A UK COLUMN PUBLICATION

Bankers, Bradburys and the carnage on the Western Front!

A LITTLE KNOWN HISTORICAL FACT THAT WILL BRING ABOUT A DEBT FREE BRITAIN

BY JUSTIN WALKER

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Author Justin Walker - jrgwalker@aol.com
Design & Publication Nick Green - nickgreenphotography@mac.com

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Preface

Author: Justin Walker - Yorkshire Dales

Design & Publication: Nick Green - English Lake District

Foreword

A sovereign nation or country is only truly sovereign if it has complete control over its own money supply. The selected ten quotes I have added on the next page all show that we, the ordinary decent people of Great Britain, have a real problem on our hands. Since the establishment of the Bank of England in 1694, there has been a gradual and orchestrated attempt by a few wealthy families to ensure that all money for the country's use is created by them out of thin air and as debt.

It is vital for the future well-being of our country that money must once again serve the people and not the other way round. This complex system of money supply that can only result in spiraling debt, increasing fear and abject misery must now be taken down lawfully and without violence. Almost one hundred years ago at the outbreak of the First World War, a little known historical precedent took place which is now the key to our freedom from the private bankers and their unlawful debt and control over us.

So here's the little known story of The Bradbury Pound ..... enjoy and be inspired!

Justin Walker

November 2012

IMAGE Book Title.1 Bank of England - Model

“I care not what puppet is placed on the throne of England to rule the Empire….the man that controls Britain’s money supply controls the British Empire. And I control the money supply.”

- Baron Nathan Mayer Rothschild 1815

“I sincerely believe the banking institutions having the issuing power of money are more dangerous to liberty than standing armies.”

- President Thomas Jefferson

“Permit me to issue and control the money of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws”

- Mayer Amschel Rothschild

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

- Sir Josiah Stamp, President of the Bank of England in the 1920s, the second richest man in Britain.

"I am afraid the ordinary citizen will not like to be told that the banks can and do create money. And they who control the credit of the nation direct the policy of Governments and hold in the hollow of their hand the destiny of the people."

- Reginald McKenna, as Chairman of the Midland Bank, addressing stockholders in 1924.

"When a government is dependent upon bankers for money, they and not the leaders of the government control the situation, since the hand that gives is above the hand that takes. Money has no motherland; financiers are without patriotism and without decency; their sole object is gain."

- Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France.

"If the American people ever allow private banks to control issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks and the corporations will grow up around them, will deprive the people of all property until their children wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered. The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the people, to whom it properly belongs."

- Thomas Jefferson again in the debate over The Re-charter of the Bank Bill (1809).

"That this House considers that the continued issue of all the means of exchange - be they coin, bank-notes or credit, largely passed on by cheques - by private firms as an interest-bearing debt against the public should cease forthwith; that the Sovereign power and duty of issuing money in all forms should be returned to the Crown, then to be put into circulation free of all debt and interest obligations..."

- Captain Henry Kerby MP, in an Early Day Motion tabled in 1964.

"It is well enough that people of the nation do not understand our banking and money system, for if they did, I believe there would be a revolution before tomorrow morning."

- Henry Ford, founder of the Ford Motor Company.

"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. Banks can in fact inflate, mint and un-mint the modern ledger-entry currency."

- Major L L B Angus.

IMAGE Book Title.2 Mervyn King. Governor Bank of England

IMAGE Book Title.3 £20 Note

About Justin

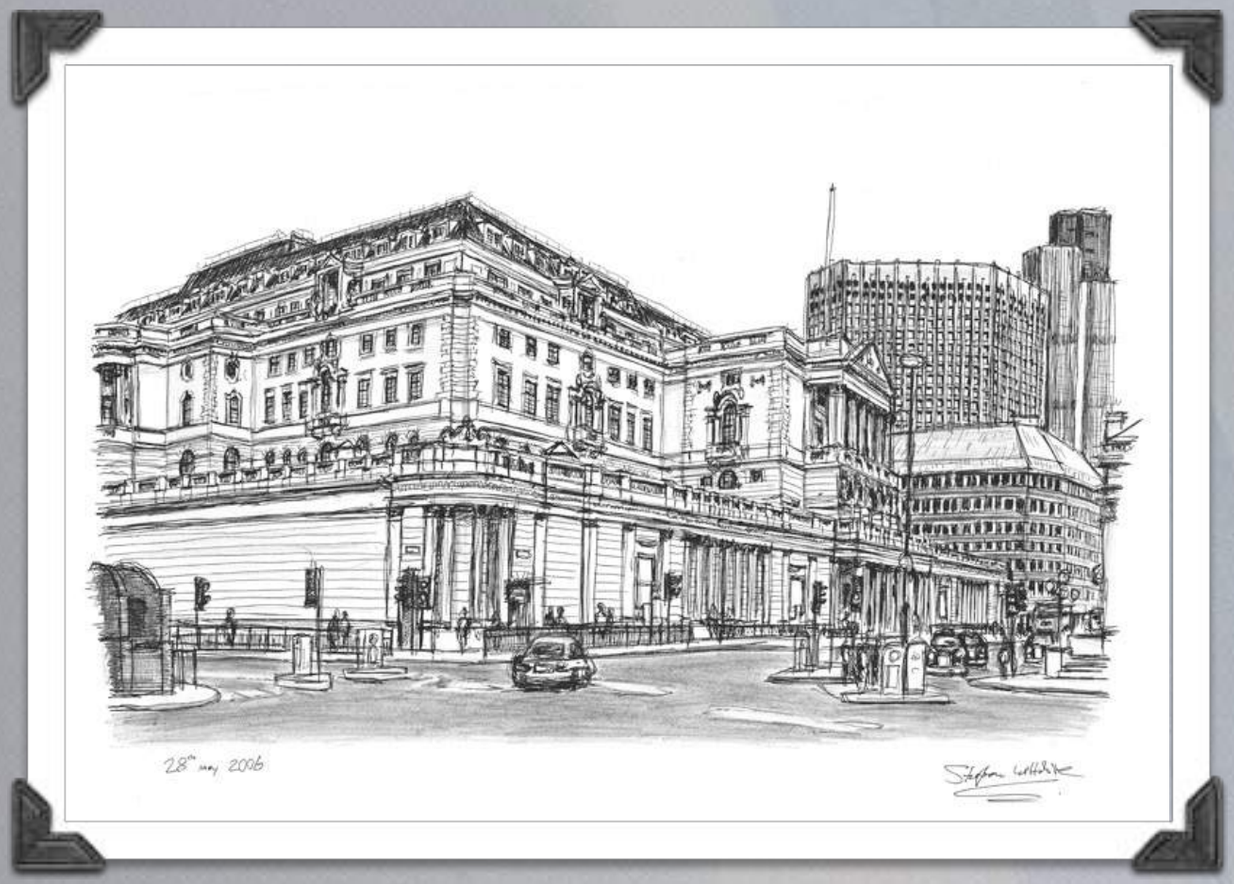
Justin has been involved with research and campaigning to expose the unelected and unaccountable global elite for nearly twenty-five years.

