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People's Money

ZERO TAXES!

People's Money
ZERO TAXES!

by Dr. **Franco Adessa**

Excerpt from the book: **"The Bank, Money and Usury"** by His Excellency **Dr. Bruno Tarquini**, printed by the Publishing House, "Controcorrente" of Naples, Via Carlo de Cesare 11, 80132 Naples – Tel: 081 421 349 – Fax: 081 5520024.

***Bruno Tarquini** was born in Avezzano (L'Aquila) in 1927. He graduated in Law in 1948 from the University of Rome, entered at a young age in the judiciary, went through all grades. He was magistrate in Rome and, since 1955, at the Tribunale di Teramo, first as a judge, then as President; in 1986, he was transferred to the Court of Appeals of L'Aquila, where he performed the duties of the President of the Criminal Chamber and Court of Assizes of the second degree, and finally, in 1994, he was appointed **Attorney General of the Republic** at the same Court of Appeal.*

THE STATE'S RENUNCIATION OF ITS MONETARY SOVEREIGNTY

The "presentation" of the book highlights the issue of **"legal status"** of emptying the socioeconomic aspect of the Italian Constitution and the **"political" question** of the State's renunciation of its monetary sovereignty.

This book, albeit in very simple language, **aims to introduce an aspect of finance and the economy that has always remained hidden in "dark places of the palace," as something that was not appropriate to reveal to the people.**

And it is well, however, that the people may know, finally, that **the State has long since renounced its monetary sovereignty in favour of a private entity, namely the Bank of Italy; that is, it opted out of issuing its own currency,** with the result that, for the pursuit of its institutional purposes, it is forced to request, in the form of an onerous loan payment, the necessary financial resources, **indebting itself** to the issuing institution. And it is well the people know that even this **unnecessary debt** necessarily shifts the tax burden to the citizens.

Therefore, **the people find themselves to be debtors of that money of which, however, they are rightly the owners,** also **it has value only because the citizens accept it as a medium of exchange** and, therefore, only due to and in consequence of its **circulation.**

With the advent of the euro then, another transfer of monetary sovereignty is established, this time **from the Bank of Italy** (as well as from other issuing banks) **to a private supranational company, that is the Central European Bank** (BCE), **which will issue the new currency charging it to**

the peoples of Europe, according to the same monetary "philosophy" used, until now, by the central banks against their respective nations, and **implementing the principles of the most unbridled liberalism, under the Maastricht Treaty, which is clearly incompatible with the current Italian Constitution,** and which are summarized especially in Articles 41, 42, and 43.

MONEY

The book, which is basically divided into two parts: the first, which speaks of the **Bank of Italy** and the **Maastricht Treaty,** and the second, of the people's money, opens with a clear introduction that, in a few pages, and in language that is accessible to all. **It reveals "the aspect of finance and of economics that has always remained hidden in the dark places of the Palace, as something that was not appropriate to reveal to the people."**

There is no more interesting and stimulating topic than that of money, provided that the exact meaning is captured, and provided that the unique function, to which it should be allocated is known.

It is money that is conventionally used as a medium of exchange and as a measure of value.

So, it is not important, inasmuch as a "thing" that is made of one or another material acquires currency status: history records how peoples have given value and the function of money not only to precious metals, but also to a disparity of goods that were difficult or arduous to find; it is important, however, to highlight how our money should have **as a "cause" the "convention" and as an "effect" the function of "measuring the value" of goods, therefore, the "instrument for the exchange" of these goods.**

If this second requirement seems quite understandable, it is because the brokering of currency avoids recourse to the ancient and impractical system of barter, the first prerequisite that of the "convention" requires a brief reflection: **a coin can fulfil its function as it is accepted by the citizens: in fact they are the ones that in accepting it, give it value.**

To demonstrate this axiom, we use the example of the desert island, where, obviously, the possession of money by the sole inhabitant would be tantamount to possessing nothing, precisely for the impossibility of the coin being accepted.

Thus, the value of the currency is the consequence of a **"convention":** if there is no **acceptance** on the part of the public, **money does not acquire value,** or lose it, and therefore, forgoing its characteristic function, **it ceases to be money.**

This means that **the "concept of money" has its roots in the human spirit and that, therefore, it belongs in a spiritual category.** Money was designed by man, hence it can serve as a tool for the exchange of goods, at a time when, as trade expanded, barter, used until then, began to betray its own inadequacy.

At first, money was issued by the sovereign, in pieces of precious metal (gold, silver, copper, etc.), expressly **minted** in order to guarantee its origin and weight, and therefore, its value.

In a second phase, when the first banks began, both the sovereign and the citizens preferred to deposit their financial capital, especially for reasons of security, in exchange for a receipt **(assurance of deposit),** by which to prove (ownership) and obtain the restitution of its amount in coins.

Later, traders and artisans, in order to expedite their businesses, realized that, instead of withdrawing their bank deposits, the same bankers' receipts could be used for payment, in this way, these began to fulfill the same functions as the money they represented (banknotes). Since they were accepted by the creditors (reassured by the guarantee represented by bank deposits), **those receipts acquired the function and value of true money, despite the fact that they had no intrinsic value, being of paper.**

