERY ON A LARGE SCALE IN BOMBAY SUGGESTS FURTHER SUPPLIES OF DEMONETIZED METAL***, which the Indian market will probably receive in the near future."

"CHINESE CIVIL WAR CANNOT BE WAGED UPON PAPER CURRENCY. MUNITIONS, AND THE MEN WHO ARE FED AND FIGHT WITH THEM, MUST BE PAID FOR IN ACTUAL CASH---THAT IS, IN SILVER. The future of the silver market is linked mainly with the future of China, whose vast potentialities render a forecast of the prospects of silver extremely hazardous. Whether China's government will consolidate and peaceful conditions bring out some of the silver hidden away in the last year or so, whether improved relations between China and foreigners will increase imports, and whether China will be able to secure loans from the West for reorganizing her finances are, with other like questions, upon the lap of the gods."

(Wow! When people ***REALLY*** demand payment, they insist on material that is a ***STORE OF VALUE***!)

The Times, London, January 1, 1930, page 18 commented---

"The past year has proved an extremely unfavorable period for silver, the price of which established a new low record. The price declined almost continually throughout the year, the highest price, 26 7-16d. per oz, being quoted on January 7 and the lowest, 21 5-15d., on December 30. The previous low record was 21 11-16d. in January 1903. In commenting on this pronounced weakness in the white metal, Mocatta and Goldsmid, in their annual circular, point out that with the exception of 1928 the price has shown a steady decline since 1924, the total fall in the average price of the three succeeding years amounting to nearly 8d. This they naturally contend, indicates an excess of supply over demand as a chronic feature of the market."

"In 1928 the decline in the average price was arrested owing to abnormal political disturbances in China. Various reasons are assigned for the depression in the silver market. ***SALES ON THE PART OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT HAVE BEEN AMONG THEM, AND THE AUTHORITIES MENTIONED ESTIMATE THE TOTAL SALES BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AT ABOUT 30,000,000 OUNCES.*** Further, it is estimated that about 10,000,000 ounces of demonetized British silver has been sold in the market and a similar quantity of French silver has come on offer, so that the amount of silver additional to the current production from the mines which has been dealt with in the market during the year was not less than 50,000,000 ounces."

(In 1920 the British debased their domestic silver coins from .925 fine down to .500. In 1947 they replaced the debased coins with 75% copper, 25% nickel coins. The silver resulting from the coinage debasement of 1920 helped start silver prices moving downhill even before the Royal Commission's report that caused the attack on silver to tremendously accelerate. As this is written we still witness large-scale silver price suppression, even though there is a significant deficit of demand over new supply. Imagine what would happen to prices today if the scales of the situation could be shifted to a 20% or more surplus of supply over demand. It would be a short sellers paradise.)

"Mining production, on the other hand, is expected to show a decrease of from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 ounces. Imports into China will probably approximate the record total of 141,000,000 in 1928. But this figure has only been attained as a result of the fall in prices and the stocks in Shanghai at the end of the year are stated to be the largest ever known, amounting to 85,500,000 taels of sycee, 126,000,000 dollars, and 7,620 bars of silver; compared with 62,000,000 taels of sycee, 102,000,000 dollars, and 5,740 bars at the end of 1928. Even the present low price of the metal is not expected to have any material effect on production, but it is thought that demand in India and China should in consequence be stimulated."

(The decrease in mining production, up to 15MOZ, would be due to primary silver mines, mostly in Mexico, being shut down. The weight of the bars they mentioned wasn't specified, but they may have been 1,000 ouncers.)

The Times, London, January 18, 1930, page 18, "Indian Government Sales Of Silver" reported from Pixley & Company---

"It became known late in September 1929 that the Indian Government had sold an important amount of their silver stocks through London, and as the government refinery was now working in Bombay they were able to offer delivery of this silver in India on terms more advantageous than those for shipping from London. The effect of this announcement was to curtail shipments from Bombay to London. It is estimated, states the circular, that sales by the Indian Government reached 35 million ounces, of which 20.5 million ounces came to London unrefined, and about 6.75 million ounces were minted into Hong Kong dollars in Bombay."

(That 35MOZ dumped would have represented roughly 14% of annual world production---enough to make prices sag, especially when other nations were also dumping.)

The Times, London, January 22, 1930, page 23 stated, quoting from the annual Bullion Letter of Samuel Montagu & Company for 1929---

"The year 1929 was ***NOTEWORTHY FOR THE ALMOST MONOTONOUS REGULARITY WITH WHICH PRICES DECLINED, AND ALSO FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LOWEST QUOTATIONS EVER RECORDED***. The ease with which supplies, augmented by large quantities of silver derived from demonetized coin, were disposed of was the great feature of the market during 1928. Even as it was then due to the ability of China to absorb an abnormal quantity of silver that the market was so well maintained, it is mainly owing to the continued saturation of that country that caused the white metal to become somewhat of a drug in the market."

"Stocks have tended to accumulate. Those in Shanghai, which amounted to about 108,000,000 ounces at the beginning of 1928, increased by the end of the year to about 150,000,000 oz., and at present amount to about 192,000,000 oz. ***AN ACCUMULATION SUCH AS THIS COULD NOT BUT DEPRESS THE MARKET***. Silver required for coinage purposes has made little demand on the market, supplies being already available from old coin in process of demonetization. The market has also had largely in view the quantity of silver at the disposal of the Indian Government, from which source sales have been made periodically, a fact which has also tended to restrict buying by the Indian bazaars. Supply has exceeded demand, and it is remarkable that the decline was so long delayed."

(Commenting on this exact episode, the Mining Congress Journal, February 1947, page 86 remarked that "the Shanghai silver market was swamped with British silver.")

The Times, London, February 5, 1930, page 20 reported---

"Silver continues to fall in price, and it declined yesterday to a fresh low record. The weakness was due to large selling on Continental account, mainly French. The French silver represents old silver coinage melted down and refined, the supply of which is now found to be in excess of the amount required for the new French silver coinage, which consists only of 5 franc pieces. These are much smaller in size than the old five franc pieces, owing to the fall in the value of the franc. It is impossible to say how long the French sales on this market will continue, ***BUT THEY ADD ANOTHER ADVERSE FACTOR TO THE MANY WHICH OPPRESS THE SILVER MARKET."***

(Following Britain's lead, the French were also big silver dumpers in those days, contributing to the inundation of the oversupplied market.)

"A remarkable statistical effort has been made by one of the firms in the London bullion market. It shows the monthly fluctuations in the price of silver since 1833, together with the yearly average, imports of the metal and exports to the East, and other particulars. Marked steadiness was shown by the price in the first part of the period covered, the yearly average up to 1873 ranging from 59d. to 62d."

(The d. stands for pence, fractions of a shilling. D. actually traced to Denarius, an old Roman silver coin; Roman influence on British history was great. Notice that the high in silver for that forty-year span was less than 5.1% over the low! This certainly contradicts every source that has ever claimed the Comstock silver production was responsible for the fall in silver values! No, the fall in silver values was a legislative attack against silver as money, with Great Britain the ringleader, joined in by Germany, Belgium, France and the United States!)

The Mining Congress Journal, April 1930, page 284, "Silver and World Markets" commented---

"***THE CONTINUING DOWNWARD TREND OF SILVER PRICES CONSTITUTES A GRAVE MENACE TO WORLD TRADE***. The establishment of the gold standard in any country should not mean a discontinuance of its use of silver in subsidiary coinage, notwithstanding the first strong impression in the public mind that with the establishment of a gold standard there will be no further use for silver as circulating medium. Outside the hoarded supplies of India and China, the United States has absorbed more silver than any other nation. Second place in this regard must be accorded to England, with its debasement of its coins at the close of the war period."

"We have advocated the calling of an international conference on silver by those countries which produce four-fifths of the world's silver---Peru, India, Bolivia, Mexico, Canada and the United States. The present price level will accomplish all that such a conference could accomplish with reference to the limitation of production. Silver at 40 cents will only be produced as a byproduct. But the use of silver for industrial purposes should be and can be very largely increased."

"Sterling silverware might easily absorb much in excess of our own production. The foolish psychology of manufacturing silversmiths has, we believe, been largely responsible for preventing that larger use of silver which would add to the luxury as well as well as the economy of living well. The continual changing of patterns offered to the trade, necessitating prices so high that only the wealthy can afford them, while denying to the people of ordinary wealth the use of sterling silver in tableware because of prohibitive prices, is a ban upon the silver producing industry which should be and can be removed by proper effort."

(Snob firms like Tiffany & Company of the Silver Users Association could sell more silver items if they didn't mark metal up what, 40 times over spot, see "The $150 Cufflinks" in Archives. As for "removed by proper effort," I advocated in "Silver Wars And Silver Surprises" in Archives that silver producers should set up an in-house division to design and manufacture silver items for retail trade. Since we've been abused so long by industrial users, let's ***CUT THEM OUT*** insofar as items such as jewelry and tableware are concerned, and advise them to go mine their own supplies!)

The Times, London, June 7, 1930, page 8, featured a letter by E.F. Nevile---

"Now that silver is at a record low price would be a very opportune moment to ***RESTORE OUR PRESENT DEBASED SILVER COINAGE TO THE STANDARD OF PURITY AT WHICH IT STOOD BEFORE THE WAR FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS.*** The standard fineness of our silver has in recent historic times been departed from only in the reigns of Henry VIII and James II, until it was lowered shortly after the War, partly because a very temporary rise in the price of silver made the metal value of our coinage greater than the face value; there is however, no reasonable chance of such a rise taking place again."

"Owing to the present extraordinarily low price of silver, under 1 shilling 6d. an ounce, the standard of the silver coinage could be restored at very little cost, and there would still remain a very large profit to the Government on all new coinage. The advantages to be obtained from the change would, I submit, far outweigh the cost; in fact, indirectly there would be a large financial gain to the country. The following are some of the reasons for the course suggested---

"1) Coins of better appearance could be issued, free from the unsightly yellow tinge of the present coinage. 2) The change should stop the fall and have a tendency to raise slightly the price of silver. This would be an advantage, because the present low price is a very serious handicap on our exports to the East, particularly to China. China cannot afford to buy from us because of the high price of our exports to them, as measured in their currency, the value of which varies with the price of silver. Larger exports to China would reduce unemployment here, and the consequent saving to us would soon much more than repay the cost of getting rid of our present debased silver coinage."

"3) Our getting rid of the debased factor would have a tendency to increase confidence, particularly abroad. A coinage of fair intrinsic value is in times of stress of more value in foreign countries than a very poor token coinage. The good metal in it may be regarded as a certain amount of backing to it. The chief reason why the change would increase confidence is that it is beneath the dignity of a great country to make a temporary paltry gain by debasing its silver coinage; ***DOING SO IN THE PAST HAS ALWAYS BEEN REGARDED AS A POOR AND SHIFTY FINANCIAL EXPEDIENT***, and the fact of this country now abandoning such a course would be a move in the right direction. Lack of confidence is one of the present handicaps on trade, ***AND BAD TRADE ENTAILS UNEMPLOYMENT***."

(The depreciation in the purchasing power of silver, caused by Great Britain's lead in demonetizing Indian silver and debasing its British Isles silver coinage, caused the Great Depression, which led to the next step in their plans---World War II. As H.G. Wells said in "The Next War," Collier's Magazine, July 4, 1936, page 8---"We see now that the League of Nations never has been anything more than a League of Victors whose idea of peace was simply the protection of the boundaries of their acquisitions from further revision." Why stop with some acquisitions? Why not acquire everything? That's why the UN was created; and it was necessary to have a second World War in order to justify creating it.)

"Recovery In Silver Not Seen By London," NYT, June 9, 1930, page 28, subtitled, "Record Breaking Fall Reported as Disturbing Factor in General Business"---

"Notwithstanding the abnormally violent decline which occurred in silver bullion early in the present week, the London market is not looking for any recovery. Fresh disturbances to Chinese trade and further money loss on its holdings of silver occur with every new decline in the price. Thus a vicious circle is set up which, it is believed, can be remedied only by the adoption in some manner of a gold standard for the country."

(Who was it that believed China's silver system was a failure, except that Great Britain caused it to fail? Then four years later Roosevelt sucked so much silver out of China, it was finally forced off silver as intended! China abandoned its silver standard officially on November 3, 1935 and went on a paper currency!)

In "Silver at the Bottom," Mining Congress Journal, September 1930, page 674 we find---

"It is confidently believed by careful students of the silver situation that the price of silver will be steadily increased as buyers throughout the world are impressed with the belief that the lowest point has been reached."

(Sadly, that would still be several months off into February 1931.)

