

In 1861 the international bankers well knew that "debt free" money, or "honest money" would cause unlimited prosperity, which they could not control—

[Translation]

And, in 1862,—

[English]

In 1862 Lincoln issued \$450 million United States notes, backed by the integrity of the nation and spent into circulation in accordance with this constitutional clause. On May 31, 1878, the amount of these "Lincoln Greenbacks" in circulation totalled \$346,691,016. On that date a statute was enacted prohibiting the withdrawal of "Lincoln Greenbacks" from circulation. On March 19, 1963, the Treasury Department advised that this issue is carried in their statement as "Debt Bearing No Interest." If these notes had borne interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, compounded semi-annually, the total interest cost through December 31, 1963 would have amounted to approximately \$100 billion.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, on December 23, 1913, two days before Christmas, Senator Nelson Aldrich of New York, dean of the Rockefeller clan, taking advantage of the absence of the Congress over the Christmas holiday, amended Section 1, Sub-section 8, para. 5 of the American Constitution, which read as follows:

[English]

"Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures."

The next clause in this same Section 8 of the Constitution says that the Congress has the power to "punish counterfeiters."

[Translation]

On December 23, 1913, the American congress passed the Federal Reserve Act, at the instigation of Mr. Aldrich, Senator for New York, led by the European Rothschilds—

[English]

This Federal Reserve Act gave the power to coin the money to the Federal Reserve Banks, a system owned and operated not by the United States Government, as many have been led to believe, but by a group of private Rothschild and affiliated bankers sent here from Europe, sent here for the express purpose of gaining control of this nation's money system.

[Translation]

This is why Minnesota Congressman Lindberg said after the change in the U.S. constitution, and I quote:

[English]

"This Act establishes the most gigantic trust on earth. When the President signs the Bill, the invisible Government by the Monetary Power will be legalized . . ."

[Translation]

And, Mr. Speaker, Mr. MacFadden, former Pennsylvania Bank Association chairman, said to the Congress on June 10, 1930, and I quote:

[English]

"Mr. Chairman we have in this country one of the most corrupt institutions the world has ever known. I refer to the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks. This evil institution has impoverished and ruined the people."

[Translation]

And in the debates of September 21, 1964 of the U.S. Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce, we can read

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the following: As former U.S. President Abraham Lincoln said:

[English]

The power to create money is an inherent power of government. As President Lincoln said:

The privilege of creating money and issuing money is not only the supreme prerogative of the government, it is the government's greatest opportunity.

During the past several centuries, various governments in the Western World have, at various times, delegated the money-creating power to private groups or had this power taken from them by default. In these situations, control of the nation's affairs has been not so much in the hands of the official head of state, but in the hands of the private groups controlling the money system. A famous British banker once summed up the matter this way:

They who control the credit of the nation direct the policy of governments, and hold in their hands the destiny of the people. (Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Britain during the World War I period).

[Translation]

And Mr. Henry Ford Sr. had said:

[English]

If the people understood the banking system there would be a revolution before morning.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, the control over the monetary policy of a country by banks is exercised through the sale of government bonds to private banking firms, namely the banks, and this is clearly expressed in the following:

[English]

The answer to above question was given by London bankers in their "Hazard Circular", 1863 to their colleagues in the U.S.A., when the National Bank Act was being drafted. The existence of the banking system depended on the issue of government bonds which must be used as a banking basis; for whereas they could not control the issue of government money, "we can control the bonds and through them the banking issues."

[Translation]

Mr. Thomas Edison said this about government bonds which are sold to private firms, namely banks, and I quote:

[English]

"If our government can issue a dollar bond it can issue a dollar bill. The element that makes the bond good makes the bill good also. The difference between the bond and the bill is that the bond lets the broker collect twice the amount . . . the currency pays nobody but those who contribute in some useful ways."

[Translation]

—contrary to what Mr. Wilson said at the beginning of his remarks before the committee, Mr. McKenna, Midland Bank of England chairman said, quote:

[English]

The bank can create money out of "nothing" and destroy it just as well, but the debts remain years, centuries, even if the money has disappeared.

Governor Eccles, president of the Reserve Bank of United States:

The banks create and destroy the money.

Graham Tower, governor of the Bank of Canada:

It is very evident that the banks create money out of "nothing".

When a bank lends, it creates money out of "nothing",