USURY

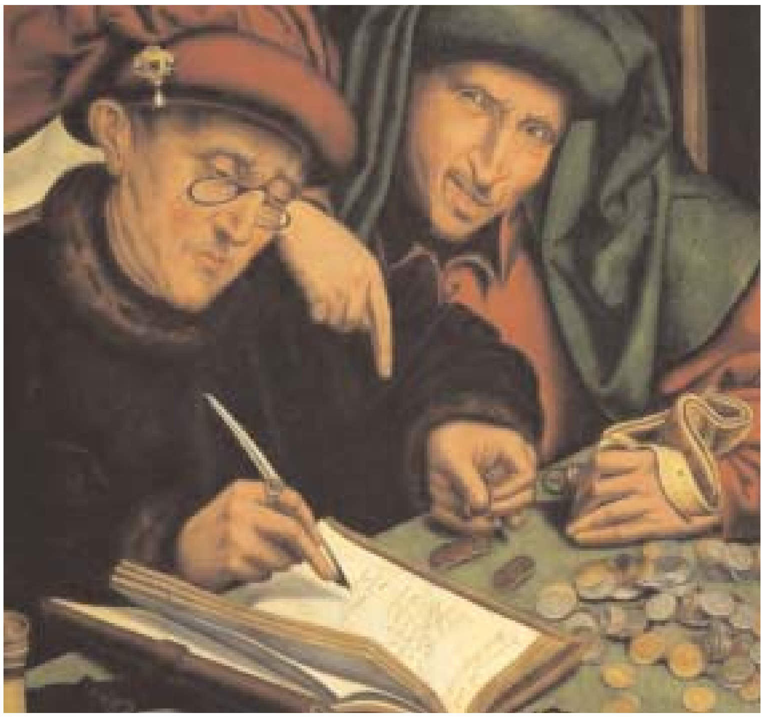
At this point, the bankers were to take account of a singular phenomenon which requires special attention, because **it is the starting point of the "great usury."** Since, therefore, for their convenience, citizens preferred to pay and be paid with banking receipts (banknotes), instead of coins deposited in the bank, **the bankers,** realizing that a very low percentage (say 10%) of deposits were withdrawn, devised a "trick" as simple as it is ingenious. **They issued a much greater number of "receipts" than existing deposits, and so lacking the backing of metal coins** and also all warranties, **circulating with the former receipts functioning also as money, as accepted by the citizens.**

It is clear that, while the first receipts represented a similar value to coins deposited, **the others, instead, represented nothing. The bankers thus began to create money out of nothing but typographic cost, notwithstanding they demanded and obtained the respective interest.**

The same thing still happens today, in the same situation, at two levels:

a) **at a lower level,** it happens that the banks, confident in the fact that all the money deposited by customers will never be withdrawn at the same time, **lend to those who need money for a value enormously higher than the value of the deposits;** i.e, **they lend money that they do not have and out of nowhere, and collect interest;**

b) even more grave is how it happens **at a higher level,**



namely that of the **Central Banks,** which **lend to the State** (for its institutional needs) **and the bank system** (hence to the national economic system) **the currency that they themselves create out of nothing,** requiring not only respective interest, but also an amount equal to the money loaned, because this, upon return, acquires value in the course of circulation; that value which it did not have at the time of issue, i.e. the loan (being the only liability of the whole operation represented by the cost of manufacturing of the currency).

Everyone can easily be aware that, in both cases, **it puts "usury" into effect.**

While in the first case, the victims are only those citizens forced to resort to the banks to obtain the necessary financing for their businesses and sometimes for their own personal needs, in the second case, **the victim is the entire economic structure of the state, forced into indebtedness, to obtain the necessary financial resources from a private entity** (namely the Bank of Italy), **to which has been transferred state monetary sovereignty and, with it, the power to control the entire social economic policy of the Nation.**

THE BANK OF ITALY

In Chapters I to VIII is presented a brief history of the Bank of Italy, its legal nature, the ownership of the money on issue, and the political and monetary power of this institution, and **certain unconstitutional aspects of the Maastricht Treaty.**

Immediately after the troubled process of the unification of the Italian states obtained under the Savoy dynasty, they had to deal with the thorny issue of the creation of a Central Bank that extends its jurisdiction over the entire territory of the new state. But only with **Law n° 443** of August 10, 1893, did the **the birth of the Bank of Italy occur,** the result of the merger of the **National Bank of the Kingdom,** the **National Tuscan Bank** and the **Tuscan Bank of Credit,** and the liquidation of the Banca Romana, following the great scandal arising from its failure.

It was **Giovanni Giolitti,** Prime Minister of the time, who personally directed all the operations necessary for the emergence of the new **Central Bank,** and **to him, first were due all those rules intended to ensure its autonomy from any pressure of political power:** to this end, Giolitti wanted to maintain as much as possible the corporate model, evading **the fact that it was for the Government to appoint the heads of the Bank of Italy.**

The Bank of Italy, therefore, from the outset, **took the anonymous corporate form.**

With the **Royal Decree** of April 28, 1910, No. 204, the unique text of the laws on the issuing banks and on the circulation of banknotes, was approved. The power to issue was granted for a period of 20 years to the **Bank of Italy,** the **Bank of Naples** and the **Bank of Sicily.**

Among the decrees emanating in the period 1926-27, **No 812** of May 6, 1926 assumed importance in that it established the Bank of Italy as principal, in the exercise of issuing banknotes, **disenfranchising the Bank of Naples and the Bank of Sicily of that faculty. With the monopoly of the issuance and the Bank of Italy assuming the role of the Central Bank,** a definitive attainment with the Royal Decree of March 12 1936, converted No 441, and

with the subsequent "Charter", into Law No. 7 of March 1938. **These laws confirmed the autonomy of the Bank of Italy,** which, **for the first time, was explicitly recognized with the title of "Institute of Public Law,"** although it substantially maintained its original internal organization as an anonymous company (now known as a **"limited company"**).

The power conferred on the Governor was huge, capable of power in a decisive manner over the life of the nation, all the more that his appointment has no time limit, except in the case of resignation or revocation.