"France is reported to be purchasing silver. The Indian government has disposed of practically all of the silver which it planned to sell and the hoarded silver in the hands of the people of India is not likely to be put upon the market."

(The item on France was probably only rumor, and the British Government of India would continue dumping megamillions of ounces onto world markets for most of the next 8 years!)

"The hope that the Chinese situation promises to become more stable leads to the belief that China will again be a purchaser of silver. The present low price has put a handicap upon production which will soon be apparent in world output. The plan which has been recommended to China for the adoption of a gold standard is a plan which anticipates that through many years to come China will gradually work toward this goal, but this does not mean the displacement of silver as a circulating medium but only that silver's value shall be stabilized on the basis of gold. A stable currency is essential to increasing business, and increasing business demands an increasing circulating medium."

“The increase of civilization which always follows in the wake of a destructive war gives promise that silver is now seeing its worst day and that the future will surely bring about a condition in which the vast amounts of silver will be turned into the channels of trade as subsidiary coinage and that vast advances in civilization which means increased needs and increased consumption will add shortly to world trade through which every important nation will be benefited.”

(Silver’s worst day was to come early in 1931. It is tiring seeing so many references from those times as to silver being “subsidiary.” Silver should never be considered subsidiary to paper. As for gold, silver should be considered auxiliary, not subsidiary.)

(By far the most significant cause of the fall of silver was British Government dumping out of India, supervised by Viceroy Halifax (Pilgrims Society) during 1926-1931. Let us be extremely clear that London is the center (“centre”) of world fiat money forces and after attacking silver, they attacked gold. All efforts to drive down silver and gold, at this very moment, are coordinated by members of The Pilgrims Society, who run the big New York and London investment and commercial banks. Bilderberg, CFR and Trilateral members function as accessories.)

“Nanking, China, January 10 (Associated Press)---Declaring that the steady slump in silver seriously affected the country’s finances, the Council of State today decided to prohibit all speculation in gold bars. The Council has instructed the Ministry of Finance to prepare adequate measures for dealing with the situation.” (January 11, 1930, NYT, page 6)

When the British started dumping immense quantities of silver out of India, they knew what the consequences would be to the world, and they did it anyway, seemingly with incredible relish. Less than 42 years later the world would be where the British and their American and European partners wanted it to be---on full fiat currencies. That is the best way to steal wealth from those who are forced to use them!

The Associated Press, January 10, 1930, released this item---

“Senator Pittman, Nevada, in a statement placed in the Congressional Record today expressed the view that the price of silver presented a question of international concern and in his opinion the one remedy for the situation would be an embargo on the importation of silver except for refining and export purposes. Senator Pittman also offered today his amendment to the tariff bill providing a duty of 30 cents an ounce on silver, now free of duty. "If this is adopted," he said, "the dumping of foreign silver into the United States will be retarded."

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle, January 11, 1930, page 214, cited a number of sources for several silver stories and two on gold in China and Japan---

C & FC, January 11, 1930, page 214---

"Several Chinese Banks Fail With Fall In Silver Price---Associated Press from Shanghai, January 5, as follows from the New York Herald Tribune---

"The Chinese Republic today was confronted with an acute financial problem in the form of depreciated currency as a result of the steady decline in the value of the Chinese silver Mexican dollar, in addition to the grave political uncertainty with which China has been struggling. This dollar is now worth only 38 cents gold, as compared with 49 cents a year ago. Bankers and financial experts predict that its value will slump as far as 30 cents gold, possibly further."

"As a result of this currency decline, ***WHICH HAS BEEN UNPRECEDENTED IN THE LAST QUARTER CENTURY***, merchants, especially importers, both foreign and Chinese, have felt much hardship due to their commitments being payable in gold. ***NUMEROUS IMPORTERS ARE REFUSING TO ACCEPT SHIPMENTS***. This refusal has placed many Chinese banks in a difficult position and failures are predicted. A dispatch from Peking stated that five Chinese banks there have failed and that ten others were tottering. The decline of the value of the silver dollar also has resulted in a sharp upward movement of general prices. Sellers are seeking to recoup losses which are mounting as the dollar declines."

The C & FC, January 11, 1930, page 214 had this item---

"Shanghai Raises Prices As Silver Exchange Falls---Import Trade Is Paralyzed"---

"The New York Herald Tribune of January 9 published the following Shanghai cablegram---A price raising schedule affecting all major imported products, such as foodstuffs, clothing materials and other imported necessities, was adopted today by Shanghai importers and local merchants as a result of the meteoric decline of silver exchange, which today reached a new low level. The Mexican dollar, normally worth approximately 50 cents in American money, was quoted today at 33.75 cents, ***WHICH IS THE LOWEST QUOTATION IN THE HISTORY OF THE SHANGHAI SILVER EXCHANGE***."

"Importers point out that price raising is imperative to enable them to meet foreign obligations, which are quoted on a gold currency basis. Banks are carrying many merchants who would otherwise face ruin, meeting the obligations for imported goods contracted for on a gold basis at prices before the silver exchange slump. The speculations of the last two days as to a panic prevailing in the silver market were not noticeable today, despite the further drop in the silver exchange rate."

(People went from panic to being dazed, huh?)

"As a result of the crash in the silver market**,** ***SHANGHAI'S IMPORT TRADE*** **IS PARALYZED**, merchants fearing to contract for goods on a hold price basis ***IN CASE SILVER EXCHANGE SHOULD CONTINUE TO TOBOGGAN DOWNHILL***. The silver crisis is expected soon to effect general living expenses here, resulting in increased wage scales for firms paying in Shanghai dollars. A cablegram to the New York Times from Shanghai January 6 said---"Today silver dropped 12 points in the Chinese dollar as against last week's closing. One hundred dollars in gold will now purchase $276 in Shanghai money, but it requires $283 in Shanghai money to buy $100 in gold. The banks have tightened up and refused to sell gold on speculation accounts, which has brought a panic on the Exchange. All the evening newspapers predict that several hundred speculators will probably be wiped out. ***NEARLY ALL BUSINESS IS AT A STANDSTILL***. Merchants and importers, having postponed buying gold drafts to remit abroad in the hope of an early rise in the price of silver, now find settlements are necessary with silver tremendously depreciated and involving heavy losses to them. Prices already are soaring in China."

"Silver Prices Go To New Low Figure," C & FC, January 11, 1930, page 214, cited this from the NYT of January 9, 1930---

"Further weakness in the principal European countries, a severe slump in the peseta, a drop in the price of silver to the lowest level on record and of the silver currencies of the Far East to the lowest rates featured the foreign exchange markets yesterday. The price of silver dropped to 43.87 cents in New York. These are the lowest prices on record for silver. Far Eastern currencies have suffered severely with the fall in silver. The rupee and the Hong Kong dollar and Peking tael all dropped to the lowest prices in more than ten years."

The C & FC, January 11, 1930, page 214 commented---

"China Debates Abolishing Tael, Adopting Dollar---Eventual Gold Basis Also Discussed---Government Loss Set At $5,000,000"---

"The following Associated Press account from Nanking January 9 is from the New York Herald Tribune---The Government held an emergency meeting today to consider measures dealing with the chaotic situation created by the slump in silver. According to the official newspaper, the Government is considering abolishing the tael, China monetary unit, in favor of dollar standards, and eventual adoption of the gold basis. The same paper reported the following United Press advices from Shanghai January 9---A loss to the Chinese government of $5,000,000 through the decline of silver was announced by the Government's financial experts today. The situation has led to the calling of a special meeting of the political council."

C & FC, January 11, 1930, page 214---

"From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle we take the following Associated Press advices from Nanking January 10---

"Declaring that the steady slump in silver and the sensational jump in gold bars have seriously affected the country's finances the Council of State today decided to prohibit all speculation in gold bars. The Council has instructed the Ministry of Finance to prepare adequate measures for dealing with the situation."

C & FC, January 11, 1930, page 214, "Removal by Japan of Gold Embargo"---

"As we have already indicated in these columns, Japan will today (January 11) return to a gold basis, the embargo against gold being removed as of today. Associated Press advices from Tokyo yesterday had the following to say---

"Removal of the Japanese gold embargo tomorrow finds Japan confident of success of the venture. ***JAPAN HAS THE HIGHEST GOLD COVER FOR***

CURRENCY---94%---OF ANY MAJOR COUNTRY IN THE WORLD. The Bank of Japan has metal reserves of 1,073,000,000 yen against a note issue of 1,155,000,000 yen. In addition 304,000,000 yen in specie credits held abroad and 100,000,000 yen credit in New York and London provide total protection equal to 128% of outstanding Bank of Japan notes, or 111% of the Empire's currency which includes Formosan, Korean and fractional notes."

"A statement of Finance Minister Inouye says the Wall Street crash made the removal of the embargo possible, since reduced world interest rates resulted and enabled Japan to establish cheap credit with assurance that its own surplus funds would not migrate and handicap domestic industry with high money rates. The New York Trust Company made available yesterday an advance copy of a report which it has just compiled on Japan's return to the gold standard. The report will appear later in the month in "The Index" published by the New York Trust Company. It states in part---

"By Imperial Ordinance promulgated in November, on January 11, Japan will remove its embargo on the export of gold and stabilize its currency once more upon a gold basis. The event, which crowns the financial policy of the present government, is an important one, not alone in its bearing upon the internal affairs of Japan, but in its international significance. It is of particular interest to the United States on account of the immediate financial operations in the American market which are involved and because of the extensive and growing trade relationships between this country and Japan. Japan's return to the gold standard, to which she had consistently adhered from 1897 to 1917, has been delayed by a series of extraordinary and unpredictable national calamities---the severe commodity panic of 1920, the earthquake of 1923 which, in addition to its heavy toll of human life, wrought material damage estimated at a total of some 5,000,000,000 yen, and finally, the financial upheaval of 1927."

Business Week, January 15, 1930, page 15 had this to report---

"Never before in history---at least as far back as records have been kept (since 1250 AD) has the price of silver been so low as it is now. Never before has so much silver been produced as in 1929---probably 260,000,000 ounces. Three-quarters of this silver is a by-product of base metal production. Until a few years ago, almost two thirds of the world's silver was used for money. Recently most of the European nations have gone far in the demonetization of the metal. India, which formerly took 30% of the world output, is now on a gold basis. China, another sinkhole of silver, has found recent conditions unfavorable to a continued large intake."

(Notice they said nothing as to Great Britain dumping Indian silver as being the central cause of the price collapse. Silver rupee coin from 1920)---

"THOUGH PRICES ARE THE LOWEST OF ALL TIME, THEY MAY EASILY DROP LOWER. Industry, keen competition with base metals, which sell by the pound instead of by the ounce, is not likely to permit silver's relative cheapness to increase its use. ***NOR IS THERE MUCH HOPE FOR MORE SILVER COINAGE.*** Production will drop sufficiently to meet demand. Those companies for which silver is a leading product, turn out only a quarter of the world's supply. They are the ones that must curtail."

(It has never been the industrial silver users, but rather the paper money forces, who are most responsible for attacks on the use of silver money. Apparently the Money Power would allow primary silver miners to exist only if they could survive by high-grading ore.)

The Literary Digest, February 8, 1930, page 60, "The World Slump In Silver" had these comments---

"Mr. Chimanram Motilal attained momentary world fame a few days ago. He stepped into the silver market with his personally conducted raid on the shorts, which caused a slight rebound after silver had sunk to its lowest price in history.

But Mr. Motilal of Bombay wrote only a brief chapter in the long story of the decline and fall of silver. This decline "is one of the major economic curiosities of the age," as Business Week observes. And when silver plunged down to the low level of 43.87 cents an ounce, the low for all time, the effects spread far beyond the circle of speculators and financial experts."

(By early 1931 the price would be pushed down to 24.5 cents!)

"In Spain, the exchange value of the peseta dropped sharply in sympathy. From China, according to the Boston News Bureau, came the news that the Nanking Government was facing "commercial ruin from the tobogganing of silver prices." "***WIDESPREAD HARDSHIP IS THREATENED IN MEXICO, AS MINES WHICH HAVE BEEN OPERATED SINCE THE DAYS OF CORTEZ, AND BEFORE, ARE FINDING IT PROFITLESS TO OPERATE***," comments the American Banker. It is a crushing blow to the miners in our own Rockies, writes Arthur Chapman, in the New York Herald Tribune---

"In consequence of this heavy fall in value, one finds Senator Pittman of Nevada offering a resolution putting a tariff on silver, to protect the United States from being made a "dumping ground" for cheap silver from other countries. It is not an encouraging outlook for those gray bearded optimists of the silver camps of the West, who have been firm in their faith through all these years, that silver would again "make things hum," as in the old days."