For the first ten of those years he attempted to improve the protocols and operational responses by the United Nations to large-scale and devastating disasters and it was the lack of response to these common sense humanitarian proposals that convinced him that there is a hidden hand above our elected representatives that doesn't have humanity's best interests at heart.

He is an original member of the British Constitution Group and regularly writes for the UK Column. He was commissioned into the Territorial Army and served in his local yeomanry regiment for ten years.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION



A little known historical fact that will collapse even further the reputation of the City of London!

As I start to write this article, today is Remembrance Sunday and I'm listening live to the sombre but magnificent strains of Elgar's Nimrod as the parade at The Cenotaph assembles for the nation's annual act of remembrance to the fallen. Like almost everyone else, I'm always humbled and moved by the veterans' march-past to pay their respects to fallen friends and comrades – but this year I will find it particularly poignant in the light of my recent research concerning a little known fact about the outbreak of the First World War. Let me explain.

Yesterday, I watched by sheer chance the spectacle of the **Lord Mayor's Show** on television. This year's parade for the inauguration of the **685th Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Roger Gifford**, was no different from any other. As ever it was a combination of centuries old, corporate traditions, with floats and vintage vehicles representing the various Worshipful Companies, combined with local units from the armed forces along with enthusiastic and diverse community groups of children and young people.

It was pageantry and modern day life parading together side by side to show off all that is best about our capital city.

All very innocent and benign you would think. There was Roger Gifford, a banker by trade, smiling and clearly enjoying himself hugely as he doffed his large black tricorne hat to the passing parade. All around him on the VIP stand were his family, friends, business acquaintances and representatives from the City of London - people who just seemed relaxed, normal and happy.

A good time was had by all – but how many people know what's really going on in the City of London? Looking at this joyous and colourful scene on the streets of London, I was reminded of the fictional character Richard Hannay in John Buchan's pre-First World War famous spy novel **The Thirty-nine Steps**. The final scene sees the hero Hannay confronting The Black Stone, the network of ingenious German spies who had morphed into the higher echelons of British society and had discovered, by the use of magnificent disguise and deception, the war-time dispositions of the Royal Navy. Having tracked them down to their secret lair on

the Kentish coastline, Hannay is confronted by a scene of complete domestic normality. There is nothing about the Germans or the villa that could suggest anything other than a typical British upper middle class household at ease with itself enjoying a seaside holiday. But just one sudden flicker of recognition restored Hannay's confidence that he had discovered ***The Black Stone.***

Well, such a flicker of recognition also restored my confidence. As soon as I saw the giant wicker effigies of **Gog and Magog** on the parade, the mythical 'protectors' of the City of London, my confusion disappeared. The façade of decency and respectability was gone in an instant - the truth of what we were really looking at had once again been restored.

http://www.basketmakersco.org/basket-making/gog-magog

For those of us who, after many years of careful and detailed research, now understand the hidden machinations of global finance and who are aware of the secretive network of criminals and traitors who seek world government on their terms, this annual spectacle of corporate celebration and respectability by people who are not household names clearly masks an evil that must now be exposed quickly and effectively.

With the exception of a few thousand very powerful people, the entire world's population, all seven billion of us, are trapped…. trapped into a criminal debt creating banking 'system' that has taken hundreds of years to perfect and to come to fruition.

This 'system' results in enslavement and servitude. It creates dreadful unhappiness amongst ordinary decent people and causes wars, debt, starvation, pollution and environmental destruction. It feeds on greed, fear and division. **It forces people onto the corporate treadmills of mass mindless production and mass mindless consumption**. It uses lies, deception, intimidation and entrapment at all times. It is a system that is so clever and so cunning that most of the world is completely oblivious to its existence. It is a system that allows a few winners at the expense of a huge number of losers. It is a system that considers itself to be unbeatable and indestructible and is now so arrogant that it believes it can control everything and everyone on its terms. It is a system

where psychopaths and sociopaths can flourish. And without question the centre of this system, the heart of this global corporate beast is the innocent sounding Square Mile known as the City of London.