To demonstrate how **political power has continued, over time, to distance itself from the responsibility to maintain a competence of such importance** that concerns the discount rate, Law **No 82** of February 7, 1992, (among other things promoted by the then **Treasurer, Guido Carli,** who, coincidentally, had been **Governor of the Bank of Italy**), has **attributed to the Institute the faculty of issuing the changes in the official discount rate, without having to agree any more with the Treasurer,** i.e. **without having to comply with the State.**

Now, despite the fact that the explicit formula employed by the law according to which the **Bank of Italy is the "Institute of Public Law,"** notwithstanding its organization substantially corresponds to that of a "limited company," it must be said that the political approval of the appointment of positions of the Bank of Italy (as well as their withdrawal) seems a mere appearance of legitimacy. Also **the consideration that the institutional objectives of the company in question are established by law cannot justify the thesis that the Bank of Italy is of "Public Law."**

In conclusion, **it must be recognized that the Central Bank is a private entity,** posing structurally as a **"limited company," to which has been entrusted, in an exclusive practice, the state function of the issuance of paper money and granted the public services of treasury for the state.**

The Bank of Italy, therefore, from the public function of issuing money, which was vested in it by the state, **acquired profits that go to its own benefit,** just like a privately owned commercial business. But **can the Bank of Italy be considered to be the owner of the paper money at the moment when it loans it to the national economy in order to put it into circulation?** The question appears to be entirely proper, since the point of this legislation is completely unspoken and, consequently, it is not possible to give an answer that is supported by a specific regulatory response. The answer is, therefore, very difficult, and of this difficulty there was evidence, in Parliament, on two recent occasions:

Symbols of the Bank of Italy.

1) In the session of the Chamber of Deputies held **March 17, 1995, Delegate Pasetto** addressed a question to the Treasurer, as to whether or not he intended to promote legislative reform aimed at defining money as a real asset conferred at the act of monetary issuance, **under the original ownership of all citizens belonging to the national Italian community,** leading to the reform of the current system of monetary issue, which transforms **the Central Bank from a simple managerial entity of monetary values to an ownership entity.**

In answering this question, the Secretary of the Treasury, **Carlo Pace,** said, **"in essence, for the duration of the circulation, money is a debt, a liability of the Issuing Institute, and as such is recorded in its financial statements, among the liabilities."**

2) Respectively, on November 3 and the subsequent December 1, 1994, **Senators Natali** (AN) and **Orlando** (PRC) questioned the Treasurer as to whether or not he deems the intervention of the Ministry necessary for the due protection of the most relevant national interests, in the civil case brought before the court of Rome by **Professor Giacinto Auriti,** against the Bank of Italy, and seeking to obtain a simple declaration of mere scrutiny, declaring **money at the act of issuance, the property of the Italian citizens, and illegitimate the current system of monetary issuance, which transforms the Central Bank from a simple manager entity of monetary values to an owner entity.**

To the two questions, the Undersecretary of State for the Treasury, **Vegas,** (who hearing, in this regard, also the Bank of Italy) gave a written response adapted to the previous response of the government colleague. As a further argument, the Undersecretary Vegas reminded how, in the actual economic doctrine and in the opinion of the European States, it was advised and strongly felt that the exigency of **"not concentrating** [the money] **in the hands of**

one single political subject, which could be the governing authority, the power to create money and to spend it, in order to prevent the currency from becoming an instrument of political struggle,” and reminded that this exigency had found explicit juridical recognition in the **Maastricht Treaty.**

Both responses are noteworthy only for the degree of ambiguity with which they are permeated.

In fact, in the first place, it is surprising that both the answers on the point relating to the ownership of money at the moment of its issuance, **took refuge in a negative statement, asserting that this is not for the Bank of Italy:** this statement, perhaps deliberately elusive, but which, however, **cannot escape the charge of falsehood for what it cannot imply.**

Establishing in fact that, like all goods and chattel, **money** (at the moment of its creation and issue) **cannot have an owner, one must draw the conclusion that, at that precise moment money, if not by the Bank of Italy, is owned by the State.** But this contrasts in an irreparable way as recognized by the same representatives of the Government, **that is to say, the perception of monetary profit by an entity that is not the owner of the money that it creates and puts into circulation.** Moreover, for the duration of the circulation, the currency would represent a debt of the Bank of Italy; **a liability that enables insertion into its own balance sheet among the liabilities.**

As a result, a singular event, **the money would be fruitful in the hands of the Institute of Issue, although it is not the owner, but rather the debtor.**

While therefore, the lender normally receives interest on the money he lends, and it is the debtor who pays the interest, in this case, the positions seem strangely reversed. **With a debtor, rather than paying, collects the profits.**

Headquarters of the Bank of Italy.

The **Bank of Italy** was established on August 10, 1893 as a merger of the **National Bank of the Kingdom,** the **National Bank of Tuscany** and the **Tuscan Bank of Credit** following the liquidation of the “Banca Romana”, consequent to the scandal of its bankruptcy.
In this regard, one cannot ignore that the bankruptcy of the “Banca Romana” was due to the rapacity of Freemasonry and that **Vittorio Emanuele II** and his son **Umberto I** were affiliated with the **Supreme Lodge of the Illuminati of Bavaria,** in Paris.

The fact is that, in practice, the truth lies in the second horn of the dilemma, in the sense that **the Bank of Italy retains its ownership of the money that it creates and issues.** The same Institute supports the right in the civil action judgment instituted by Professor Auriti; in fact, in the brief and response, dated **September 20, 1994** which reads: “Along the same lines of the precise regulation of the function of issue, **the Bank of Italy banknotes constitute a mere commodity owned by the Central Bank,** which deals directly with the printing and assumes the related expenses ... **They acquire their function and the value of money logically and later, only at the moment** when the Bank of Italy introduces them into the economy, transferring its ownership to earners.”