(Imagine Mexican silver mines operating at a profit for almost 400 years---twenty generations---then along comes Britain to ruin things!)

"The indirect results spread farther---"the price of cotton in the United States has already been adversely affected because of the decline in the buying power of the Chinese, who are large consumers of cotton goods." Of course, the New York World goes on to explain, "when the value of silver drops, commodity prices in a silver standard country go up, and a sharp rise in living costs is adding a new problem to the many which already are harassing the Chinese Government." The Wall Street Journal has more to say on this point---

"The trade with China is of vast importance to the commercial nations of the world. With the United States alone it amounts to over $300,000,000 a year. Indirectly its trade with the United States is much more. One instance of that is cotton. It is one of England's greatest customers for cotton goods, which

England makes from American cotton. ***THE DROP IN SILVER MEANS THAT CHINESE EXCHANGE MUST DECLINE. THE PURCHASING POWER OF SILVER THEREFORE REACTS ON ALL COUNTRIES WITH MERCHANDISE TO SELL***. China is not only a purchaser of goods, but a borrower in the money markets of the world."

"The price of silver fluctuated between 45 and 70 cents an ounce between 1900 and 1916, rose to over $1.30 during the war period, then dropped sharply to around 60 or 70 cents, remaining at about that level until the end of 1926, when it started a downward trend, climaxing in the low price of 43.87 cents on January 8, 1930. This fluctuation is the text of a discussion in the Alexander Hamilton Institute's "Business Conditions Weekly." It notes first, ***THE DEPRESSING EFFECT ON THE SILVER MARKET WHEN THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN CURRENCY RECOMMENDED THE ADOPTION OF A GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA, AND THE EVENTUAL ELIMINATION OF SILVER***. And then---

"In addition to the potential drop in India's takings of silver, and the prospect of supplies gradually coming on the market, the demand for silver for monetary purposes has lessened. European nations economized in the use of silver during the war period, and while silver prices were high, coinage was melted and sold as bullion. Demand for coinage purposes has not recovered, the use of alloys and lesser proportions of silver having been found satisfactory."

(Debasement of silver coinage was found satisfactory, they said!)

"The following table is presented, showing how important in the silver market is the demand from the Far East---

Silver Consumption 1925-1928
(Million fine ounces)

(Years)	1925	1926	1927	1928
India	106.7	91.6	90	89
China	59.4	73.9	85	124
Germany	14.3	12.5	16.7	10.8
Arts & manufactures, U.S. & England	36	39.5	40	39.5
Coinage, U.S. and Mexico	20.3	10.8	6.5	13.6
Other	15.4	26	31.4	31.5

(Included in 1928, Netherlands and Russia)

"To continue this discussion by the writer for the Alexander Hamilton Institute:

"Silver production has increased, and the supply is comparatively inelastic, due to the fact that the greater part of the world's production comes from the incidental operations of other mining companies rather than from silver mines. It is estimated that approximately three-quarters of the production comes from gold, copper zinc, and lead mines, and one-fourth from silver mines. A decline in the price of silver affects the revenues of the mines in which silver is an incidental product, but so long as the return from recovering silver can add anything to the mine's income, there is no incentive to cease production."

"The use of silver in the arts has increased, but as indicated in the foregoing table of consumption, this use accounts for but a small proportion of the annual takings of silver. Some sixty million ounces is estimated as the annual demand of the motion picture industry, but treatment of old films permits the recovery of about four-fifths of the silver used, reducing the net demand to around twelve million ounces. While the industrial use has increased, the gain has proceeded concurrently with the lessened use of silver for monetary purposes."

"The drop in silver has naturally affected the Far Eastern exchanges, the rupee, the tael, and Hong Kong dollar all weakening with the slump in silver prices. The unfavorable factors bearing on prices have been indicated above. They may be summarized as (1) the prospective lessened demand from India with (2) ***THE IMPENDING SALE OVER A TERM OF YEARS OF HEAVY INDIAN STOCKS***, (3) Disturbances in China and the piling up of stocks in that country, (4) lessened use of silver for subsidiary coinage in Great Britain, France and other European countries. As influences of a more favorable nature there is the conclusion that, with silver prices at all time low levels, ***SALES FROM INDIA ARE NOT LIKELY TO ADD TO THE DEMORALIZATION OF THE MARKET."***

(That forecast turned out to be inaccurate. The British accelerated the silver dumping out of India, continuing to crush the price lower for roughly another full year!)

"While low silver prices add to the cost of living in China, and act as a barrier against imports, they should be a stimulus to exports and, given stable conditions, China may work back to a larger consumption of the metal. India's consumption, while lessened for monetary uses, is likely to remain heavy. It is to be doubted if silver prices will exhibit a marked recovery from the decline which has proceeded since 1926. But unless new adverse factors develop, it is not unlikely that present levels approximately represent the balance between supply and demand, and that the trend should be toward stability or a slow firming of prices."

(The prediction was about one year off target. There was no stimulus to Chinese exports, because conditions were unstable, made so mainly by low silver prices, a gift from Great Britain.)

"In recent years Mexico has been producing an annual average of 100,000,000 ounces of silver and, if the silver crisis is not met, ***THOUSANDS OF WORKMEN WILL BE THROWN OUT OF A JOB***, we read in a Mexico City dispatch to the New York Times, which quotes one silver producer, Walter Palmer, as saying---

"The only remedy I can see is for Mexico to give her silver industry what might be called artificial respiration by coining a certain proportion of its annual production, large enough to enable the mining operators to pay mining wages. In other words, putting into effect a law similar to the Pittman Act, which (end page 60, start page 62) was enforced in the United States for a similar transitory period, and in the meantime endeavor to get the cooperation of Canada and the United States and some European countries to make a more extensive use of silver."

"The silver situation brings this editorial comment from The American Banker:

"For the time being the silver producers are concentrating the prospects for stimulating a revived demand for their product on the thought that it could be more widely used in coinage, particularly of token money, such as our silver change. The United States silver coin represents simply a long wearing sort of bill, ***PASSING AS MONEY***, not because of its worth and weight as silver but because of its implied promise to pay a given worth of weight of gold."

(This anti-silver script, seen so many times in so many sources over the decades, all reads the same, except for variations in wording. Silver isn't money, it's just a commodity like wheat. Gold alone is money! To be paid in silver has significance only as the silver is exchanged for gold, because silver has no "end value" in and of itself! All lies, of course. While they were singing gold's praises attacking silver, they were thinking about gold, "you're next!")

"Perhaps it might be possible to work out a cost table showing that it was cheaper to manufacture coins than to distribute new paper money every eighteen months, or so fast as it wears out. But the weight of the silver, even if a dollar were reduced in silver content to as little as a quarter dollar now contains, would find few Americans carrying around their bank-roll in silver. ***THE MONETARY FUTURE OF SILVER IS NOT PARTICULARLY BRIGHT***."

(There have been very many times in currency history when banknotes fell to zero---smaller scale incidents as well as those harming entire nations. Anyway, it really would be easier to carry about a few rolls of dimes and some quarters of silver, than to cart around a wheelbarrow full of paper notes that had no buying power left!)

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle, New York, March 29, 1930, page 2122, quoted a March 28, 1930 story from the United States Daily in Denver---

"Operators of Silver Mines in America Urged to Cooperate---Colorado Mine Commissioner Says 30 Percent Tariff Will Present Opportunity to Control Price of Metal"---

"Now is the time for the operators of silver mines in the large silver producing sections of North, Central and South America ***TO UNITE IN A FEDERATION THAT WILL BE ABLE TO CONTROL THE PRICE OF THIS METAL***, ***TAKING CONTROL FROM LONDON***, according to the State Mine Commissioner of Colorado, John T. Joyce. Mr. Joyce stated that the psychological effect of the tariff of 30 cents an ounce approved by the Senate, if it is finally adopted, will be of tremendous advantage to the industry. He said he does not believe that the price of silver would immediately jump 30 cents an ounce if the tariff is approved, but he does think the price will increase gradually and perhaps by that amount ultimately."

"Mr. Joyce said such a tariff is bound to prove a great stimulus to the industry and will create a more healthy condition. One of the principal features of a silver tariff will be ***TO KEEP THE UNITED STATES FROM BEING A DUMPING GROUND FOR HOARDS OF SILVER FROM JAPAN, INDIA AND CHINA***, the commissioner stated, pointing out that Japan has changed to a gold standard, that England plans to change India's standard from silver to gold, and that there is a determined effort under way to bring about such a change in China as soon as conditions there are stabilized."

(The tariff on imported silver, an audacious but good idea, was intended to counteract British dumping from India. It was not to be adopted. As far as China adopting a gold monometallic standard, that would prove impossible. For one thing, since without the stability they had previously with silver, there could be no stable conditions previous to having a gold standard. The cart was before the horse.)

"Without a tariff ***THIS SILVER WOULD BE DUMPED INTO THE UNITED STATES, RUINING THE MARKET COMPLETELY,*** whereas a duty would protect the industry in this country and stabilize the price, in Mr. Joyce's opinion. In this connection, the commissioner cited figures from the American Bureau of Metal Statistics which he said tended to show that silver is an exportable commodity in the United States and needs a tariff badly for its protection."

(Offhand I don't know if as of 1930 the U.S. was mining enough domestic silver to meet all its internal needs, including for coinage, but I suspect not. Any silver we exported was likely fabricated silver rather than raw material. An answer appears below.)

"In 1928, according to his figures, exports of silver from the United States and the consumption by coinage and the arts exceeded by some 22,000,000 ounces the country's production and imports. Production was 56,150,000 ounces, imports were 118,000,000 ounces, consumption was 46,000,000 ounces and exports were 150,000,000 ounces. For the same year the total world production, also in round numbers, was 258,000,000 ounces, of which 56,150,000 ounces were produced in the United States, 108,500,000 in Mexico, 21,000,000 in Peru and 22,000,000 in Canada. Of total world production, 220,000,000 ounces were produced in North, Central and South America. British possessions including Canada, accounted for a production of only 33,000,000 ounces, although ***LONDON STILL FIXES THE SILVER PRICE***, Mr. Joyce said."

("London still fixes the silver price," while we watch the crazy COMEX, what is Barclay's doing with its silver ETF? Is it in shareholder interest for any of our silver miners to have as their primary bank, any London based institution?

This is a concern even while we acknowledge that all big U.S. and Canadian banks are treacherous as to their attitude towards silver as money.)

The Mining Congress Journal, May 1930, page 438 said in "Silver and Subsidiary Coinage"---

"More than one half of the world's population are users of silver as a medium of exchange and value. India has long been known as the sink hole of silver. Surplus crops in India lead with certainty to large purchases of silver and the surplus wealth of India is hoarded in taels, ornaments and bullion. A great part of this silver was purchased at a price considerably above $1 per ounce. Before the great war the monetary stock of silver in India was $239,959,000 and it is estimated that the people of India are hoarding silver to the extent of five billion ounces. During the war India willingly paid the United States $1 per ounce for 208,000,000 ounces of silver taken from the Treasury of the United States. This sale by our Government was made under the stipulation which required the replacement in the Treasury of a similar amount of silver purchased from the silver producers of the United States at the price which was received from Great Britain. For a short time these purchases resulted in stimulating the silver industry of the United States."

"After the war, the sale of silver to Poland and the apparent promises that silver would gradually be brought back into use as a subsidiary coinage in gold standard countries advanced the price of silver to a point where its production would not become a burden to other minerals with which it is associated in the complex ores of the West. ***THE GROWING USE OF CREDIT MONEY BASED ON THE GOLD STANDARD HAS TAKEN FROM SILVER MUCH OF THE DEMAND FOR ITS USE AS SUBSIDIARY COINAGE; AND THE NET RESULTS OF ALL THESE INFLUENCES HAS BEEN TO DEPRESS THE PRICE OF SILVER TO THE LOWEST POINT IN HISTORY***."

"It is not the function of Government to legislate prosperity into any line of business. It is the duty of Government to provide a stable medium of exchange in an amount which, so far as possible, will hold price levels on a normal basis. Can this be accomplished without the use of silver in subsidiary coinage? A contraction of gold reserves as compared with business transactions seems inevitable. ***THE EXTENDED USE OF SILVER IN THE FAR EAST AND ITS USE AS SUBSIDIARY COINAGE IN THE GOLD STANDARD COUNTRIES SEEMS TO OFFER THE ONLY DEFENSE AGAINST***

***FUTURE AGITATIONS FOR GREENBACKS AND OTHER UNSOUND MONEY MEDIUMS*.**"

(I recently saw vending machines locally go from 75 cent to 80-cent snacks. Inflationary pressures and a scarcity of nickels account for this. There are also items labeled "vend bars," and these are perhaps 10% smaller by weight than candy items not so labeled.)

