WE HAVE BECOME THE SERVANTS OF AN ELITE GROUP OF INTERNATIONAL BANKERS.

Bankers have had a monopoly on the creation of money ever since 1913. To get back our political power, we must first get back the money power — the sovereign right of the government and the people to create the national money supply.

Few people understand the true nature of money and finance, and for that very reason, few are able to gain or maintain wealth today. Instead, the average American lives in a state of servitude to a mortgage, taxes, and a job. At any moment, everything can be taken away if a constant cash flow is not paid. The situation of the middle class today is not very different from historical serfs or indentured servants. The creation of controlled inflation has proven immeasurably valuable to the banking industry at the expense of the American people. It doesn’t have to be this way.

We can get the Money Power back!

“Educate and inform the whole mass of the people... They are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty.” — Thomas Jefferson

“Ms. Brown has taken two subjects considered boring – history and monetary policy – and turned them into a book as thrilling as any Tom Clancy novel, except that this book is true. . . . As you read this book you may find yourself feeling like "Neo" in The Matrix, newly awakened from the slumber of ignorance and deceit. Best of all, she offers viable solutions to the problems that have plagued our planet for millennia. This may well be one of the most important books you will ever read.”
— John Tiffany, American Free Press

Raise taxes or slash spending? NEITHER! There is a third way to get the money we need.

WE CAN SOLVE THE DEBT CRISIS WHILE CUTTING TAXES!

We can do it by taking back the power to create money from the private banking industry. Here is how:

1. Nationalize the Federal Reserve.
Make it truly federal, as its name implies and most people think it is now. The Constitution says “Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof.” A truly federal central bank could issue money by the people for the people, either directly or as loans. Interest on the loans would return to the government, reducing or eliminating taxes.

2. Nationalize bankrupt banks that are “too big to fail.”
Too big to fail does not mean too big to be put through a bankruptcy reorganization. In fact, that is the law: instead of being “bailed out” with taxpayer money, bankrupt banks are supposed to be put into FDIC receivership, purged of their debts and, if they are too big to liquidate or sell off, taken over as public entities.

3. Set up state-owned banks.
One state in the Union now owns its own bank — North Dakota. It is also one of only three states that are currently solvent. In fact, North Dakota is running the biggest surplus it ever had. A state-owned bank can generate credit on its books just as private banks routinely do now. In many states, a state-owned bank could be established through a voter initiative.
Allow me to issue and control a nation’s currency, and I care not who makes its laws.”
— Amschel Mayer Rothschild, 1791

Two competing monetary systems have vied for dominance in the world for 300 years, ever since paper money became the major medium of exchange. In what Henry Clay called the “American system,” paper money was issued by the people themselves through their government. In what he called the “British system,” paper banknotes were issued by a private central bank (the Bank of England) and LENT to the government at interest.

The British system dated back to the 17th century goldsmiths, who kept people’s gold for safekeeping and issued paper receipts for it called “banknotes.” The goldsmiths discovered that people would come for their gold only about 10% of the time, so they could safely issue and lend about ten times as many notes as they actually had gold. It was a form of counterfeiting, but it was dignified with the term “fractional reserve lending” and is the banking system we still use today.

According to Benjamin Franklin, the colonists fought the Revolution mainly to preserve their right to issue their own money. But the British heavily counterfeited the colonists’ paper Continentals during the war, causing them to lose their value.

The Founding Fathers then became so disillusioned with paper money that they left it out of the Constitution. But Treasury Secretary Hamilton had inherited huge war debts, so he reverted to the British system and set up a private central bank that would issue many times more notes than it actually had gold.

The banking system was a hot political issue throughout the 19th century, but the only time the new nation actually instituted the American system of government-issued money was during the Civil War, when Lincoln funded the Union victory with U.S. Notes or Greenbacks. In 1913, the private central banking scheme was formalized in the Federal Reserve Act, which gave the privately-owned Federal Reserve the right to issue the nation’s currency and LEND it to the government. The private international banking cartel had achieved its greatest victory.

“The powers of financial capitalism had another far reaching aim, nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole.”
— Prof. Caroll Quigley, Georgetown University

All money except coins is now created by banks when they make loans. Bank-created money is a Ponzi scheme or pyramid scheme, because more is always owed back in principal and interest than was lent into existence in the first place. That means new borrowers must continually be found just to create the interest to service the loans that are our money supply. This smoke-and-mirrors scheme has now reached its mathematical limits. The system is collapsing, and no amount of taxpayer money poured into bank “bailouts” can save it.

But that need not be cause for alarm. The collapse of the old system is our opportunity to install something better. In the brilliant system devised in Benjamin Franklin’s colony of Pennsylvania, the provincial government had its own publicly-owned bank. The interest on loans went back to the government and was sufficient to fund it without taxes. During that time, Pennsylvanians paid NO taxes, had NO government debt, and price inflation did not result. The system was self-contained and mathematically sound.

We can reinstitute that system today.

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“All is well enough that the people of the nation do not understand our banking and monetary system, for if they did, I believe there would be a revolution before tomorrow morning.”
— Henry Ford