And again: “The Bank of Italy surrenders ownership of banknotes which, at the moment that they circulate, **are written up as liabilities in the accounts of the Institute of Issue,** acquiring in return, **or getting in collateral, other assets or securities** (chattel, currencies, etc.) **that are, instead, posted as assets.”**

Now let us say, in the case of **a forger, that he gives on loan the product of his unlawful activity** that cost him nothing but the cost of manufacture; in making the final balance of the operation, he may register the loaned counterfeit amount as a liability, and the sum paid back with interest as an asset. **By so doing, altering the balance,** because **the counterfeit sum that was given on loan does not constitute a loss,** nor, moreover, does it represent a gain; **putting it into the liabilities, the forger would only fraudulently conceal a part of the assets.**

To continue with the example, if the forger lends the counterfeit sum of one billion liras at rate of 15%, and at the agreed time has, in return, the sum of **a billion liras and 150,000** (authentic) **liras, his assets consist of this latter amount in full, and his liabilities consist of the expenses incurred for the manufacture of the counterfeit money.**

The same concept applies to the Bank of Italy; of course here it is not counterfeit money but, as we have said, money that, at the act of issue, does not yet have any value of either credit or debit, because it is destined, only in circulation and because of it, to measure the value of goods and to acquire the characteristic of measure of value. Therefore, it is not legitimate for **the Bank of Italy to enter the money that it puts into circulation as liabilities in its balance sheet.**

At this point, we might ask what would be the reaction of the heads of the Bank of Italy in these clear and inescapable considerations.

THE “RELIGION” OF THE BANK OF ITALY

On this subject, the contents of an article that appeared in “La Repubblica” on June 1, 1994 under the highly significant title of **“The Religion of the Bank of Italy”** really gives rise to an insight.

This article, written with accentuation that **seemed truly inspired by the most blind fanaticism,** after stating that **the historical continuity of the Italian State is entrusted to the Bank of Italy much more than the other institutions,** notes that **“the religion of money” must remain intact in its orthodoxy “in the service of a highly symbolical deity** – that banknote signed by the Governor, which personifies the purchasing power of the citizen – **but also a deity who, if faithfully served, is a dispenser of goods, and when betrayed, is implacably vindictive,”** and further that **“the Governors are the priests dedicated to its worship,” which “if they were not fully independent and were enslaved to external powers, their liturgical quality would diminish.”**

Therefore, the doctrine of Montesquieu is no longer current, because next to **legislative power,** to the **executive power** and to the **judiciary power,** by which the absolute power of sovereigns was shattered after the French Revolution, **there is a “fourth,” the monetary power.**

But while the **executive power** and the **judiciary** are in a position of unavoidable subordination (at least conceptually) in respect to the **legislative power, the monetary power,** instead, **must not only be autonomous, but even aspire to occupy and maintain a role of guardian of the State in regard to monetary policy, so as to assume,** following the mystique of the article in “La Repubblica” **even the dignity and inviolability of a religion, with its mysterious rites and its all-powerful priests.**

$10 banknote with the words: **United States,** printed by U.S. President **Abraham Lincoln.** Lincoln, referring to the **U.S. Constitution that explicitly declares it is the competency of the U.S. government to print money,** paid with his life for his decision to defy the international bankers at whose head was the **Rothschild family.**
The **“ritual” execution of President Lincoln** came about with a **gunshot wound to the head,** while attending a play in a theater.

John Wilkes Booth, a 33 degree of Scottish Rite Freemason and member of **Giuseppe Mazzini’s “Young America,”** assassinated Abraham Lincoln, April 14, 1865, five days after the end of the Civil War. Booth also belonged to the Lodge of the **“Knights of the Golden Circle”** which, in December, 1865, **Albert Pike** made into the **“Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.”** From 1836 to 1865, the Supreme Chief of the Order of the Illuminati of Bavaria was the British Prime Minister, **Lord Palmerston,** under which had been organized the assassination of President Lincoln. In 1870, Albert Pike and Giuseppe Mazzini became the leaders of the New **Reformed Palladian Rite,** the organization of the Illuminati of Bavaria.

One can legitimately doubt that this “fourth power” has the credentials with the Constitution of the Italian Republic, or at least with its spirit: our Constitution certainly does not shine for conciseness, because, in fact, after having dealt in detail with the first part, the position of the citizen and, in the second, the discipline of political society in all its expressions, **omits any mention, even indirectly, of the problem of money** and of the bodies that should regulate policy in the context of the state economic system. **What can it mean, therefore, given the silence of the Italian constituents over the Central Bank?**

May, in fact, our Institute of Issue constitutionally fill this void, despite being entitled by a creation of only **ordinary common law** but, not found in the Constitution, any title to justify their belonging to the current national law, as regards both **the position of the absolute power of the Bank of Italy or the content of that power which, as we have seen, distorts the concept of ownership with respect to money?**

To these questions it is certainly hard to respond unless by revealing **the character – secret mysterious, initiate of all that surrounds the problem of money –** and that, it makes people believe, in the theme of money, a situation completely opposite to the reality.

Everything thus is an effect of **a real and precise design, which lends decisive aid to dishonesty or ignorance, a whole world of politicians, of bankers and of columnists, which have the sole purpose of keeping the truth hidden.**

That truth is that this was denounced with heartfelt force since 1931, in Pius XII’s encyclical “Quadragesimo anno” in which he wrote:

«105. In the first place, it is obvious that not only **is wealth concentrated in our times but an immense power and despotic economic dictatorship is consolidated in the hands of a few, who often are not owners but only the trustees and managing directors of invested funds which they administer** according to their own arbitrary will and pleasure.

106. **This dictatorship is being most forcibly exercised by those who, since they hold the money and completely control it, control credit also and rule the lending of money.** Hence they regulate the flow, so to speak, of the life-blood whereby the entire economic system lives, and have so firmly in their grasp the soul, as it were, of economic life that no one can breathe against their will.»