The Times, London, May 30, 1930, page 22, "The Fall In Silver" reported---

"Those who have for a long time regarded silver as a friendless commodity the price of which might easily reach yet lower levels, find justification for their views in the fresh weakness in the white metal during the last week or two. The reduction in the price to so low a level as 17.4375d. per oz. has nevertheless caused some surprise. No new development has recently occurred, so far as the London silver market is aware, which can explain so severe a fall. Needless to say it is the lowest level ever recorded and comparison of this price with the average price of 24.4375d. last year, or with the average of 34d. for 1924, provides a striking commentary upon the changed conditions of the market for this once precious metal. In all probability the fresh spell of weakness in the metal is simply due to a continuance of the adverse influences which have been weighing upon the market for a long time past."

"One of the principal visible adverse factors is the continued growth of stocks of silver in Shanghai and the indications that in its present state of political unrest China, the one remaining country of importance where silver continues to form the basis for the currency, ***CANNOT ABSORB THE SILVER WHICH IS STILL BEING SHIPPED TO HER PORTS***. Shanghai stocks of silver, according to the latest advices, amount to 99,200,000 oz. in sycee, 15,700,000 Saigon dollars, and 10,920 silver bars. The presence of Saigon dollars is a result of the recent adoption of a gold standard by the French colony of Indo-China, whence stocks of unwanted silver coins, have been shipped to Shanghai."

"If her trade were active and thriving China, as one of the great remaining silver using countries of the world, would hardly require all the silver she is asked to absorb. Owing to the deplorable conditions existing in China, her trade development is stifled, and her silver requirements therefore, much below what they would be if her trade were encouraged by the existence of a strong central government and freedom from the ravages of banditry. The serious effects of low silver prices have already been pointed out. By the fresh fall which has now occurred ***THE ENORMOUS STOCKS IN CHINA WILL UNDERGO FURTHER HEAVY DEPRECIATION***, and trade in China will again be disturbed by the adjustments which must follow in the silver prices of goods."

The Times, London, June 4, 1930, page 12, "Silver Coinage" was a letter---

"I see in the Money Market report that the price of silver has been "fixed at the new low record of 17.1875d. per oz. for cash and 17.0625 for forward delivery," and that there was "complete absence of support," which resulted in this sharp fall. That being so, why cannot our silver coinage be rehabilitated? Surely the profit is large enough to make this possible and save any further necessity for its debasement."

(The British government was not going to act on any such suggestions.)

The June 4, 1930 NYT, page 11 reported---

"Silver Congress Called. Representatives of All Producing Countries Invited to Mexico. Mexico City, June 3---The recently concluded national mining congress here adopted a proposal that there be called here within the next few months, probably in November, an international congress to be attended by representatives of all silver producing countries and of those dealing extensively in silver for the purpose of studying means of improving conditions in world markets following the crisis caused by the drop in prices of silver."

"The opinion was expressed in the congress that the Ortiz Rubio government should reconsider the heavy taxation at present weighing upon this industry, in which Mexico is the greatest world producer, and should bear in mind the necessity of the continuance of silver production in this republic from the viewpoint of avoiding leaving thousands of laborers without means of sustenance."

"The working of the highest grade veins to the exclusion of those of lower order was suggested as a temporary remedy for conditions in the industry, and in that is seen a problem for the future international congress."

(The British action in India put many thousands of miners out of work in Mexico; it caused grave damage to world trade; and in fact laid the foundation for the collapse of China into Communist control, and before that, the Second

World War. The Crown has never given up trying to rule the world and is not so distant from that goal as the uninformed would believe www.larouchepub.com/other/2007/3410caymans_hedges.html as 84.5% of the world's hedge funds, as of last fall, were based in the British Cayman Islands, under control of the Queen, Patron of The Pilgrims Society (next comes Prince Charles as King). Silver shorts, users and fiat money issuers have always been happy for miners to work their richest ore when prices have been lowest!)

The Mining Congress Journal, July 1930, page 549, "Silver And Prosperity" featured these remarks---

"The price of silver has reached the lowest figure in the history of the country---34 cents per ounce. Less than 10 years ago the world market price of silver for a short time was at $1.38 per ounce. During the 10 year period from 1917-1926 inclusive, the New York market price of silver was 77.99 cents per ounce. During the five year period 1922-1926 inclusive, during which period the Pittman Silver Purchase Act was not a factor, the average New York market price of silver was 65.806 cents per ounce."

"We have repeatedly said that we do not believe it is the function of government to legislate prosperity into any line of business, ***BUT IT IS A MATTER OF GRAVE PUBLIC CONCERN WHEN THE VISIBLE WEALTH OF MORE THAN HALF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD SHALL BE REDUCED FROM A TEN YEAR AVERAGE OF 77.99 TO 34, WITH NO PROMISE THAT IT MAY NOT DROP ANOTHER 50 PERCENT BEFORE THE SECOND TEN YEAR PERIOD SHALL EXPIRE."***

"China and India have been the principal consumers of silver and represent more than one-half the world's population. Already the depressing price of silver has cut in half the purchasing power of those countries. ***WHAT GREATER ECONOMIC DISASTER CAN COME TO A PEOPLE THAN THE DESTRUCTION OF HALF ITS WEALTH?*** The United States, seeking an outlet for its surplus production, can cherish no hope for new markets in that direction. The Kemmerer Commission plan, to put China upon the gold standard, calls for a new currency to be established upon the basis of a gold standard fund to be maintained in China and in financial centers abroad which shall consist of at least 35 percent of the face value of all gold standard coins issued. The stocks of uncoined silver in China are immense, ***AND ANY PLAN WHICH CONTEMPLATES DEMONETIZATION OF THIS SILVER***

WOULD CAUSE CHAOS IN CHINA AND A FURTHER GLUTTING OF THE SILVER MARKET. Perhaps even the suggestion is in a measure responsible for silver's present plight."

(Roosevelt's Silver Purchase Act of 1934 was to suck 565,855,000 ounces of silver from China into United States Treasury vaults---see "China's Empty Silver Vault," Archives of Silver Investor. Then much of that silver was dedicated to British efforts via the Lend-Lease Administration in WWII to help Britain suppress silver values worldwide!)

"***THE PRESENT LOW PRICE OF SILVER AFFECTS APPROXIMATELY 60 PERCENT OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION***. India and China, with 5,000,000,000 ounces of hoarded silver and over $300,000,000 in coinage, find their purchasing power reduced over one-half. Yet England and America find their chief markets for petroleum and raw cotton in China, and the United States leads the world in supplying machinery to the Far East.'

"With our export trade in these and many other communities curtailed more than one-half, through this debasement in silver, the problem becomes acute, not only to the silver producer but to every manufacturer of goods which go into our export trade. Without this normal outlet over production and accumulated goods must inevitably react in employment and industrial stagnation."

(Yes, this is why The Great Depression took place---because Great Britain hates silver because it's real money that they cannot create, and they insist on imposing synthetic money on the whole world in order to cheat everyone!)

"It is therefore, a matter of supreme concern to every American business man that silver should return to a normal value, which will permit its continued production and will afford purchasing power to those nations dependent upon it. In our February issue we advocated an International Silver Conference, pointing out that the great bulk of the world's silver is produced in the Western Hemisphere, with Canada, Mexico, Chile, Bolivia, Peru and the United States producing four-fifths of the world's silver. These countries have no association with each other, ***AND THE SILVER INDUSTRY IN EACH IS BLINDLY FIGHTING AGAINST EXTINCTION***. We further said---

"No one country can meet the situation. The entire extinction of the silver mining industry in any one of these countries would not materially affect the general situation. It is necessary that all shall act together to justify any hope of betterment. The healthy operation of every industry is important to general prosperity. Each cog in the wheel must do its part if the machinery of business is to run smoothly. Silver is so closely associated with other metals that it is peculiarly important. We suggest the importance of a conference of the silver countries of the Western Hemisphere for consideration of some means by which these vastly important business problems centering in the silver mining industry shall find some means of solution. ***AGAIN WE URGE AN INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE***."

(When you read Britain Against Silver II here next month, covering January through June 1931, you will see how the British and President Hoover shafted every effort to organize a global silver conference! The same sinister theme will be played out in Britain Against Silver III, covering July through December 1931, which will appear here in October. The November installment will climax the series.)

The Mining Congress Journal, July 1930, page 623, article titled, "Congress Directs Attention to Silver and Measures to Alleviate Situation"---

"Steps looking to the calling of an international conference to stabilize the price of silver are proposed in a resolution introduced by Senator King of Utah, prompted by the continued decline and low level in the price of the metal. The resolution points out that the Government has in the Treasury silver bullion valued at more than six and one half million dollars; 494,000,000 coined silver dollars, against which silver certificates have been issued, and silver coins, consisting of half and quarter dollars and dimes, of the face value of more than $5,000,000, and has in circulation more than 38.5 million silver dollars, and silver half dollars, quarter dollars and dimes of the face value of more than $281,000,000, all of which were purchased at prices much higher than those now prevailing for silver bullion, and any further decline, measured by gold, in the price of silver, will result in additional losses to the government."

"A considerable part of the foreign trade of the United States is with countries in which silver is extensively used as a medium of exchange," the resolution states, "and if the price of silver is further depressed the purchasing power of many countries will be materially reduced to their injury as well as to the injury of the United States. China and India, which represent more than one-half of the world's population, have been the principal consumers of silver, and any policy that will further depress the price of silver or prevent its advancement to normal levels will injuriously affect the economic and industrial condition of the United States, as well as of other countries."

"It will be advantageous for the United States to expand its foreign trade and commerce, and particularly to find markets for its surplus products in the Orient, and in all silver prodicing countries, such as Canada, Mexico, Bolivia, and Peru. Efforts are being made to induce China to demonetize silver and adopt a fiscal policy based upon a gold standard fund, and to further debase silver and curtail its use in India, which efforts, if successful, will result in a further destructive decline in the price of silver, and in economic and industrial injury not alone to silver producing countries but to all countries of the world."

"It is important," the resolution continues, "not only to countries producing silver, but to all countries engaged in trade and commerce, that measures be adopted to avert the disastrous consequences that will inevitably follow a further decline in the price of silver, and to secure an international agreement, or the adoption of an international policy that will stabilize the price of silver and obtain for it a suitable status in the monetary systems of the world. It is believed by many persons that an international conference should be called for the purpose of considering and taking action upon the questions herein referred to."

"The resolution directs the President to confer with such governments as he may deem proper and through such agencies as he may see fit, for the purpose of ascertaining whether economic and other conditions are propitious for the convening of an international conference to consider and devise plans to increase the use of silver for monetary and other purposes, and to bring about the stabilization of the price of silver."

"To relieve the situation and to check the present price decline of silver and stabilize its value, Senator Oddie has requested Secretary of Commerce Lamont to allot appropriations of $100,000 for research work for three of the branches of the department. Of this fund $50,000 would go to the Bureau of Standards and $25,000 each to the Bureau of Mines and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The fund for the Bureau of Standards is designed to expand the consumption of silver in the arts, following a former inquiry by the bureau as to tarnish resisting silver alloys, to which the Senator says---"The situation warrants continued effort along similar lines, as nothing would expand the consumption of silver in the arts more certainly and more greatly than the development of a silver alloy which would resist tarnish."

Secretary of Commerce (1929-1932), Robert P. Lamont (below), had a son in law, Chauncey Belknap, listed in the leaked roster of The Pilgrims for 1969; and another son in law, Charles Saltzman Jr., a Rhodes Scholar and Pilgrims member associated with Goldman Sachs & Company; Saltzman's father was a Major General and a delegate to the International Radio Conference in 1929---

This Lamont may have been a cousin to Thomas Lamont (born 1870) who was on The Pilgrims executive committee and considered by Ferdinand Lundberg, economic historian, to have been the most powerful man in the United States during the 1930's, as head of J.P. Morgan & Company. Article resumes---

"There are also other possibilities for increasing the use silver in industrial ways which should be made the subjects of research. If funds should be allocated to the bureau, the investment would be more than justified and the silver situation greatly relieved."

"As to the Bureau of Mines inquiry, Senator Oddie says---"It would be helpful if the bureau could be allocated funds for investigating the economic relationship between silver, copper, lead and zinc, with a view to determining more precisely the declines in the production of copper, lead and zinc and the far-reaching economic ramifications of silver in the general economy of the United States."