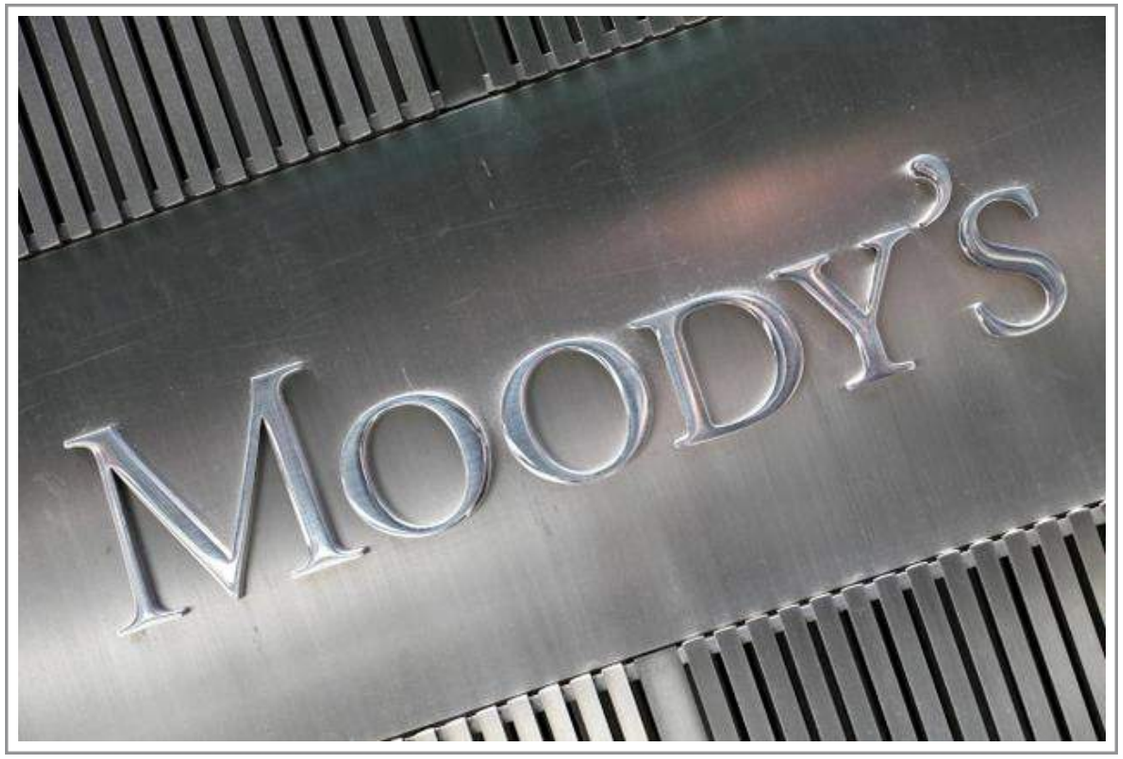
Put very simply, the banking dynasties, such as the **House of Rothschild**, control the political processes around the world to such an extent that their network of private central banks have the right to create money completely out of thin air and then charge interest on that 'nothingness'. The polite term is 'Fractional Reserve Lending' but in reality it is just simple fraud. The result is that the whole world is currently drowning in a sea of fraudulent debt.

The USA now has a National Debt of over 16 trillion dollars, whilst the UK owes its creditors over one trillion pounds.

http://www.debtbombshell.com

The planned contagion of spiralling and unlawful debt is now sweeping over Europe with a renewed vigour. Greece and Spain are being torn apart by appalling austerity measures to the point that civil war or military intervention are

now being openly talked about on the streets. Italy is giving all the signs that its economy is now entering into very stormy waters indeed. Ireland, Portugal, France and Belgium are already in a mess and are unlikely to see their debts become more manageable. Tens of millions of people have experienced a major downturn in their quality of life, along with their prospects for a more secure and better future, as unlawful austerity measures brought in by corrupt politicians begin to bite. Even the stronger economies of Germany, The Netherlands and Luxembourg have now been downgraded by **Moody's**, the Rothschild controlled credit rating agency.



Chapter 2

The Greenback

What is happening to all of us is criminal!

However, there is a very simple solution that the banking dynasties do not want you to know about.

Nine months ago I wrote an article entitled ***'The case for a Greenback Pound'*** for the UK Column which you can read here:

http://www.ukcolumn.org/article/case-greenback-pound.

At the height of the American Civil War, the US Treasury warned **President Lincoln** that further funding would be needed if the Federal North was to have the resources needed to defeat the Confederate South. The President initially went to the Rothschilds and the private banks who wanted between 24 and 36 per cent interest. Lincoln knew that if he agreed to take loans from the bankers that he would be putting his country into a debt noose that would strangle the economic prosperity out of his country and which would be almost impossible to pay off.

On the advice of a businessman with proven integrity, **Colonel Dick Taylor** from Illinois, Abraham Lincoln made the decision to print debt-free and interest-free paper money based on nothing more than the honour of the American Government. Called 'Greenbacks' because they were coloured green on one side only, the US Treasury issued 450 million dollars worth of these notes and they were immediately accepted as legal tender by a willing and grateful nation. The war was eventually won and this very popular new paper currency seemed set to continue.

In the words of Lincoln himself:

"The government should create issue and circulate all the currency and credit needed to satisfy the spending power of the government and the buying power of consumers..... The privilege of creating and issuing money is not only the supreme prerogative of Government, but it is the Government's greatest creative opportunity. By the adoption of these principles, the long-felt want for a uniform medium will be satisfied. The taxpayers will be saved immense sums of interest, discounts and exchanges. The financing of all public enterprises, the maintenance of stable government and ordered progress, and the conduct of the Treasury will become matters of practical administration. The people can and will be furnished with a currency as safe as their own government. Money will cease to be the master and become the servant of humanity. Democracy will rise superior to the money power."

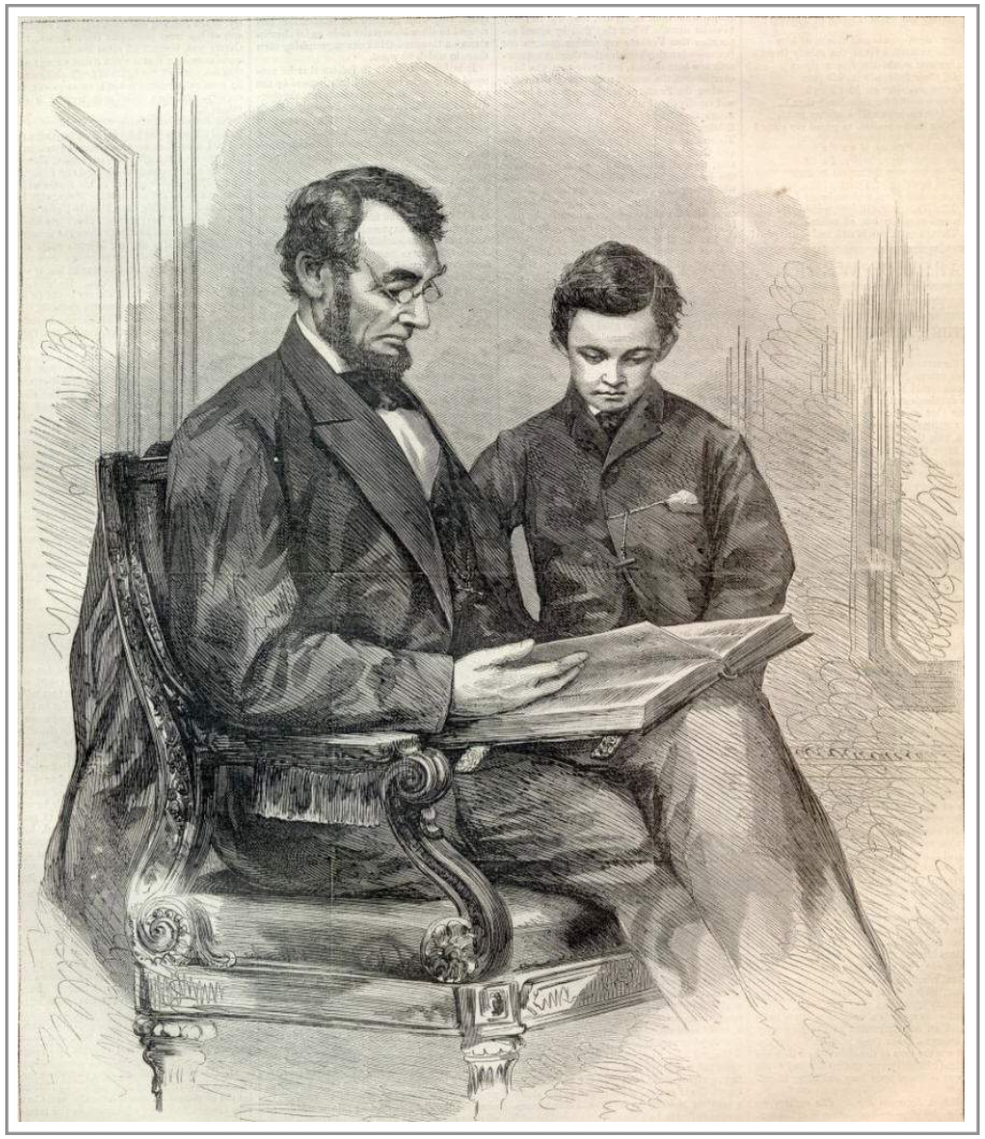
President Lincoln - Senate document 23, Page 91. 1865