THE BANK OF ITALY APPROPRIATES ALL THE COUNTRY'S MONEY CHARGING IT TO THE PEOPLE

Although **no legislative text stating who owns the money at the time of its issuance, the Bank of Italy acts as if it is the owner,** giving it on loan to the national economy and, therefore, indebting the people to it: in fact the loan of an interchangeable good, which is what money is, at interest is a faculty of those who have (or claim) ownership.
Moreover, it was noted that, notwithstanding, **the Central Institute arbitrarily writes the amount of money lent within the liabilities in its balance sheets,** instead of within the assets, in this way altering the balance sheets to their own advantage in a significant measure; in fact, it is an indisputable rule of correct accounting that **the loan of money be entered as a credit to be included in the assets, together with the negotiated interest.**

Finally, it was also given as evidence how the entry of money, in the act of its circulation in the liabilities of the Bank of Italy balance sheets, was the specious consequence, therefore it is misleading **to represent the banknote as a promissory note** (i.e., as a debit, as a liability) in virtue of the well-known inscribed formula **"payable to bearer on demand" that no longer has any reason to be there,** because, the flow of banknotes (**no longer guaranteed by any reserve, much less gold**) **being imposed, they cannot be converted ("paid") in gold; so despite the now useless formula, the banknote cannot be considered as a promissory note, representative of a non-existent debt of the Central Bank.**

So far it has repeatedly hinted that the Central Bank, in putting into circulation its own banknotes by means of lending to the State Treasury and as preliminary to the banking system, **in essence, indebits the people.** Since this fact represents **the focal point of the entire monetary problem,** it is necessary that it is made easy for the reader, unfamiliar with this problem in its numerous aspects, to understand completely.
Expressed in a very schematic way, it happens that the State, **in the pursuit of its own institutional ends of a general nature** (defense, public education, health, justice, etc.) and of a specific nature (public works), **naturally has need of substantial financial resources.**
It obtains these recurrent resources, either from the **sale of its own assets** (through privatization) or **from public concession** (by the "the transfer of assets from the public domain) **or by loan which is a constant and general source of funding.**

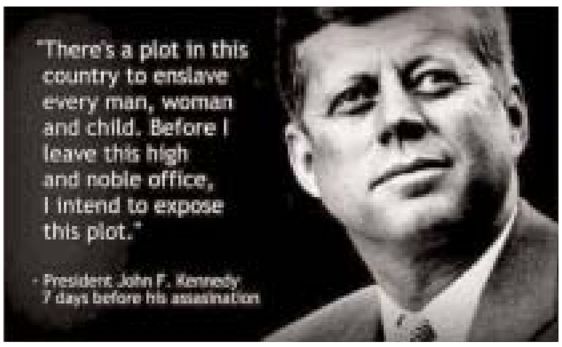
It is undertaken, in a very simplified manner, in two ways:

1. **towards the citizens themselves,** to whom are offered title of credit, **government bonds** (Treasury bonds) in exchange for money;
2. **by the Bank of Italy** that, to ensure the necessary financial resources, **creates the money** to be put into circulation.

The difference between the two types of loan contracted by the state is not so much quantitative as **qualitative in nature,** if I may say so. In fact, while **the Central Bank lends to the state money created out of nothing** - money that is devoid of value that only its circulation will give it, and of which it claims, without any legal basis, the ownership - **the citizens,** in exchange for State securities, **provide instead their own savings, made up of money of which they are the owners because,** having been accepted by them as claim of payment **it is incorporated in the sweat of their labour.**

So, while the loan granted by the citizens is the result of their confidence in the State and no doubt for them represents a risk that could undermine years of work, yet **the other one provided by the Institute of Issue is only a sign of subjection of the State to it and the actual exercise of that monetary sovereignty which the state has incredibly relinquished.**

Two $ 5 notes: the first, with the inscription: **Federal Reserve note,** the second **United States note,** the latter commissioned by **J.F. Kennedy** with his **Executive Order No. 11.110** of June 4, 1963.



Seven days before he died, **J.F. Kennedy** declared, **«There is in this country a plot to enslave men, women and children. Before I leave this high and noble office, I intend to expose this plot.»**
The plot was that of the **Illuminati of Bavaria** wanting to decimate the world's population and to control each individual reduced to the level of a slave.

Autopsy photo of J.F. Kennedy.
As was the case for **President Abraham Lincoln, Kennedy** was assassinated with the ritual blow to the head on November 22, 1963, the most significant day for the founding of the **U.S. Federal Reserve.** Among Kennedy's objectives, before his death, **was to take control of money, removing it from the hands of the banks of the Federal Reserve.**

THE BANK OF ITALY ABSOLUTE MISTRESS OF MONETARY POLICY

We omit any reference to the first of the two abovementioned types of loans, one that is made by the state with its citizens by issuing interest-bearing security bonds. **This operation, in fact, does not enter directly into play or into discussion of the sovereignty of the State,** as it is in the final steps of a civil nature made by parties who, although at different levels each acting within its own autonomy and, above all, of their opportunity and affordability.

In the relationship established between the State and the Central Bank, with the issuance of bank money (banknote), **the state's renunciation of monetary sovereignty, and the consequent exercise of the power of "minting," is captured in all its drama.** The strangeness of a situation that could find a valid justification in other times when the currency had its own intrinsic value, is particularly pronounced, because **it consisted of coins minted in precious metals** or represented by paper symbols, **however it had backing in the banks' silver or gold reserves.** Also it was frequent for the king or the prince (i.e. the State), not having at his disposal financial resources (precious metal) to support the cost of a war, to resort to the bankers for the necessary loans.