Tasker Oddie (1870-1950) was born in Brooklyn and, according to Wikipedia, went to Nevada "to look after business interests of the wealthy Stokes family." The 1952 Who's Who, page 2337, shows James Graham Phelps Stokes as a member of The Pilgrims who for 40 years was president of Nevada Central Railroad. Stokes was a member of the China Society of America; French Society of Friends of the Orient; Oriental Institute; American Oriental Society; and the India Society in London. Why the great interest in the Far East? Were these organizations involved in removing silver from China and India? (Another long investigation!) Oddie took part in the development of the Tonopah silver mining district, 1900-1902. Oddie was Governor of Nevada, 1911-1915 and Senator, 1921-1933 and in his case, association with his earlier employers appeared to not corrupt him, as he was a wonderful friend to the cause of silver money---

"Senator Oddie suggests that the Finance and Investment Division of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce conduct inquiries concerning silver and economic conditions in China and India. "The extremely low price of silver is a most important factor in the present disturbed economic conditions throughout the world, and it not only seems justified but highly necessary that the government should conduct investigations along the lines indicated with a view of determining the best possible solution of the problem," the Senator says. "The price of silver has declined to 34 cents per ounce, the lowest in history, and the condition of the silver mining industry is so critical that it is of public concern. The prices for the base metals, copper, lead and zinc, which are produced with silver, are low at the present time, and this accentuates to a marked degree the adverse effect of the low price of silver on the production of the base metals."

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle, July 12, 1930, page 202-203 quoted the Wall Street Journal of July 10---

"Mexico City---shutdowns of mines in the Matehuala region in State of San Luis Potosi petitioned for last week in view of low metal market have been averted, it is announced by Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labor. The Santa Maria de la Paz Y Co. Anexas, which petitioned to be permitted (start page 203) to be shit down completely and lay off 4,500 workers, will continue in operation, but will lower all wages that are two pesos a day or more by 20%. San Pedro, which also asked to be allowed to shut down completely, is to continue operation until mines are exhausted, giving its employees option of continuing working to that point or quit. All those quitting will receive 25 pesos."

(Wage cuts and corresponding severe quality of life reductions, courtesy of Great Britain!)

Commercial & Financial Chronicle, July 12, 1930, page 202---

"Seek to Aid Silver Mining---Mexican Interests Propose Entry Duty Free of Tools and Machinery. A cablegram from Mexico City July 5 to the New York Times said---"One of the most important steps in the efforts to find a solution for Mexico's mining crisis, particularly affecting silver, has been taken in a memorial from the Mining Chamber of Commerce to the taxation department of the Ministry of Finance, petitioning for the duty free importation of all material, tools and machinery used in the production of silver. Official action on the petition will be taken July 9, when it is expected some important modifications will be made on the taxation now weighing on this country's largest industry."

(Logical steps such as this would not prove sufficient to overcome the barrage of dumping from British India.)

Commercial & Financial Chronicle, July 12, 1930, page 202---

"Drop in Silver Affects Canadian Mines. J.P. Bickell, President of the Castle Tretheway Mines, told shareholders at their annual meeting on June 25 that he did not see how mines in Ontario producing only silver could "keep out of red ink figures," with the price of silver at its present level. Press advices from Toronto reporting this added---"He said the company's mines now were just breaking even and advised that they be shut down unless there was a substantial improvement in prices. The mines had shown an operating profit, he said, because of the work done at the beginning of the year before the drop in world silver prices."

(Working extreme financial hardship on all outside its sphere of influence is what the Crown has always done with an incredible relish! Too bad Andy Jackson didn't sail over there and have done with the lot of them!)

Commercial & Financial Chronicle, July 19, 1930, page 381, "Colonel Ayers of Cleveland Trust Co. on Decline in Silver Price---Causes and Effect," we read---

"In the July 15 Business Bulletin of the Cleveland Trust Company, Colonel Leonard P. Ayers, vice-president of the company discusses the drop in silver prices as follows"---

"***A RECORD THAT IS CENTURIES OLD HAS RECENTLY BEEN BROKEN.*** In all its long and interesting history, both as a commodity and as a basis for currency, ***THE PRICE OF SILVER HAS NEVER BEFORE FALLEN TO SUCH LOW LEVELS AS IT HAS RECENTLY REACHED***. In the diagram (this we omit Ed.) the line represents the price of silver for the past 100 years. The prices are given in dollars, although in earlier years they are based on the London market since the American records are inadequate that far back. In the first 40 years represented in the diagram the price ranged around $1.30 for a fine ounce of silver. This is the price which coincides closely with the famous 16 to 1 ratio."

"The subsequent behavior of the price illustrates how fortunate this nation was in escaping the bimetallism that threatened in the 90's. By the opening of the 20th century the price had fallen to somewhat less than half of its former amount, and remained comparatively close to the 60 cent level until the war. In common with other commodities silver experienced war and post war price inflation, followed by deflation. Recently it has broken into new low ground, and is valued at about 33 cents per ounce. This represents a ratio of approximately 65 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold."

"Two important causes have largely contributed to the recent decline. The first is the demonetization of silver, and the second is the relentless nature of the production of the metal."

(As others have articulated, there was an oversupply of silver caused by British India dumping silver. There was not an overproduction problem; Ayers was an unmitigated liar on that matter!)

"Both England and France have found it possible in recent years to get along with less silver in their subsidiary coins, replacing it with paper money or cheaper metals. The most notable example of demonetization, however, is India. In 1926 the Indian Government reached the decision to place its monetary system on the gold basis, and to dispose of the silver reserves."

"***THUS AT ONE STROKE THE MOST IMPORTANT MONETARY SOURCE OF DEMAND FOR SILVER BECAME A VERY IMPORTANT SOURCE OF SUPPLY***. Moreover 75 to 80% of the silver mined is produced as a byproduct of the mining of other minerals, chiefly copper, lead and zinc. During the price decline the annual production has been, and will likely continue to be, in the neighborhood of a quarter of a billion of fine ounces. The supply of new silver does not depend on the demand for it, but is largely independent of it."

(That last sentence was another falsehood. That part of the silver supply coming from primary silver mines, which Ayers admitted was up to 25%, was largely curtailed by shrinking prices as mines were shut down.)

"Two important effects of the price decline may be traced. In the first place the purchasing power of the nations producing silver has been reduced. Secondly, the international trade of those nations using silver as the basis of their coinage is disarranged, and tends to be restricted. It is most unfortunate that these developments should be taking place in 1930 when business all over the world is depressed. However there does not seem to be any adequate body of evidence to indicate that the collapse of the price of silver is the cause of the international depression, nor is there reason to fear that business recovery must wait until silver prices have once more been stabilized."

(The first four sentences of this paragraph are correct. The last sentence showed Ayers was on the side of the silver suppressors.)

More on the Depression silver scene from the Mining Congress Journal, August 1930, page 662---

“Congressional Committee Will Hold Hearings on Silver Situation---Oddie Suggests Conference in Washington. With a view of developing information as to the effects of the depression in silver prices and means of stabilizing the price at a profitable point, hearings will be held at Washington, D.C., August 8 and later at western points by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations headed by Senator Pittman, of Nevada. The investigation will constitute a part of an inquiry into trade relations with China and the Orient, which are large markets for silver and will cover the effect upon American exports by the depreciation of silver.”

“Other members of the investigating committee are Senators Johnson, California; Vandenburg, Michigan; Shipstead, Minnesota; and Swanson, Virginia. Hearings will be held at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Spokane, Reno, Salt Lake City and Denver. Secretary of Commerce Lamont is considering a suggestion of Senator Oddie, of Nevada, for calling a conference of interested parties to consider the situation created by the decline in the price of silver. Senator Oddie has suggested that the conference be held in Washington from December 9 to 11, at which time it is expected a large number of mining men will be in the city for Congressional hearings and other business. In advising that the conference be confined to consideration of problems affecting the domestic silver situation, Senator Oddie says”---

“Because of the serious and delicate conditions which prevail in some foreign countries with reference to the silver situation, a conference, to be successful, should be limited to considerations of domestic problems. If such a conference were to be held under auspices of the Department of Commerce a great deal of valuable information would be made available in the course of discussion which would be of service to the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Standards in determining more accurately their respective programs of research so that the appropriations made available for this purpose will return the best possible results.”

“Due to the silver crisis, I introduced a resolution providing for revision to date and republication of the currency and financial research work of the Senate Commission of Gold and Silver Inquiry and extension of that research into countries of Latin America and the Orient. The department cooperated in this work, and should this resolution be enacted the cooperation of the department would continue to be helpful. Shortly following these publications a number of countries provided for the minting of new silver coinages, and it is probable that a similar activity would result from the research work provided for under this resolution, thereby increasing the monetary demands for silver."

(Concludes Mining Congress Journal item). From the NYT, September 21, 1930, page 6, "Urges Freer Use Of World's Silver"---

"Urging that the treasuries of the United States, England, France and Mexico revise their present policies regarding the coinage and holdings of stocks of silver whereby they would be heavier buyers of the metal at a time when the limited gold stocks of the world are operating in one sense to restrict international trade and the present low price of silver in another, Rene Leon, partner of the banking house of W.C. Langley & Co., declares that no other measure could exert as great a constructive effect on world trade. Mr. Leon, prior to joining the Langley firm, was in charge of bullion operations for the Guaranty Trust Company and frequently acted as an advisor to the United States Treasury and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in matters affecting precious metals. A plan suggested by him in 1924 to the French Government affecting French exchange was adopted by Poincare, then Minister of Finance."

(Notice Leon was once with a Morgan controlled bank; and he used to be a Fed advisor. Did he move on because they discovered he wasn't what they first thought?)

"If half the world's population is on a gold basis while the other half is on a silver basis, then the commerce of the world is on a bimetallic basis," said Mr. Leon. "If one metal is weakened, the other must necessarily bear the financial burden of world trade. Sir Josiah Stamp and other distinguished economists seem to stress the present scarcity of gold. Gold is now asked to carry the burden formerly borne by silver."

"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***. And while the white metal piled up in ever increasing quantities at the Chinese treaty ports, the Chinese exchanges reacted in inverse ratios. 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. Would it not be logical for the Mexican government to forgo its negligible seigniorage profits by restoring the country's currency to its former weight and fineness in the hope that rising silver prices might enable the government to derive still greater revenue through the taxation of a prosperous mining industry?"

(The British attack on silver prices in India started after preliminary attacks had been in the works for some 7 years!)

"Would it not also be logical to ask Great Britain similarly to restore its fractional currency to its former weight and fineness, thereby stimulating the price of silver and with it the Far Eastern exchanges, and making it possible for Great Britain to receive infinitely greater revenue through taxation of a more prosperous condition in the now stricken Lancashire industrial districts?"

(British banking circles had no intention of allowing any restoration of monetary silver, anywhere they could successfully oppose it. There were voices from upper British financial echelons in favor of silver; but this phenomenon, of which we will read mainly in next month's installment, is best understood in the framework of insincere advocacy. The intent most likely was to blunt foreign criticism against Great Britain by erecting some window dressing ostensibly in favor of silver. As you just read, the British had no hesitancy about hurting their own homeland residents by attacking silver as money! The British have always sought to strike down silver valuations, and above all, to hit hardest when prices were already tumbling. Knock many tons of silver out of China, then release an ocean of silver from India. Generations later, the Bank of England dumped gold at the bottom of the market.)

"France has an empire in Indo-China. It has protectorates in the Near East, in Morocco, Algeria and Madagascar, all fields of importance to French foreign trade. Nevertheless, France has not yet resumed hard coinage, despite its return to the gold basis."

(Baron Tyrrell was British Ambassador to France as of that date, and he crafted the "Anglo-French Agreement," no doubt, the sinister monetary details against silver were covered.)

"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?"

(The Treasury has been central to the cheating of miners for many years. Again, the problem is correctable with the proper political leadership!) Silver stocks in Shanghai---exclusive of sycee-- were estimated as high as 197,884,000 ounces (162,200,000 taels) NYT, March 27, 1929, page 44.

Sir Josiah Stamp, mentioned in the last article, was a governor of the Bank of England, 1928-1941, and a director of Imperial Chemical Industries, England's equivalent to Du Pont or Dow Chemical. Here's one of several sources referencing the following quotation by Stamp addressing someone at the University of Texas in Austin in 1927 http://dkd.net/davekidd/politics/moneyalt.html---

"'The modern banking system manufactures money out of nothing. The process is perhaps the most astounding piece of sleight of hand that was ever invented.