$1 Greenback of 1862 (back)

However, the response by the private bankers to this sudden threat to their banking empire was swift and brutal as this extract from The Times of London in 1865 shows:

“If that mischievous financial policy, which had its origin in the North American Republic, should become indurated down to a fixture, then that Government will furnish its own money without cost. It will pay off debts and be without a debt. It will have all the money necessary to carry on its commerce. It will become prosperous beyond precedence in the history of the civilised governments of the world. The brains and the wealth of all countries will go to North America. That government must be destroyed, or it will destroy every monarchy on the globe.”

On Good Friday, April 14th 1865, a lone gunman ended the presidency of Abraham Lincoln. Sadly, his Greenback legacy died with him as the private bankers managed to ‘persuade’ Congress to revoke this successful initiative in favour of the debt creating National Banking Act which eventually led to the formation of the privately run **Federal Reserve** in 1913. Since then, America’s unlawful debt has risen to over 16 trillion dollars.



"I have two enemies; the Southern army in front of me and the financial institutions in the rear. Of the two, the one in the rear is my greatest foe." **Abraham Lincoln**

So there we have it.

The solution for dealing with private debt-creating bankers is simple – there is nothing, absolutely nothing, to stop any sovereign government from issuing through its treasury its own debt-free and interest-free money based on nothing more than the wealth and integrity of the nation. This is the BIG SECRET that the City of London would rather keep to itself and not get out. If this simple fact were to become mainstream then people everywhere would simply walk away and the entire banking system would completely collapse.

Chapter 3

The Debt Free Bradbury Treasury Note

"This new currency had been issued by the State, was backed by the credit of the State, and was issued to the banks to prevent the banks from utter collapse. The public cheerfully accepted the new notes; and nobody talked about inflation."

Rt Hon. Thomas Johnston

Three weeks ago, as part of my ongoing research into the banking elite, I came across a fascinating book entitled **The Financiers and the Nation** by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, P.C., ex-Lord Privy Seal. It was written in 1934 and republished in 1994 by Ossian Publishers Ltd. Here is the link to the text of this quite remarkable and rare book:

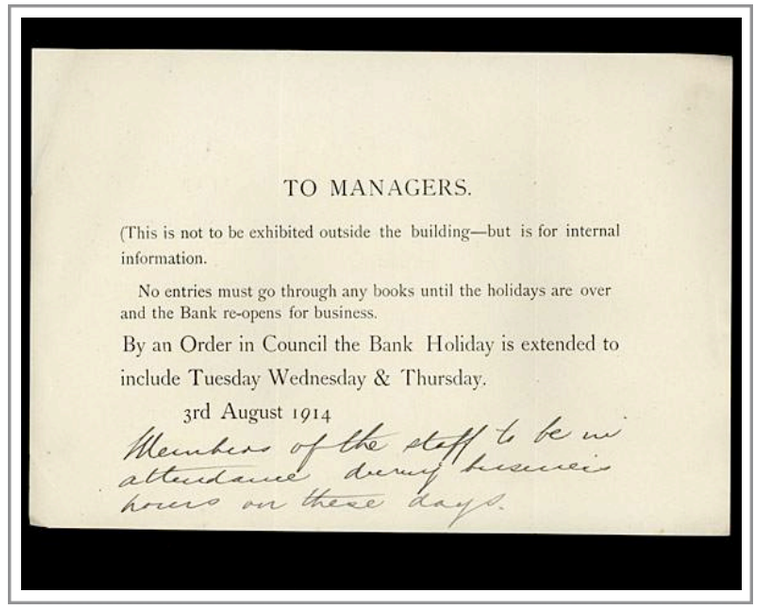
http://archive.org/stream/financiersandthe033017mbp/financiersandthe033017mbp_djvu.txt

In Chapter 6, entitled ***'Usury on the Great War'***, I've selected the following paragraphs which I believe are both shocking and self-explanatory:

"WHEN the whistle blew for the start of the Great War in August 1914 the Bank of England possessed only nine millions sterling of a gold reserve, and, as the Bank of England was the Bankers' Bank, this sum constituted the effective reserve of all the other Banking Institutions in Great Britain.

The bank managers at the outbreak of War were seriously afraid that the depositing public, in a panic, would demand the return of their money. And, inasmuch as the deposits and savings left in the hands of the bankers by the depositing public had very largely been sunk by the bankers in enterprises which, at the best, could not repay the borrowed capital quickly, and which in several and large-scale instances were likely to be submerged altogether in the stress of war and in the collapse of great areas of international trade, it followed that if there were a widespread panicky run upon the banks, the banks would be unable to pay and the whole credit system would collapse, to the ruin of millions of people.