But in the current situation in which money is made only of paper, devoid of any gold backing or money, **it is not understood why the state should take to a specific private agency, the always onerous mortgage, of notes created out of nothing and therefore devoid of any intrinsic value,** transferring in this way, with monetary sovereignty, **not only the power to issue money, but even the control of the whole monetary policy** which, as already stated, cannot but influence in an absolutely crucial manner the whole socio-economic policy of the government, born by the will of the people. To resort to an extreme example, but in any event likely **to make people understand the importance of the problem, it is not understood why state money** (State notes) **cannot be put into circulation rather than bank money** (bank notes), **in view of the fact that neither the one nor the other is guaranteed by any gold or currency reserves.**

The **Baphomet,** the "god" of Freemasonry.

The **Pyramid of the Illuminati of Bavaria,** at whose summit stands the **All-Seeing Eye of Lucifer.** The Illuminati constitutes the summit of all the Masonic Rites and are organized in the **New Reformed Palladian Rite** created, on September 20, 1870, by **Albert Pike** (Supreme Pontiff of Universal Freemasonry) and **Giuseppe Mazzini** (Head of Political Action). In the same period (1870-71) **Pike and Mazzini planned the Three World Wars of the 20th century** with the aim of annihilating the Catholic Church and Christian Civilization and **"to shine the true light through the universal manifestation of the pure doctrine of Lucifer, finally revealed to public view."**

THE STATE CAN COIN MONEY WITHOUT BORROWING

It's good to know that **the State, today,** by means of their establishment of the **Mint, provides for the creation and for the circulation of all metal coins,** the amount of which (although of modest value compared to all the circulating paper banknotes) **it is not liable to anyone, much less the Bank of Italy.**

Until a few years ago it provided, in the same way, for the creation and circulation of **500 lira** notes and before that also **1000 lira** notes, soit was not State's obligation to refund or pay interest, **thus the State did not go into debt, providing directly for their creation and putting them into circulation.**
This shows, therefore, **that the State would have the technical means to exercise, in practice, the power to issue money** and to resume that monetary sovereignty that would allow it to carry out a socio-economic policy which is not limited by external influences, **but especially liberating itself of all debt.**

INDEBTEDNESS MEANS TAX

But if you incur liabilities, the consequence is that they should be paid, and of course the money borrowed must be repaid with interest. But how does the State meet that obligation? How does it obtain the money needed to repay the amount due to the Central Bank? Besides the usual ways, of which mention is already made, namely the sale of state-owned assets and the issuance of bonds, **the most effective and safe, the one which extracts the most revenue, is the tax paid by the citizens: taxes, direct and indirect,** in fact there are ways in which the State proceeds to cash in all, or nearly all, the money to be returned to the Institute of issue. **This then means that the payment of the debt is borne mostly by the people. In other words, it is the people who get into debt and it is the people who ultimately have to pay.**

There is also the need to show the fact that **the money which the people are obliged to pay** as tax, **is not the same money that the Bank had previously lent to the State;** evidently the two amounts are made up of the very same paper; **they contain the same symbols and have the same face value, but nonetheless have a different qualitative and above all moral imprint,** because while the money loaned by the Issuing Institute to the state **is created out of nothing,** the money paid by the people **is the result of the work of the citizens,** constituting payment. If the cost of the former is therefore represented only by the paper and printing, the cost of the latter is represented by the work of the people: the former has, at the time of its release into the circulation, no value and **just smells of ink;** the latter, on the contrary, is real money because circulating, **it has acquired value, and also smells of citizens' fatigue.**

But there is another way through which citizens are subject, almost always unwittingly, **to be indebted to the Bank of Italy.** To cope with the needs or personal, family or business emergencies, citizens are forced to resort to bank loans. It is natural that they should pay the price of such transactions, in the form of interest, **but this interest contains in itself a part, legitimacy of which it is cannot adequately sustain: it is the part of the interest which**

THE PLAN OF WORLD GOVERNMENT

«The best result can be achieved with the use of violence and terrorism...»

«.. political freedom is just an idea and not a fact. To usurp political power, all that is necessary is to preach Liberalism.»

«Our right resides in force.»

(Mayer Amschel Rothschild)

The **Baphomet** with the **Rose-Croix** [Rosicrucian] on the chest, carried in procession at the Lodge. This symbol hides the mystery of the **18th degree** of the **Rosicrucian Knight** of Freemasonry of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Behind all that we perceive such as a financial power, political power, the international banking system and even behind the **Jewish World Government,** lurks a most profound secret: **the hatred of Lucifer against God for his being "dethroned" from the almost absolute power that he had over man, before the event of Christ's Sacrifice on the Cross, who has redeemed humanity.**

corresponds to the discount rate (TUS: official reference rate) that the Bank of Italy, on its own initiative, calculates in anticipation to provide for commercial banks, which these must then pay to the same the Central Bank, but that sometimes, even beyond the threshold of usury, is imposed on the customer of the bank, i.e. on the citizens.