Banking was conceived in iniquity and born in sin. Bankers own the Earth. Take it away from them, but leave them the power to create money, and with the flick of the pen they will create enough money to buy it back again...Take this great power away from them and all great fortunes like mine will disappear, and they ought to disappear, for then this would be a better and happier world to live in. But if you want to continue to be slaves of the banks and pay the cost of your own slavery, then let bankers continue to create money and control credit."

Sir Josiah Stamp was a member of The Pilgrims Society
leweb2zero.tv/video/jag_07454e1d6550487 ---

"Sees Depressing Of Silver," subtitled "Smoot Blames Unnamed Great Power" (NYT, October 1, 1930, page 28)---

"Salt Lake City---Associated Press---Responsibility for the lowered value of silver is blamed by Reed Smoot, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee upon "a great power," which he did not name. In an address before the Salt Lake Chamber of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers last night, Senator Smoot added---"We know that Great Britain has tried to force gold on India. We know that her power is such that India believes the mother country is going to force gold on her."

(The title was misleading---the Senator did name the Great Power that attacked silver---England! The Senator was a beneficiary of some sugar interests in Utah, something the Hunts once dabbled in.)

"***THERE ARE A BILLION PEOPLE IN THE WORLD WHO WANT SILVER FOR CURRENCY***. I have faith that when the work of the Pittman

Committee is completed and the facts are presented to Congress something will happen to place silver back in its rightful place beside gold in the commerce of the world. Senator Smoot said the proposed international conference on silver would be too slow in its results to be extensive and emphasized that "we are not asking for a fixed gold and silver ratio."

Utah Silver Senator Reed Smoot, term 1903-1933, correctly charged Great Britain with the attack against silver and causing the Great Depression---

The NYT, November 23, 1930, page 16, "Opposes Parley On Silver"---

"Washington, Secretary Lamont notified Senator Oddie today that he believes the low prices of silver is due to foreign selling of silver stocks and only an international agreement to prevent this can help the situation. The wire was in response to the Nevada Senator's request that the Commerce Department call a silver conference, with a view to relieving the depressed price situation. Mr. Lamont said he fully understood "the serious widespread effect of the low price of silver." but held a departmental conference would be ineffective. "I understand a movement is on foot for an international discussion and believe nothing else will be effective."

(Lamont made noises favoring silver, yet he declined to take a leadership role for a conference. The problem was he came from the wrong side of the tracks; we saw earlier who his children married, and his boss, President Hoover, was a Pilgrims Society---paper money mob---member. We will abundantly document, starting next month, that Hoover was opposed to an international conference on the problem of low silver prices and its disruptive effect on most of the world. Hoover in six-button coat at baseball game)---

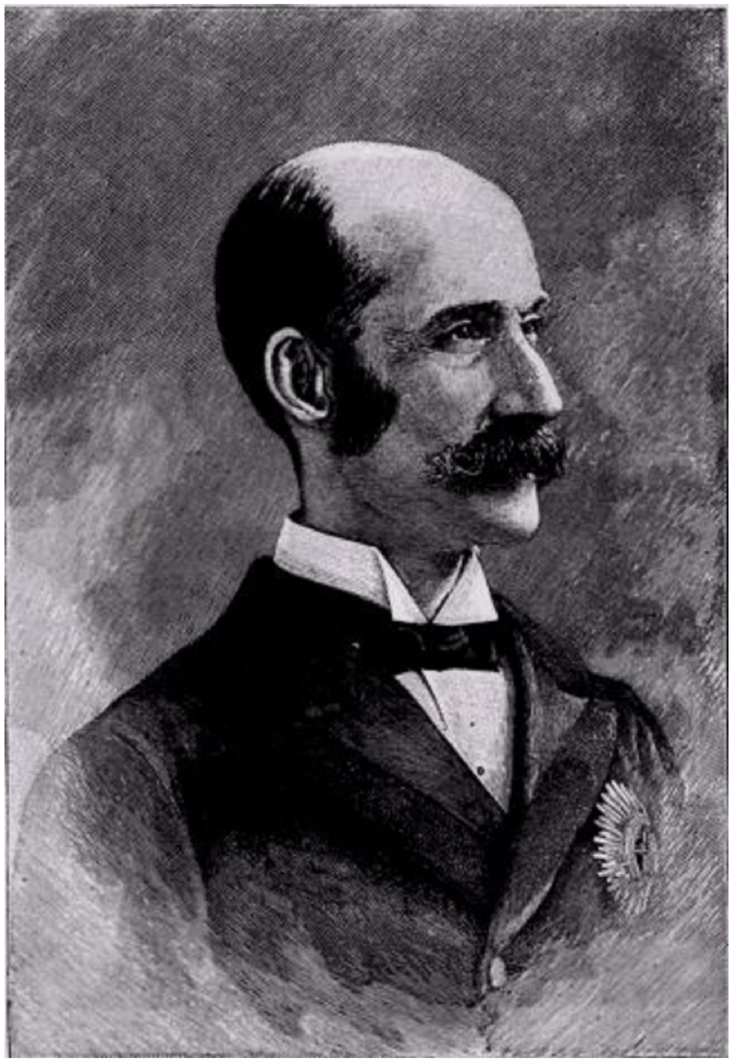
The December 22, 1930 NYT, page 30, "Decline In Silver Deemed Inevitable," "London Sees Present Great Weakness Merely Culmination of Tendencies Long Visible"---

"London---The fall in silver bullion last Tuesday ***TO THE LOWEST LEVEL FOR ALL TIME*** drew renewed attention to the seemingly defenseless condition in which the market for that metal had fallen. ***DEPRECIATION IN SILVER HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR YEARS***, while countries which had hitherto been large users of silver for coinage had one by one restricted its use for that purpose."

(The story subtitle implied that the silver price crash was a "tendency," as if due to impersonal forces! The greatest blame rested with British overseas policies!)

"Meantime production has not contracted in anything like the same proportion---chiefly because silver is mined to a great extent as a byproduct of other metals and is then marketed for what it will fetch. Thus the excess of supply over demand had long become chronic. Although India is still a large user of silver, it has more than it requires while China, to which the silver market has heretofore looked for the absorption of very great quantities, has for some time past has been compelled actually to sell silver in order to pay for its merchandise imports."

(The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, a treaty arranged in 1902 by Pilgrims Society member Lord Lansdowne, previously Governor General of Canada and Viceroy of India, allowed the British---and their American partners---NYT, November 29, 1926, page 31--- to influence the Japanese banking system, and use its machinery to dislodge even more silver out of China onto world markets)---



"This is an obvious consequence of China's civil strife, from which its internal trade and its foreign trade have suffered severely. Such influences have reacted formidably on Chinese exchange, and it is developments in that branch of the market which have been necessitating ***LARGE SALES OF SILVER EVEN AT THE PRESENT FALLING RATES."***

(What in the hell are the silver suppressors, based mainly in London, going to do now to hold prices down? Starting with, they have plans for the Third World War under way, with "emergency" price-capping measures! If we don't break military alliances with Great Britain, we are going to hell in a hand basket! It was appalling recently to see the British Royals at the White House, and Bush reaffirming---in coded language---his dedication to the Anglo-American world empire. Now I see that his Texas pal, Governor Rick Perry, who wants to merge us with Mexico, was invited to the 2007 Bilderberg session. Intended for giving transitory political leaders their marching orders, it might be the most important organization guided by The Society.)

"The depreciation of China's currency in terms of gold is undoubtedly affecting not only China but those countries which trade with it. The best opinion on the British markets is that silver's depreciation, while undoubtedly having exerted a bad effect on Eastern countries and having to that extent helped to accentuate the world's depression of trade, cannot reasonably be regarded as a major cause of the general fall in commodities. Despite its heavy decline this year to date, ***THE FUTURE OF SILVER IS STILL REGARDED WITHOUT ANY DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE***."

(The fall of silver values hell well did cause the general drop of prices worldwide, and it is shameful how highly placed people have no reservations as to lying! "Be sure your sin will find you out" Deuteronomy 32:23.

Let's take a brief look at what was going on in Mexican silver mining circles, January to July 1930, as a result of the British dagger thrust into silver values. The NYT, January 4, 1930, page 5, "Concern In Mexico As Silver Tumbles," subtitled, "Producers Talk of Closing All Their Operations" and "7,000 Miners Affected"---

"Mexico City---The gravity of the Mexican silver production crisis was emphasized today by Walter Palmer, one of the greatest silver producers in this country and an acknowledged authority on the industry. The latest quotations on silver in New York are .4687 to .47125 cents a troy ounce, ***WHICH ARE CONSIDERED DISASTROUSLY LOW FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF OPERATORS IN MEXICO."***

(A little over 13 months later they would witness the appalling spectacle of .245 cents per ounce, courtesy of "everyone's friends," the British hierarchy!)

"Questioned as to the basic causes of this condition, ***WHICH AFFECTS WORLD FINANCE***, FOR Mexico has produced an average in recent years of 100,000,000 ounces of silver, Mr. Palmer said---"***THE BASIS OF THE PRESENT CRISIS IS A TOTAL LACK OF THE USE OF SILVER FOR MONEY PURPOSES.*** China, due to her internal wars, has thrown mountains of silver into the market and India is buying only small quantities."

(Next month we'll see how the British imposed a huge 37.5% import duty on silver coming into India! It seems strange that the well-informed Palmer would have mentioned China as a silver dumper and not India. Certainly he was aware of the situation. Were foreigners doing anything to cause unrest in China, other than screwing down silver prices? Yes, there was the Rockefeller sponsored and financed Institute for Pacific Relations http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Institute_for_Pacific_Relations that helped China go Communist, and General George Marshall, Pilgrims Society, who as special representative of the President to China, starting in November 1945, and later as Secretary of State, 1947-1949, insisted that the Nationalists form a coalition with the Communists; this resulted in the Nationalists having to flee to Taiwan! Marshall was a Knight Commander, Order of the Bath---British Empire activist. Carnegie funds were also used to finance the IPR, and we see that today an executive with the Rothschild interests is a Carnegie Corporation trustee!)

"Practically all of the principal nations of the world have gone on a gold basis, ***SO THAT SILVER REMAINS WITHOUT SUPPORT***."

(How many nations are on a gold basis today? While so many bankers were raving how the world no longer needed silver, they were scheming how to give gold the same ax! Economists continue to assert that the monetary system no longer needs either metal. But dare they claim that industry no longer needs silver? Attempts were made, lamely, to suggest that because of digital photo processes, industry was abandoning silver. No drunken sailor ever told so many lies.)

"The only real consumption of silver at the present is found in some 80,000,000 ounces per annum used in cinema enterprises for making films. And in that industry all discarded films are subjected to a treatment whereby about 80 percent of the silver in them is retrieved, so that the real consumption of silver employed works out at around one-fifth or 12,000,000 ounces. Touching on the technical viewpoint of the Mexican silver situation, Mr. Palmer quoted assertions that figuring on a 500 gram ore, which is a reasonable return in Mexico, the return would be $6.03 while the average cost of mining and milling would be nearly $7 a ton. To that difference of 97 cents a ton must be added taxes and marketing expenses, so that a 500 gram ore, which generally has been considered a good average, becomes unprofitable."

"The only remedy I can see," said Mr. Palmer, "is for Mexico to give her silver industry what might be called artificial respiration by coining a certain proportion of its annual production, large enough to enable the mining operators to pay mining wages. In other words, putting into effect a law similar to the Pittman Act which was enforced in the United States for a similar transitory period, and in the meantime endeavor to get the cooperation of Canada and the United States and some European countries to make a more extensive use of silver."

"Mr. Palmer discounts suggestions of using the best producing veins until the crisis passes. He says that selection of the best silver ores to be worked would result in such overhead charges as would mean financial disaster in the end. Mexican governmental taxation at present reaches 6.5 percent of the value of the silver taken out, and in authoritative quarters the opinion is held that government aid, even if it included tax reduction, would not solve the crisis."

"Mr. Palmer holds the view that if the silver enterprises in Mexico today cannot produce ores of better caliber than 500 grams at the millhead, they will have to close down. In other mining quarters it is remarked that Mr. Palmer's observations are of deep significance. A hundred million ounces of silver a year is a great factor in world production. Also it is a great factor in the employment problem facing President elect Ortiz Rubio, who assumes office next month. ***IF THE SILVER CRISIS IS NOT SETTLED MANY THOUSANDS OF WORKMEN WILL HAVE TO REMAIN JOBLESS OR BE PROVIDED FOR IN OTHER LINES."***

The same page featured the following---

"The slump in prices of silver in New York and other world markets was said by Jenaro Gracia Bravo, president of the National Mining Chamber, today to have brought Mexico to a grave crisis, with several mines in silver producing regions already laying off men. He predicted that 7,000 miners would be without work within three months if quotations do not improve. Bartolomeo Vargas Lugo, Governor of the state of Hidalgo, came to the capitol to confer with President Emilio Portes Gil on means of meeting the crisis in that State, where he feared it might seriously embarrass the finances of the State government since its greatest income is derived from silver mining activities. Other States principally affected by the silver slump are Guanajuato, Jalisco and Zacatecas."