Private enterprise banking thus being on the verge of collapse, the Government (Mr. Lloyd George at the time was Chancellor of the Exchequer) hurriedly declared a moratorium, i.e. it authorized the banks not to pay out (which in any event the banks could not do), and it extended the August Bank Holiday for another three days. During these three or four days when the banks and stock exchanges were closed, the bankers held anxious negotiation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. And one of them has placed upon record the fact that 'he (Mr. George) did everything that we asked him to do.' When the banks reopened, the public discovered that, instead of get-



TO MANAGERS.

(This is not to be exhibited outside the building—but is for internal information.

No entries must go through any books until the holidays are over and the Bank re-opens for business.

By an Order in Council the Bank Holiday is extended to include Tuesday Wednesday & Thursday.

3rd August 1914

Members of the staff to be in attendance during business hours on these days.

ting their money back in gold, they were paid in a new legal tender of Treasury notes

(The original emergency Bradbury Treasury Notes printed only on one side. £1 notes in black and the 10s. notes in red).

This new currency had been issued by the State, was backed by the credit of the State, and was issued to the banks to prevent the banks from utter collapse. The public cheerfully accepted the new notes; and nobody talked about inflation.

To return, however, to the early war period, no sooner had Mr. Lloyd George got the bankers out of their difficulties in the autumn of 1914 by the issue of the Treasury money, than they were round again at the Treasury door explaining forcibly that the State must, upon no account, issue any more money on this interest free basis; if the war was to be run, it must be run with borrowed money, money upon which interest must be paid, and they were the gentlemen who would see to the proper financing of a good, juicy War Loan at 31/2 per cent, interest, and to that last proposition the Treasury yielded. The War was not to be fought with interest-free money, and/or/with conscription of wealth; though it was to be fought with conscription of life. Many small businesses were to be closed and their proprietors sent overseas as redundant, and without any compensation for their losses, while Finance, as we shall see, was to be heavily and progressively remunerated."

So there we have it in a nutshell! The real values of the private bankers and the City of London exposed for all to see. Whilst hundreds of thousands of British soldiers were dying on the killing fields of Flanders and elsewhere doing what they saw as their patriotic duty, British bankers, safely out of danger and not sharing the appalling conditions on the Western Front, were only interested in one thing – how to make obscene profits from Britain's desperate efforts to win the war. To say that the private bankers and the City of London have the morals of sewer rats is to be extremely unkind to our little rodent friends. But this is the clincher. As a direct result of the greed and treason of the British private bankers in prevent-

ing the continuance of the **Bradbury Treasury Notes**, Britain's National Debt went up from £650 million in 1914 to a staggering £7,500 million in 1919.

And this is where it all gets particularly interesting. The following is an extract from the official and current HM Treasury's Debt Management Office website....and it appears to be completely at odds with the account given by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston.

http://www.dmo.gov.uk/index.aspx?page=About/treasury_history

"The threat of World War One pushed British banks into crisis; exacerbated further as half the world's trade was financed by British banks and as a consequence international payments dried up. In response to this crisis, John Maynard Keynes (the renowned economist), persuaded the Chancellor Lloyd George to use the Bank of England's gold reserves to support the banks, which ended the immediate crisis. Keynes stayed with the Treasury until 1919. The war years of 1914-18 had seen an increase in the National Debt from £650 million at the start of the war to £7,500 million by 1919. This ensured that the Treasury developed new expertise in foreign exchange, currency, credit and price control skills and were put to use in the management of the post-war economy. The slump of the 1930s necessitated the restructuring of the economy following World War II (the national debt stood at £21 billion by its end) and the emphasis was placed on economic planning and financial relations."

Why is there is no mention whatsoever of the £300 million of Bradbury debt-free paper Treasury Notes issued in 1914? Instead, it says Lloyd George, on the advice of John Maynard Keynes, used the Bank of England's gold reserves which, according to Johnston, only amounted to £9 million. What is going on here? Who is telling the truth? Could it be that HM Government, the puppets of the City of London, don't want you to know about the simple but effective concept of debt-free and interest-free Treasury Notes?

GALLERY 3.1 Carnage on The Western Front!

Human misery at its worst – the more the misery, the better the profits for the bankers and the happier they are! The time has come to end this criminality. The immediate issuance of debt-free and interest-free treasury notes by governments 'of the people' will collapse this insanity forever!

GALLERY 3.2 The “Bradbury” Treasury Pound

The front of The “Bradbury” Treasury Pound - 1929

Chapter 4

What do the system-serving politicians and economists say about the issuance of Treasury Notes?

As soon as the concept of the debt-free and interest-free Greenback Dollar (and now the Bradbury Pound) is raised in polite conversation with either a politician or an economist, two immediate knee-jerk verbal reactions occur from these system-servers.

What do the system-serving politicians and economists say about the issuance of Treasury Notes?

As soon as the concept of the debt-free and interest-free Greenback Dollar (and now the Bradbury Pound) is raised in polite conversation with either a politician or an economist, two immediate knee jerk verbal reactions occur from these system-servers.

The first is to say that if a government suddenly starts printing its own money through its treasury based on the credit and wealth of the country, instead of going through its central bank, we would be heading towards what happened in the **Weimar Republic in Germany** in the early 1920s where hyper-inflation spiralled out of control and a loaf of bread was bought with a barrow load of almost worthless paper money. To this I just say look again at what actually happened in Germany at that time. It was not the Weimar's treasury but it was the privately controlled central bank, the **Reichsbank**, who

was printing the money, coupled with the extreme actions of currency speculators and foreign investors that caused all of the problems. Take a look at these two links:

http://www.globalresearch.ca/the-weimar-hyperinflation-could-it-happen-again/13673

http://www.freestatevoice.com.au/politics/item/1064-how-hitler-defied-the-bankers