Karl Marx, whose real name was Mordecai Kiessel, was initiated into the **"Apollo" Lodge of Cologne.** His **"Communist Manifesto"** of 1848, is no more that the codification of the secret political program of the **Illuminati of Bavaria,** written 70 years before: **the total abolition of governments, private property, inheritance, patriotism, family, religions.**
At the time of the Manifesto, Marx belonged to the **League of the Righteous,** a mysterious group, an emanation of the **Illuminati of Bavaria.** The Jewish Encyclopaedia says that Mazzini and Marx were commissioned to prepare the address and the Constitution of the **"First International"** (communist). Mazzini was the Chief of Political Action of Universal Freemasonry, i.e. No.2 of the **Order of the Illuminati of Bavaria.**

MONEY MUST BE CREATED BY THE STATE AND ACCREDITED TO THE PEOPLE

The "money" is what, by convention, is used as "measure of value" and consequently as a medium of exchange and which now, by common acceptance, consists of "paper money," that is the symbol which is embossed with a face value, and that **is created by the Central Bank out of nothing and without being supported by any gold reserve, or silver, or currency.**
Thus, the actual money, while devoid of any intrinsic value, is however, unanimously regarded by the national community as a **"measurement of value,"** that is to say as a measuring unit of the value of things. Everything in the perceivable and material world has a "value" that is related to the money in legal tender, that is, in a measure that is equal for all. It follows that the **"money,"** being by **"convention"** the common **"unit for measuring value,"** also serves as a **"tool"** for the exchange of goods.
It can be argued that the **"yardstick,"** which is also devoid of intrinsic value, "by convention," measures the length; but the difference with "money" is that, even though it takes the form of metal, wood or canvas, **the "yardstick" measures only one aspect,** while **money measures the value of all the things that exist in the physical** (sometimes even in the moral) **world and all services,** that is everything that is produced for consumption, also fulfilling the further function as a "medium of exchange" and as a common point of reference for each transaction, it circulates as a "homogeneous instrument" for trade.
The real and substantial difference, then, between the **"yardstick"** and **"money"** is to be found in their origin and in their histories: **the "yardstick,"** once created by human thought, **always remains the same and intact over time and space,** whereas **money must always be repeatedly created and destined to circulate among the citizens.**

THE SYMBOL OF THE ORDER OF "SKULL & BONES"

The **Order of Skull & Bones,** created in 1832 at Yale University (USA), **had German origins dating back to the Order of the Illuminati of Bavaria,** and had the task of training the cadres of the USA. The men of **"Skull & Bones"** occupied themselves in many secret operations that followed the Masonic motto **"Order out of Chaos,"** i.e. to reach a predetermined solution desired by the occult power, as a result emerging from a wisely planned conflict.
It was the very men of **"Skull & Bones"** who intervened in 1922 in the **Russia of Lenin** to reactivate the production in the oil wells of the Caucasus and the production of manganese, which represented the main source of foreign currency in Russia.
But it was still men of **"Skull & Bones"** at the head of the three banks: **W.A. Harriman, Guranty Trust** and **Brown Brothers Harriman,** who were mainly responsible for the rise to power of **Hitler** in Germany.

This is not the problem of **"monetary sovereignty,"** which should not be in conflict (or in competition) with the **"peoples' sovereignty," announced and guaranteed by our Constitution of 1948.** Any reform of a social nature to be implemented in the country would not have any chance of success, or would have very short life, if **the most important reform was not implemented and prior to any other: the reform of the monetary policy with the return of sovereignty to the State, and therefore to the people.**

All the problems of social welfare would be less and it would perhaps be hoped that the class struggle or corporate groups permanently overcome, which still contributes

The **Bank of England** was founded in 1694 with an agreement on three points: 1) **Only the name of the president** would appear and not the names of others present around the table; 2) The Bank could **print banknotes up to 10 times** the value of its wealth; 3) The Bank had the right to **hold the public debt of England.**

to a permanent conflict. In fact, **with the reappropriation of "peoples sovereignty," the State not only would reacquire the power to issue money, but would be in a condition to implement a socio-economic policy free from any external interference and in the more absolute respect for the rules laid down in this area, by the current Constitution.**

If ever this reappropriation would come about, it could only operate effectively after incisive education of the political class, the entrepreneurial class, trade unions, the citizens, finally to be made aware, through the return of **"monetary sovereignty"** to its original owner; which in

Nathan Rothschild.

«In 1815, **after the financing of the Battle of Waterloo** against Napoleon, **Nathan Rothschild** obtained huge fortunes, at the London Stock Exchange, having foreknowledge of the results of the battle that would mark forever the economic destinies of his family. Out of gratitude and to repair war damages, **Nathan Rothschild granted a loan of £18 million sterling** to England and **£5 million sterling to Prussia.** Furthermore, when he died in 1836, **Nathan Rothschild had complete control over the Bank of England** and over the **English public debt** that, after the bloodletting of 1815, had reached the astronomical figure of **£885 million sterling.»**

democratic states, is the People. The money needed to function as a unit of measure of value and as a medium of exchange, **must be not charged to the people, but accredited to the citizens.**

If the State, to equip itself with the financial resources allocated for pursuing its institutional goals, would directly create the required money in the form of State notes, and put them into circulation, in order to fulfil their function as a means of exchange of products of the national economy, **it would not indebt itself and consequently its citizens: this means that, in principle, the tax overdraft would no longer be necessary!**

Certainly, if the State, to build a hospital, must resort to borrowing the necessary money, thus getting into debt, it produces a problem; but if the state, reappropriating its monetary sovereignty and with it, the full administration of socio-economic policy, puts into circulation its own money for the hospital, for an amount equal to the value of the product (including material and labour), the community would be enriched by the new public work **without going into debt.**

With the current system (for which, as we have said, there is no support in the Republican Constitution) **the volume of our medium of exchange** (which roughly corresponds the so-called "assets" or working capital) **may be**