"New Drop In Silver Stirs Mexico City," NYT, January 6, 1930, page 7, subtitled, "No Solution Is Apparent," "Production Cut Is Urged" and "Business

Men Wonder How Grave Problems Will Affect Success of Incoming Administration"---

"Mexico City---The anxiety of Mexican mining operators because of the world silver slump was deeply accentuated this morning on receipt of news that the New York quotation dropped yesterday another cent reaching the record low level of .4538 cents a Troy ounce. Authorities on the subject here are unanimous that the situation has become so acute as to make imperative joint action between the government, the operators and the workers to alleviate present conditions and, if possible, ***TO AVERT A DISASTROUS CESSATION OF ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S CHIEF INDUSTRIES, IN FACT ONE OF THE BIGGEST INDUSTRIES IN THE WORLD***."

"There is considerable difference of opinion and discussion as to the best means of keeping the industry from bankruptcy, depriving thousands of Mexican laborers of livelihood, with resultant misery. But all agree that at the present quotations Mexican operators cannot continue. El Economista, a leading financial publications, holds out no prospect of any perceptible reaction in prices, at any rate for some time to come, basing this opinion on the fact that the causes of the crisis are fundamental. El Economista gives as the basic causes the action of China and India throwing silver on the market in great quantities. ***IF INDIA, AS INDICATED AT PRESENT, CONTINUES THIS POLICY THE CRISIS IS HELD LIKELY TO BE OF LONG DURATION AND DIFFICULT SOLUTION***."

"It is said too, that one reason the crisis is now so acute is that producers have tried to meet the situation for some time past by quantity production, to compensate by volume for the smaller profit margin, ***EVEN AT THE RISK OF FLOODING THE MARKET."***

(The market was already flooded; Britain probably enjoyed such efforts on the part of Mexican mine operators!)

"A suggestion that has been made is for an immediate temporary suspension of operations in all veins containing inferior ore, and only those worked that can make a profit at the prevailing quotations. In addition it is suggested other such burdens on the industry might be modified and production costs cut by more extensive use of the most modern mining methods."

(High grading ore, cheating shareholders in the long term! But the greater concern was for attempts to not lay off miners.)

“The economic conditions and to a great extent the financial stability of this country are gravely affected by the silver crisis, which therefore adds another serious problem to those that will face President elect Ortiz Rubio when he assumes office on February 5. One of these is the proposed labor code, which many industries have said would drive them out of Mexico. This becomes an even more delicate question with the prospect of 7,000 silver workers being thrown out of employment. Moreover, it is now reported that corn and wheat crops for 1929 amounted to only 30 percent of estimates, which means that imports of food will have to continue, and that prices of food will remain high, along with impaired purchasing ability of labor.”

“Drop In Silver Hits Purses Of Mexico,” NYT, January 10, 1930, page 3---

“Mexico City---Industrial and commercial circles are beginning to feel the pinch of the silver crisis through the rise in the quotation of the United States dollar, which can be traced directly to the drop in silver prices in New York. Merchants here were more than preoccupied yesterday with the dollar rise, not only as compared with Mexican exchange but also as a world factor, and today brought them no relief.”

“Those who exchanged United States dollars here this morning for Mexican silver reaped a comparative harvest, but they were few in proportion to the Mexican merchants who were sending drafts in American dollars for American merchandise. These merchants are more affected by the silver crisis, for they must buy for dollars and sell retail here for Mexican silver, with an exchange loss of more than 4 percent which is passed on to the public in the form of higher prices, with consequent hardship to the householder of small means.”

“The national exchange at the latest quotation is 4 percent in favor of gold over silver and American dollars against Mexican gold run at 2.11 with a rising tendency. The Mexican mining market is at a standstill---it could not be otherwise with the prevailing silver prices, and a practical solution of the silver crisis has not yet been found.”

(The solution was well known; but it would not be implemented. That was to remonetize silver everywhere.)

"Mexican national finance remains comparatively firm and it is thought that speculators are hoping to recuperate something from it after their mining losses. Generally speaking, however, the financial situation is acute."

(Either the situation was "comparatively firm" or it was "acute;" conclusion---"acute.")

"Former President Calles is now facing the problem of reorganizing the finances of the National Railways of Mexico. Canadian experts are here to assist and that problem is of paramount importance in Mexico's international finance. The government guarantees regarding the railway obligations are immense and some satisfactory solution would mean much to President elect Ortiz Rubio's administration. In reliable quarters it is felt that Senor Ortiz Rubio's decision to curtail his tour of the United States has little if anything to do with the financial situation. A political quarrel has developed within his party and the difficult and delicate task of selecting a Cabinet is still ahead of him. Either of these things could have influenced the decision."

(Mines that were still attempting to stay open were under additional hardship concerning reliable shipment of concentrates and dore bars over the rail lines.)

"Senor Ortiz Rubio will face an enormous internal development program, such as roads, irrigation, stability of internal finance and the agrarian situation. Today's newspapers are full of expressions that the Mexican Army is now definitely constituted as the guardian of law and order within the Republic. This fits in with the frequently expressed belief that Mexico and all good Mexicans are tired of rebellious movements and that the country, apart from such crises as the one in silver, if allowed time for breathing, will yet come into its own."

(The Associated Press, May 15, 2007, reported that the Mexican army is having trouble holding its own against drug gangs. Severed heads with warning notes stuffed into mouths have been left outside army posts. Decapitations are a favorite scare tactic. A top drug intelligence official was shot in the face point blank outside his Mexico City office. The violent death tally in Mexican drug wars for 2006 topped 2,000; annual drug income is estimated as high as $30 billion. When we see a big sustained surge in silver and gold values, mining officials must already have plans developed to insure that concentrate and dore bars are not seized by dealers as an adjunct to their cocaine and other operations. Columbian drug dealers are long known to be involved in theft of precious stones; precious metals would be no different.)

"Mexico is at present without any internal disturbances, although for many years internal violence has been a main factor in the country's international problems. Internal obligations, such as for supplies, wages, and the like, are being met, Luis Montes de Oca, the Minister of Finance, has been commanding respect by his efforts to redeem his department and consequently the national finances from conditions that in years past could only be described as chaotic. No new indebtedness is being incurred otherwise than for agrarian expropriations. For 1930 Mexico has been able to budget only 26,000,000 pesos (nearly $13,000,000) for the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico. Last year practically nothing found its way to the foreign debt service."

(Just think how free from bankers Mexico would be---no debt---in a return to silver money. No wonder the Money Power hates and fears silver and will do anything it can to suppress its use for payments!)

The NYT, July 3, 1930, page 4, "Silver Mines Plan To Shut Down" told a brief account of throwing in the towel as the British forced silver ever lower---

"Mexico City---Three towns, La Paz, Matehuala and Santa Maria, will be seriously affected if mines in San Luis Potosi are permitted to shut down. The falling price of silver is the cause of the applications. More than 4,000 miners will be idle."

(That was to occur in only one of all silver districts affected!)

Prepare yourself for an extensive read next month---the lengthiest I have ever presented here--- as we review Britain Against Silver, Part II. The Chinese certainly had an intense interest in silver in the period covered by this report. Just to summarize a few article titles from the China Weekly Review---

"Drop In Silver Prices Upsets China Business," January 11, 1930

"Silver Slump And Its Reactions," January 25, 1930

"How China Is Meeting The Silver Crisis," February 1, 1930

"Silver Reaches A New Low Level," March 8, 1930

"Effect Of Silver Slump Upon Silk Industry," March 22, 1930

"Silver Slump And High Cost of Living," March 22, 1930

"British View On The Cause of Silver Decline," September 27, 1930

"Mexico's Silver Empire Totters," October 11, 1930

"How Low Silver Affects China's Trade," December 6, 1930

"Silver Improvement Hopeless For 7 Years?" January 10, 1931

"Some Facts About Silver And The World Financial Situation," January 31, 1931

"Pittman-Snowden Silver Stabilization Controversy," February 21, 1931

"U.S. Senate Asks President Hoover To Take Action On Silver," February 28, 1931

"President Chiang Kai-Shek and Legislator Hu Han-Ming And The Silver Controversy," March 14, 1931

"Pittman Plans Regarding China," April 4, 1931

To close, consider some appropriate lines from a 1972 hit song, "The Back Stabbers"---

"They smile in your face, all the time
They want to take your place---
The back stabbers!

What can I do to get back on
The right track, I wish they'd take
Some of these knives out my back!

Their blades are long, clenched
Tight in their fist!

Aiming straight at your back,
And I don't think they'll miss!"

The Silver Back Stabbers---Great Britain!

England---hijacking Spanish silver on the high seas!
Starting the Bank of England in 1694!
Trying to make paper money wealth by decrees!
Sooner or later it becomes an impossible chore!
Attacking the money nature of silver ore!

The BOE, halting specie payments in 1797!
While their U.S. Bank shafted Americans from A to Z!
Severe jolts for little people, for bankers heaven!
Frantic cries for store of value money---an unheeded plea!
Paper fiat notes---then as now---a plague to flee!

We let bank charter expire in eighteen & eleven,
So we got the War of 1812 blazing!
Paper notes weren't manna from Heaven!
General Jackson stopped them cold---amazing!

Over in London---all hell was raising!

They ran into Andy Jackson again---a buzz saw!
His fire and fury stopped their evil plan!
Jackson vetoed the bank---his word was law!
Paper notes are money, swears con man!
I got silver quarters in a coffee can!

Assassinating silver money in 1873!
Ernest Seyd sent here to do evil job!
The Bank of England & its paper money spree!
London & New York fiat currency mob!
Just the thought of silver makes them throb!

London---world "centre" for monetary crime!
Dumping silver out of India---a heart attack!
Screwing silver prices down time after time!
Basic compassion is what the silver suppressors lack!
Causing the Great Depression---stabbing world in the back!

"Politically, the Great Depression made possible the rise of Nazism and the second World War."---Forbes, June 18, 2007, page 19

As we have abundantly seen, and will continue to review more evidence in the remaining several installments in this series, it was the British attack on silver staged from British India that caused the Great Depression; without this incalculable assault on silver values that event would not have transpired!

Buckingham Palace in London, residence of the Royal family, patrons of The Pilgrims Society of anti-precious metals world financiers---

The Mining Congress Journal, February 1957, p. 118 said---
"THE FAILURE TO RESTORE SILVER AS A MONETARY MEDIUM LED TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE COLLAPSE OF CHINA."

Now in mid 2007 we must wonder what cataclysms in the world financial system we will witness as the Society and its allied organizations try to maintain control, to phase out the United States dollar, and impose a Western hemispheric synthetic currency called the Amero. Sunday evening, July 15, 2007, on the local evening newscast, I heard the reporter state that several retail businesses in Dallas are now accepting Mexican paper currency for transactions! We are being conditioned for an abominable transition! No insult to Mexico is intended. The Mexican people have their own special culture, and it would be diluted by merger with nations to its North. ***THE CONCEPT THAT A MERE PIECE OF PAPER HAS VALUE IS ESSENTIALLY NO DIFFERENT THAN ASSERTING THAT A PHOTO OF A DIAMOND IS AS SUBSTANTIAL AS THE ACTUAL DIAMOND!*** This is so simple, yet most people are still under the paper fantasy taught by economists. I am speaking of circulating currency notes, not something more hopeful like titles to land or automobiles, which are backed up by something substantial.

In the current atmosphere of continued depreciation of paper dollars, even people normally unaware and uninformed on monetary matters, and lacking basic comprehension of the true nature of actual, rather than central bank issued and bank created phony money, are noticing that nickels have become scarce. Vending machines increasingly feature prices ending in a zero placeholder. So if I want a nickel back for an 80-cent item, I plug in three quarters and a dime. Soon the cheapest item will cost $1 and will help "solve" the coinage problem! Then on a copy machine I discover, there are no nickels for change. Copy cards for university microfilm and copy machines are now the rule; the need for coinage is reduced. Paper dollars are wildly cheaper to produce than twenty nickels! Copper pennies from a quarter century back are fairly scarce in circulation. I even save zinc based pennies. Will we see cheaper metals in coinage soon? When it costs the Mint more to produce a coin than its face value represents; that is, when its metallic, yes, base metal value exceeds face, it will be hoarded. We are really in monetary trouble when base metals in coinage reach this point. The website of the British controlled Reserve Bank of India says---

"Members of public are requested to avoid holding on to coins and instead, use them freely for transactions to ensure that there is a smooth circulation of coins."