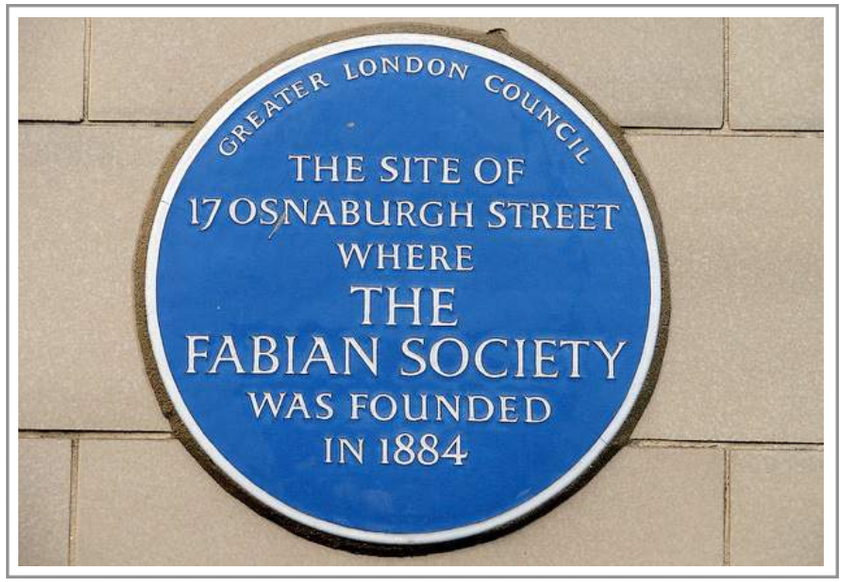
Hyperinflation could not happen as a result of the Bradbury Pound, because the democratically elected government would actually 'govern' … now that is novel! Speculation would be prevented, and most importantly, the newly created money would be spent on a productive economy, rather than bankers bonuses.

The second reaction from system-servers is that the country is already printing its own money – it is called Quantative Easing, that mysterious cash injection into the economy which only seems to get as far as the banks and not to where it is actually needed. Only trouble is, it is the Bank of England doing the printing and not HM Treasury. Based around government issued Bonds (promissory notes based on the wealth of the nation), this complex process only increases the National Debt and it certainly doesn't solve anything.

The simple truth is that people who serve the system and who have been 'educated' by such organisations as the **Fabian** inspired **London School of Economics** (LSE), are not suddenly going to bite the hand that gives them a very good living.

So what does all of this mean for us, the people?

Before looking at this, let's just consider for a moment what 'money' actually is. It is simply a convenient unit of exchange for goods and services that people have **COMPLETE CONFIDENCE** in. Now if HM Government were to issue debt-free



and interest-free treasury notes through HM Treasury rather than the Bank of England in order to meet the needs and happiness of all the people whilst getting them out of unlawful debt, my guess is that people might have a lot of confidence in such a benign and benevolent financial system.

There is absolutely no defence for the present system whereby private bankers create money completely out of thin air for themselves to lend and then charge interest on that 'nothingness'. **The Bank of England**, with its hidden controller the Bank for International Settlements based in Basel, Switzerland (often described as the Central Bank of Central Banks), dictate behind the scenes the fiscal policies and direction that our supposed sovereign and independent government must take. We are all prisoners of this utterly corrupt system and it's time to confront it head on to collapse it.

If our government were to go down the path of a new Bradbury Treasury Note (as well as pursuing the banksters with

Common Law for their crimes against humanity) then our debt burden would be removed overnight – there would be no deficit and no national debt. Under Common Law, all debts involving the use of fractional reserve lending by the central and private banks will be written off as they were arrived at by the use of fraud. Money would be immediately made available by **HM Treasury** to meet the essential needs of the country. The nation's happiness, well-being and security would be taken care of without the need for an invasive and complex tax system. We would have Gross Domestic Happiness instead of Gross Domestic Product dictating humanity's future.

None of this is rocket science – if the Spanish and Greek governments genuinely wanted to put right overnight the economic woes of their countries, they would immediately start printing and supplying interest-free and debt-free treasury notes based on the wealth and integrity of their respective countries. They would also tell the **IMF**, the EU and the **Bank for International Settlements** to go and whistle for their 'money'! Why? Because it was created out of thin air, it didn't exist in the first place, and the whole banking system is fraudulent.....in other words, see you in a common law court in front of a jury!!!!

Banks, money and finance must exist to serve humanity, not the other way round. Our enslavement by unlawful debt can be ended overnight with one signature by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It really is that simple!

Final

Footnote:

http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2059238/Army-veteran-Mark-Mullins-wife-Helen-driven-suicide-poverty.html

Enough said! It's time to mobilise and take our country back from the criminal debt creating bankers and their lackeys, the treasonous politicians, who allow such an outrage to happen.

Justin Walker jrgwalker@aol.com November 2012

Chapter 5

UK Column Interview

AUDIO 5.1 - Justin interviewed by Brian Gerrish from UK Column

Justin and Brian discuss The Geeenback Pound

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685th Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Roger Gifford

Lord Mayor, Roger Gifford, has spent most of his career working at SEB, one of Sweden's largest banks.

1978 SG Warburg international banking and capital markets

1982 SEB (rising to UK country manager after six years in Japan)

2012 Lord Mayor of London

Married to second wife Clare. They have six children from former marriages between them, aged between 16 and 26. Relaxes by walking and singing in the Tallis Chamber Choir and Choir of the 21st Century.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Bank for International Settlements

The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) is an international organization of central banks which "fosters international monetary and financial cooperation and serves as a bank for central banks." As an international institution, it is not accountable to any single national government.

The BIS carries out its work through subcommittees, the secretariats it hosts and through an annual general meeting of all member banks. It also provides banking services, but only to central banks and other international organizations. It is based in Basel, Switzerland, with representative offices in Hong Kong and Mexico City.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 4 - Treasury Notes?

Bradbury Treasury Notes

Up until the First World War, gold sovereigns and half sovereigns had circulated as everyday currency for nearly a century. Following the 1833 Bank Charter Act, Bank of England notes were legal tender in England and Wales only for amounts of £5 and above.

On 5th August 1914 (the day after war was declared), the Currency and Bank Notes Act was passed which allowed the treasury (not the Bank of England!) to issue currency notes of £1 and 10/-. these notes had full legal tender status and were convertible for gold through the Bank of England.

BRADBURY
The first notes were produced to a hurried design and, because of the lack of availability of banknote paper, were printed on paper produced for postage stamps. The £1 note was issued on Friday August 7th and the 10/- a week later. These are known as the first Bradbury issue after the Permanent Secretary to the treasury, Sir John Bradbury. John Bradbury was born in 1872 and entered the Civil Service in 1896, first in the Colonial Office and then the treasury. After serving under Asquith and then Lloyd George, Bradbury was appointed one of two permanent secretaries to the treasury in 1913. Bradbury remained the governments chief financial advisor during the war and left the treasury on 27 August 1919 to become principal British delegate to the Reparation Commission.

Within days a new design was being worked on. The design was produced by Mr. George Eve and the notes were printed on banknote paper. The notes were issued on 23rd October (£1) and 21st January 1915 (10/-). These notes are referred to as the second issue. Some of these second issue notes were overprinted in Arabic, by the treasury, for use by British forces in the Mediterranean.

A third design, featuring the King's head on the obverse (front) was soon under way. These were the first national notes to be printed on both sides. The £1 note had a picture of the Houses of Parliament on the reverse whilst the 10/- note had a simple design featuring the denomination within a fancy pattern. The notes were issued on 22nd January 1917 (£1) and 22nd October 1918 (10/-). The first and second issues ceased to be legal tender on 12th June 1920.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 3 - The Debt Free Bradbury Treasury Note

Colonel Dick Taylor

Colonel Edmund Dick Taylor (October 18, 1804 - December 4, 1891) His birth name Edmund Richard Taylor, born in Lunenburg County, Virginia and died in Chicago, Illinois.

(Documented by the 50th United States Congress)

In 1861, Edmund mentioned his idea for greenbacks at General Grants Headquarters.

January 16, 1862, at a request by President Abraham Lincoln for a private meeting with Edmund, he suggested the issuance of treasury notes bearing no interest and printed on the best banking paper. A signed letter dated December 16, 1864 by the President, named Col. Edmund D. Taylor the "father of the greenback".

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 2 - The Greenback

Fabian

The Fabian Society is a British socialist organization whose purpose is to advance the principles of democratic socialism via gradualist and reformist, rather than revolutionary, means. It is best known for its initial ground-breaking work beginning late in the 19th century and continuing up to World War I. The society laid many of the foundations of the Labour Party and subsequently affected the policies of states emerging from the decolonisation of the British Empire, especially India.

Today, the society functions primarily as a think tank and is one of 15 socialist societies affiliated with the Labour Party. Similar societies exist in Australia (the Australian Fabian Society), Canada (the Douglas-Coldwell Foundation and the now disbanded League for Social Reconstruction) and in New Zealand.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 4 - Treasury Notes?

Federal Reserve

The Federal Reserve System (also known as the Federal Reserve, and informally as the Fed) is the central banking system of the United States. It was controversially created on December 23, 1913, with the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act, largely in response to a series of financial panics, particularly a severe panic in 1907. It is widely believed by many that The Federal Reserve is a private bank masquerading as part of the USA Government. It reports to The Rothschild created Bank for International Settlement.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 2 - The Greenback

Gog and Magog

Gog and Magog symbolize a worldwide Satanic confederacy that will attack the New Covenant Israel before the end of time. Gog and Magog are the "patron saints" or "protectors" of the City of London....Every year, on the second Saturday in November, they are paraded through the streets of the City.

The City of London is about a square mile area of central London where the Bank of England and the financial district are located....It is very similar to Vatican City, which is a separate jurisdiction within the city of Rome.

The Man of Sin has two legs: One is firmly planted in Vatican City and the other is firmly planted in the City of London!!

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 1 - Introduction

HM Treasury

Her Majesty's Treasury (HM Treasury), or informally The Treasury, is the United Kingdom government department responsible for developing and executing the British government's public finance policy and economic policy. The Treasury maintains the Combined Online Information System (COINS) containing a detailed analysis of departmental spending under thousands of category headings.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 4 - Treasury Notes?

House of Rothschild

The Rothschild family, known as the House of Rothschild, or more simply as the Rothschilds, is a European banking dynasty, of German-Jewish origin, that established European banking and finance houses starting in the late 18th century. Five lines of the Austrian branch of the family have been elevated to Austrian nobility, being given hereditary baronies of the Habsburg Empire by Emperor Francis II in 1816. Another line, of the British branch of the family, was elevated to British nobility at the request of Queen Victoria. During the 1800s, when it was at its height, the family is believed to have possessed by far the largest private fortune in the world as well as by far the largest fortune in modern world history.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 1 - Introduction

IMF

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization that was created on July 22, 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference and came into existence on December 27, 1945 when 29 countries signed the Articles of Agreement. It originally had 45 members. The IMF's stated goal was to stabilize exchange rates and assist the reconstruction of the world’s international payment system post-World War II. Countries contribute money to a pool through a quota system from which countries with payment imbalances can borrow funds[disambiguation needed] temporarily. Through this activity and others such as surveillance of its members' economies and policies, the IMF works to improve the economies of its member countries. The IMF describes itself as “an organization of 188 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.” The organization's stated objectives are to promote international economic cooperation, international trade, employment, and exchange rate stability, including by making financial resources available to member countries to meet balance of payments needs. Its headquarters are in Washington, D.C.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 4 - Treasury Notes?

London School of Economics

The London School of Economics and Political Science (informally the London School of Economics or LSE) is a public research university specialised in the social sciences located in London, United Kingdom, and a constituent college of the federal University of London. Founded in 1895 by Fabian Society members Sidney Webb, Beatrice Webb and George Bernard Shaw, LSE joined the University of London in 1900 and degrees were first issued to its students in 1902. Despite its name, it conducts teaching and research across the entire range of the social sciences, besides economics, as well as in mathematics and statistics.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 4 - Treasury Notes?

Lord Mayor’s Show

In 1215 King John, keen to win the support of the City in his baronial feuds, made the Mayor of London one of England's first elected offices.

The Mayor was a powerful figure, equal to any of John's unruly Barons. Only two months later William Hardel, the new Mayor of London, would put his signature to the Magna Carta. He was probably responsible for the inclusion of part 13:

13. The city of London shall enjoy all its ancient liberties and free customs, both by land and by water. We also will and grant that all other cities, boroughs, towns, and ports shall enjoy all their liberties and free customs.

Perhaps it suited the King for the city to have more influence, but he also wanted to keep it close to him. It was a condition of the new Charter that every year the newly elected Mayor would have to present himself at court and swear loyalty to the Crown*. And so it began: every year, the newly elected Mayor of London would travel upriver to the small town of Westminster and give his oath. The Lord Mayor has made that journey almost every year since, despite plague and fire and countless wars, and given his loyalty to 34 kings and queens of England.