Which brings me to a point I want to make about silver investments in general. Are you still invested in a so-called pool account, after the warnings that have been issued? Run to your computer or phone and get out of it! Race to buy real silver! I say the same about the Barclay's ETF. No British Empire bank can be trusted as to its intentions on silver. Unless they want to put Morgan, Sanders, Rakhimov, Hommel, Butler and Spina on the board of directors!

As we've seen, the British Government in India melted countless silver rupee coins and dumped the bullion on world markets to intentionally wreck prices, and to discourage the use of silver as money. In the United States, we know that the Federal Reserve branch banks, the big money center banks and the Treasury Department fell all over themselves (like they were running from a burning building) to remove silver coinage from circulation, to beat the "wicked hoarders" from setting them aside in unknown, private locations as their melt value exceeded their face value. So many silver coins, from all nations that used them, in the twentieth century, have been melted and refined into triple nine, industrially ready bullion, and consumed by industry, that the supply of these authentic coins is reaching critical status. A major Internet dealer, perhaps the second largest in the United States, offers only quarters and dimes and the far less desirable 40% Kennedy series starting in 1965. The half dollars, Franklins and Kennedys, and the much scarcer walking liberties, have been mostly melted and turned into sterling tableware, or tightly hoarded. It has been legal to melt silver coins since May 1969; of course, the Treasury Department was doing it before that to supply the industrial users.

Second generation Pilgrims Society member, Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, was mentioned in Financial World, November 4, 1964, page 3 in "Something's Got To Give"---

"American radio and TV audiences, accustomed to just about every conceivable kind of sales pitch between their favorite programs, will soon be hearing another that even they are likely to think a bit unusual. They will be asked to break open their piggy banks and empty their cookie jars for the sake of their country. This appeal to patriotism is being sponsored by the American Bankers Association with the vigorous backing of the U.S. Treasury."

(It was an appeal to financial suicide camouflaged as an appeal to patriotism.)

"The factors that prompt this plea are as strange as the request itself. ***MORE AND MORE COINS ARE DISAPPEARING FROM CIRCULATION AT A TIME WHEN GOVERNMENT MINTS HAVE BEEN WORKING OVERTIME TO TURN OUT INCREASED AMOUNTS TO FILL THE NATION'S EXPANDING NEEDS.*** Blame for the current shortage, according to Treasury Secretary Dillon, falls on the growing army of speculators who "have been buying up coins in quantity and keeping them off the market in hopes of higher numismatic value."

(Observe! It wasn't the Federal Reserve and its revolting play money that was to blame, it was people who knew the difference and were very rationally taking measures to protect themselves, that were to blame, according to Pilgrims member Dillon!)

"He estimates that there has also been a "phenomenal" growth in the ranks of collectors in the past five years---from 2 million to 10 million. The sudden swelling of this group can hardly be attributed to increased interest in collecting in the traditional sense. True, there has been a gradual growth in the membership of this fraternity during the postwar period. But lately a new kind of numismatist has entered the scene, ***BUYING UP ROLLS AND EVEN BAGS OF COINS*** to hold for higher prices."

(Cash is trash---that's an expression that sure had meaning in the early to mid-1960's when it became known that there was a drive under way in Congress to eliminate minting of silver coins!)

"The efforts of such individuals have already begun to pay off. They can turn a profit by offering coins to hard-pressed banks and merchants, some of which are willing to pay a premium in order to obtain enough change for their needs. The American Bankers Association even encourages its members to accept unsorted and unrolled coins and to pay extra for them, regarding it as one means---however distasteful---of helping to alleviate the shortage. Some idea of the proportions to which this business has grown can be seen from ***ADVERTISEMENTS THAT OFFER UP TO $1 MILLION AS BEING AVAILABLE FOR CHANGE-MAKING PURPOSES***."

(It must have been one of the few times ordinary folks, and some with larger means, were able to put much of anything over on the banks!)

"BUT SOME HOARDERS ARE APPARENTLY PLAYING FOR EVEN BIGGER STAKES. THEY ARE SPECULATING ON AN EVENTUAL FURTHER RISE IN THE PRICE OF SILVER. This could make our dimes, quarters and half dollars worth more in terms of their silver content than they are now worth as money. This would lead in turn to widespread melting down of coins and consequent currency famine."

(Oh, those sinful hoarders! And oh, the saintly Federal Reserve!)

"This is not as far-fetched as it may seem. For silver is in very short supply at present and the situation shows few signs of improving. The only thing that prevents the price from moving up now is the Treasury's policy of selling (start page 4) silver from its stocks at $1.29 an ounce. This acts as an effective ceiling. ***NO PRODUCER OR DEALER CAN OBTAIN MORE FOR THE METAL WHILE USERS ARE ABLE TO FILL THEIR NEEDS THROUGH PURCHASES FROM THE GOVERNMENT***."

(42 years and 9 months after this was written, we ***STILL*** have an artificial ceiling on the price of silver! Hold fast, precious metals patriots---it can't last too many more months and weeks! Continuing on page 27)---

"Substitution of another material---probably another metal or combination of metals---is being widely discussed. ***SUCH A MOVE WOULD CONSTITUTE A MAJOR BREAK WITH A LONG MONETARY TRADITION.*** There is even the question of whether the public would be willing to accept such a switch at all. Possibly, on the first inkling that such a plan was pending, ***THERE MIGHT BE A MASSIVE MELTING OR AT LEAST HOARDING OF SILVER COINS THAT WOULD MAKE THE PRESENT SHORTAGE APPEAR INSIGNIFICANT BY COMPARISON***."

(For more on those times, see "The Silver Raiders," Archives. All these actions against silver coinage exactly paralleled those of the British leadership in England. The Mining Congress Journal, February 1948, page 92, said their goal was to deprive the man on the street of money of intrinsic value.")

Commodities, September 1979, page 31, said---

"Silver is no longer a monetary metal and is unlikely to ever become one again."

We will see about that, won't we? I can't see that the currency problems of the world have been solved, as things stand! This disease we see cannot cure itself; it has to die! Bunker Hunt had this to say on the matter (Commodities, July 1979, page 39)---

"Gold moves in relation to the appreciation or depreciation of the dollar, but I don't want to lay the blame on the dollar alone. I would factor in other world currencies as well."

We should also add that the same issue (page 40) had Hunt making this statement---

"***THE CFTC INTERVENES IN BEHALF OF THE SHORTS RATHER THAN THE LONGS. I'VE NEVER NOTICED THE CFTC COMING***

TO THE DEFENSE OF THOSE HOLDING LONG POSITIONS IN THE MARKET."

And it was on "Silver Thursday," March 27, 1980, that the Hunts couldn't meet margin calls on their position, and began to crumble. Silver fell from $15.80 to $10.80 that session! A recent news item shows that the Ford family has seen its auto stock's value shrink by about two-thirds since 1998. If only they would have transferred into gold and silver, the performance would be reversed. Or platinum! That's what they get for having Goldman Sachs as their "wealth advisor."

The supply of mining shares can and will be increased. New companies will spring up; existing ones will issue new shares to the public for capital purposes. Some have altered their share structure to allow for "unlimited" share issuance, even though the best companies have no intention to dilute. But the supply of these 90% coins cannot be diluted. Coin bag trading on the exchanges was phased out so far back due to insufficient supplies, that many don't know they were ever listed! The NYMEX futures contract was ten bags, in any combination of dimes, quarters, and half dollar bags. The IMM contract---International Monetary Market of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange---was five bags of $1,000 face. The supply of these coins can only decrease every day that some refinery smelts some into bullion, or a silver user tosses them into a crucible with a ratio of bullion to produce sterling for jewelry casting. Need to sell silver coins? Jewelers can readily use them, but it would be philosophically in better taste to sell to someone who will maintain them as is, unless heavily worn. Bullion bars can and will continue to be produced from the usual sources, but the amount of bullion bars coming from coin melts must decrease. Some reliable sources believe that perhaps as much as 95% of the original supply of these coins, last dated 1964, have been obliterated by smelters. As more new metals investors sense a permanently sustained silver price surge, these coins will become ever more challenging to acquire.

Of the coins that remain, many are heavily worn, or more than moderately worn. So I pass along this advice, after cherry picking enough coins with lack of wear, to fund a medieval village! My fingers have been coal-black more times than I can remember, checking both sides for scratches and rims on halves for shaving. These so-called "common date" coin bags have seen hefty premiums in the past and will see much steeper ones in the future. I am telling you that, in spite of the fact that they are of lesser silver purity than .999, they could return bigger gains due to ever-increasing scarcity. The days of these bags being sold by face times a factor geared to the silver price in dollars will come to an end. Bags and half-bags will be sold by weight not by face only, because the weight varies. Balance the scales, dump the coins out of the bag, and get a weight. This is also what's most fair to all concerned. Mixed date rolls will be in great demand as they allow trading in quantities 1% the volume of a bag.

Some investors will also reorganize what they bought according to how common the dates and mint marks were originally, and sell the least scarce first. There can be no dispute that 64's are easiest to arrange by date into bags or rolls. When I can get 1949's and 1955's for the same rate as 1964's, I will hold the lower issue dates back for higher prices (if I ever sell!)

Then there are the unknown factors of monetary nebulousness---what if the currencies in which shares trade, go totally inert? No form of physical can ever go broke. There has to be some awesome transition to big changes in the financial system, due to the extreme rottenness we behold today. There will always be an equities market no matter what, but physical metal may become essential in some cases, because we may have to traverse some tempestuous and turbulent months in which all equities markets are frozen pending reorganization of the currency system (as in dollar to Amero?)

So save some authentic Mint issued United States silver coins from Denver, Philadelphia and San Francisco, the last and best Constitutional circulating money medium we had. Do it, because some creepy paperhangers in London, New York and Washington will despise you for it! You could make somewhat the same case for the silver eagle series; but the 90% coins are more historical being two generations past and intended for use in circulation, and allow you to hold silver in smaller unit increments---a fact not to be overlooked! But don't be exclusively in coin silver, because there is an urgent role for industrially ready silver. I suggest 40% bullion, 60% coin. Buying physical silver in any form and holding it off the market gives the price suppressors much more pain than if you buy mining shares, and certainly they'd prefer you to stick your neck out in COMEX silver "investments." Now take a break! Next month's report will be more than twice as detailed. A famous silver investor who was crushed by the Money Power, Bunker Hunt, said specifically of London's influence in silver (Commodities, March 1980, page 36)---

"They make money selling the price down. ***THEY HELP KEEP THE PRICE AT LEVELS WHICH OFFER LITTLE INCENTIVE FOR NEW PRODUCTION."***

What took place in the COMEX rule imposition after mid-January 1980, that started prices downhill, wasn't the first or last time the Hunts would be attacked. In 1973 the State Department showed no interest in interceding for the Hunts when their Libyan oil was expropriated. Then in fall 1976 the International Monetary Fund squashed a silver swap deal the Hunts tried to do with the Philippine government. Pilgrims Society member William E. Simon, then Treasury Secretary, was an IMF Governor at the time. The IMF's reason? Silver wasn't a monetary asset, they said! The only thing that can be money is what these Money Creators issue! Then they accuse PM folks of greed! Later on, hit man Simon again attacked the Hunts; Simon was a COMEX Governor in January 1980 when COMEX said on January 21 that liquidation only orders for silver would be allowed. Some free market, huh? Pilgrims of United States, Pilgrims of Great Britain---always trying to screw precious metals prices down. Why, not, when you are the issuers of fiat currencies?

One final item! Were you aware that there's a movement to restrict your choices and access to the websites of your choice? Are you aware that corporations such as AT&T, Verizon and Comcast oppose Net Neutrality? They will all have Pilgrims and CFR members on their boards, and this is by design. Do you know that huge Internet Access Providers are lobbying Congress and the Federal Communications Commission so as to effectively shut down "controversial" websites---such as this one---that you depend on for ***UNCENSORED INFORMATION***? Mr. Morgan has said there will be no metals confiscation because we have the Web; but attempts are ongoing to censor it! Sites such as this one are the only alternatives to a nation being force-fed a stream of sterile, ***MANAGED NEWS***! Please visit **www.savetheinternet.com** The Electronic Frontier Foundation is also of interest **http://www.eff.org/**

"I have attempted to look at the American character in terms of its potentiality for totalitarianism. I am frightened by the shadows I have seen."---Richard Reinitz, University of London, Contemporary Review, January 1964, page 20