For hundreds of years, Lord Mayor of London was by far the grandest position that a commoner could dream of reaching, and the Mayor's journey was the celebrity spectacle of its day. Over the centuries it grew so splendid and so popular that by the 16th century it was known everywhere as the Lord Mayor's Show. It features in the plays of Shakespeare, the diaries of Pepys and the adventures of James Bond. and of course in the pantomime story of Dick Whittington, who really was the Mayor of London three times. In the 20th century the Lord Mayor's Show was the first outside event ever to be broadcast live and it still attracts a TV audience of millions.

The modern Lord Mayor's procession is a direct descendant of that first journey to Westminster. The route and date have changed slightly over the years but the pageantry of Hogarth and Canaletto can still be seen in its lively mixture of London's past, present and future. The state coach is 350 years old, and the pikemen who guard it are almost as old as the Show. Today you will see the City's businesses, Livery Companies, charities, Her Majesty's Forces, the City Police and Londoners from all walks of life come together to enjoy a splendid celebration of the City's ancient power and prosperity.

* John was right to be concerned. It was less than a year later that the citizens of London lined the streets to welcome the occupying forces of Prince Louis of France, invited by the Barons in their continuing efforts to be rid of him.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Moody’s

Moody's Investors Service, often referred to as Moody's, is the bond credit rating business of Moody's Corporation, representing the company's traditional line of business and its historical name. Moody's Investors Service provides international financial research on bonds issued by commercial and government entities and, with Standard & Poor's and Fitch Group, is considered one of the Big Three credit rating agencies.

The company ranks the creditworthiness of borrowers using a standardized ratings scale which measures expected investor loss in the event of default. Moody's Investors Service rates debt securities in several market segments related to public and commercial securities in the bond market. These include government, municipal and corporate bonds; managed investments such as money market funds, fixed-income funds and hedge funds; financial institutions including banks and non-bank finance companies; and asset classes in structured finance. In Moody's Investors Service's ratings system securities are assigned a rating from Aaa to C, with Aaa being the highest quality and C the lowest quality.

Moody's was founded by John Moody in 1909 to produce manuals of statistics related to stocks and bonds and bond ratings. In 1975, the company was identified as a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO) by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Following several decades of ownership by Dun & Bradstreet, Moody's Investors Service became a separate company in 2000; Moody's Corporation was established as a holding company.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 1 - Introduction

President Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln (February 12, 1809 – April 15, 1865) was the 16th President of the United States, serving from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865. Lincoln successfully led his country through its greatest constitutional, military, and moral crisis – the American Civil War – preserving the Union while ending slavery, and promoting economic and financial modernization. Reared in a poor family on the western frontier, Lincoln was mostly self-educated, and became a country lawyer, a Whig Party leader, Illinois state legislator during the 1830s, and a one-term member of the United States House of Representatives during the 1840s.

Six days after the surrender of Confederate commanding general Robert E. Lee, however, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Lincoln's death was the first assassination of a U.S. president and sent the nation into mourning. Lincoln has been consistently ranked by scholars and the public as one of the three greatest U.S. presidents, the others being George Washington and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 2 - The Greenback

Reichsbank

The Reichsbank was the central bank of Germany from 1876 until 1945. It was founded on 1 January 1876 (shortly after the establishment of the German Empire in 1871). The Reichsbank was a privately owned central bank of Prussia, under close control by the Reich government. Its first president was Hermann von Dechend. Before unification in 1871, Germany had 31 central banks – the Notenbanken (note banks). Each of the independent states issued their own money. In 1870, a law was passed that forbade the formation of further central banks. In 1874, a draft banking law was introduced in the Reichstag (the German parliament). After several changes and compromises, the law was passed in 1875. Despite the creation of the Reichsbank, however, four of the Notenbanken – Baden, Bavaria, Saxony and Württemberg – continued to exist until 1914.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 4 - Treasury Notes?

The Bank of England

The Bank of England, formally the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, is the central bank of the United Kingdom and the model on which most modern central banks have been based. Established in 1694, it is the second oldest central bank in the world, after the Sveriges Riksbank and the world's 8th oldest bank. It was established to act as the English Government's banker, and to this day it still acts as the banker for HM Government. The Bank was privately owned and operated from its foundation in 1694. It was nationalised in 1946.

In 1998, it became an independent public organisation, wholly owned by the Treasury Solicitor on behalf of the Government, with independence in setting monetary policy.

The Bank is one of eight banks authorised to issue banknotes in the United Kingdom, but has a monopoly on the issue of banknotes in England and Wales and regulates the issue of banknotes by commercial banks in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

On the 6th April 1977 the Bank of England formed the **BANK OF ENGLAND NOMINEES LIMITED, (BOEN)**, a wholly owned subsidiary private limited company, no: 1307478, with 2 of its 100 £1 shares issued and its Memorandum & Articles of Association's Objectives are;-

"To act as Nominee or agent or attorney either solely or jointly with others, for any person or persons, partnership, company, corporation, government, state, organisation, sovereign, province, authority, or public body, or any group or association of them...."

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 4 - Treasury Notes?

The Financiers and the Nation

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Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 3 - The Debt Free Bradbury Treasury Note

The Thirty-nine Steps

John Buchan wrote The Thirty-Nine Steps while he was ill in bed with a duodenal ulcer, an illness which remained with him all his life. The novel was his first "shocker", as he called it — a story combining personal and political dramas. The novel marked a turning point in Buchan's literary career and introduced his famous adventuring hero, Richard Hannay. He described a "shocker" as an adventure where the events in the story are unlikely and the reader is only just able to believe that they really happened.

The novel is set during May and June 1914; Europe is close to war and spies are everywhere. Richard Hannay has just returned to London from Rhodesia in order to begin a new life, when a freelance spy called Franklin P. Scudder calls on him to ask for help. Scudder reveals to Hannay that he has uncovered a German plot to murder the Greek Premier and steal British plans for the outbreak of war. Scudder claims to be following a ring of German spies called the Black Stone.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Weimar Republic in Germany

The Weimar Republic is the name given by historians to the federal republic and parliamentary representative democracy established in 1919 in Germany to replace the imperial form of government. It was named after Weimar, the city where the constitutional assembly took place.

Related Glossary Terms

Drag related terms here

Index Find Term

Chapter 4 - Treasury Notes?