The main architects of the **Federal Reserve Bank** were: Wall Street bankers **J.P. Morgan, Jacob Schiff** and **Paul Warburg, Teddy Roosevelt** and **Colonel Mandel House** who, from behind the scenes, directed Presidents **W. Wilson** and **F.D. Roosevelt,** and whose relations with the powerful international bankers are explained by the fact that **Colone House was the son of Jeroboam Rothschild** (alias Mandel House), **the head of the Paris House of Rothschild.** On December 23, 1913, during the Christmas holidays, taking advantage of the absence of resistant congressmen, **the Law on the Central Bank was approved as the "Federal Reserve Act of 1913," and was signed by President W. Wilson.**
The delusion about the true activities and finality of the Federal Reserve is highlighted by the statistics: in the first 40 years of activity of the Federal Reserve, 14,000 U.S. American banks failed and millions of investors saw their hard-earned savings vanish. In describing the work of the Federal Reserve, Congressman **Louis T. McFadden,** on June 10 1932, told Congress, «Mr. President, **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 Bank"** who have stolen from the Government and the people of the U.S. **sums of money sufficient to repay the national debt several times. This evil institution has impoverished and brought to ruin the people of the U.S.; you yourself went bankrupt, and dragged the Government along with you.»** But there is something more serious about this institution: "the controllers of the Federal Reserve System, in collaboration with the affiliated European bankers, put their men in America and Europe, in positions from which they **managed to provoke and direct the First World War.**

subject to expansion or contraction, by the Central Bank, which governs monetary policy according to its own criteria and that, in any case, **never takes into account the actual volume of assets which can be produced and distributed.** Therefore, it creates an artificial scarcity of money, which prevents the people, as a whole, from making use of this medium of exchange to acquire the goods produced by the national economy. With the consequence that the stores appear filled with unsold goods.
At this point **we are faced with the spectre of inflation,** which should restrain citizens, convincing them that a greater volume of money in circulation would cause an increase in prices, and reassure them about the benefits of a monetary policy so "rigorous" for which they, however, **blame the Government and not the Central Bank.**
But to speak of the danger of inflation in an economic situation as is current in Italy, means to fool people and **hide the thirst for political domination that characterizes the monetary authority.** In fact, the economist Santoro writes: **«Inflation means money without goods,** salesman without sales; but if there are goods and the money to buy them, where is the inflation? If the population grows (and so the expenditure), the production grows (and so the expenditure); it is clear that the volume of money circulating should grow at the same pace of circulation. **Inflation occurs only when the growth of circulation does not grow at the same pace as production.»**

MONETARY SOVEREIGNTY TO CONTROL INFLATION

A perfectly functioning monetary system imposes **absolute respect for certain fundamental rules.**
The first rule is that **the total volume in circulation has to be constantly in relation to the volume of goods that the national economy has produced and is ready to distribute.**
Currently, however, the volume of the money oscillates in one direction or another without any scientific conection to the real assets, already produced or required to be produced, reinforcing the current economic situation, which is dominated by an anomalous money scarcity and a stagnation of trade, unable, however, to effect significant price reduction, due to high costs and the tax burden.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

«As long as loans were internal, the States did nothing but transfer the money from the pocket of the poor to that of the rich, but when we succeeded, corrupting the people who were supposed to carry these operations, to transfer loans abroad, all the wealth of the states passed into our coffers and all the states ended up starting to pay us a tribute of allegiance...»

(The Protocols of the Elders of Zion – Chapter XX)

The second rule, which is also fundamental**, is that the relationship between the volume of circulating money and that of the products, should be calculated, monitored and eventually adjusted by a state or quasi-state agency, composed of financial and economic experts, elected for life by the Parliament, and therefore autonomous and independent from the Government and removed from all types of involvement of a political nature, and to whom they account for their actions - only to the people's representatives.**

Rothschild in a cartoon of C. Léandre - France 1898.

Such a monitory body should have available, naturally, all data on the production of goods (those products and those planned, according to the socio-political direction freely chosen by Parliament and the Government) and the circulation of money. In this way, by current statistics, it should be able to provide the Government, in scientifically accurate terms, the information on the volume of money in circulation sufficient and necessary as a means of exchange, for it to operate for the benefit of citizens. As a result, the Government may phase into circulation their own money in the amount technically useful to the community, and may, if necessary, depending on the production trend, increase the volume of currency in circulation or reduce it. **Only in this last case, the Government may proceed to a tax levy within the limits of programmed contraction at the expense of, possibly, those groups of citizens most able to bear it.**
In this regard, all citizens must be taken into account: not just the productive, i.e. to those who are certainly assigned a share of the circulating money in recognition of their work, of whatever nature, but also to those who, for one reason or another, have no income, such as the unemployed, the sick, the elderly, and children.

OPPOSITION TO THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

The implementation of the **people's money** would constitute a epochal revolution, which would put an end to those well-established positions of the dominion that **most powerful central financiers** have gradually conquered during the 19th and 20th century, establishing a minutely con-

One of the most important institutions of credit on Wall Street was the **Kuhn-Loeb** of **Abraham Kuhn** and **Solomon Loeb,** who were related. **«Jacob Schiff, paid his share to the Rothschilds** in gold, joined the **Kuhn-Loeb,** married the daughter of Solomon Loeb and, since 1883, **began to finance the terrorist movement in Russia** and continued to finance it until the **Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.»** In 1894, **Jacob Schiff** was second only to **J.P. Morgan.** To the Kuhn-Loeb was also joined the **Warburg family, also linked to the Rothschilds.** In 1895, **Felix Warburg married the daughter of Schiff,** while **Paul Warburg married the daughter from the second marriage of Solomon Loeb. Paul Warburg later became the chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank.**

ceived and obstinately pursued plan. Dominion that, at present, is put into effect not only in the single nations (of which the Italy is one), but also worldwide, through the phenomenon of globalization, which constitutes **"the practical and deliberate objective that real people through organizations with a name and a registered office, information systems, mass media and publishing - in the service of dark and inscrutable forces of the universe - want to achieve for their own personal and group gain."**

It is intuitive that, achieving their true objective, the protagonists of global finance extend their dominion from the purely economic and monetary area to the political and cultural area, aided by a vast group of **"servants."**

Therefore, it is easily understandable how **reinstating the State's original monetary sovereignty may not be acceptable to the central financial powers** and therefore may be difficult to implement. Also you have to take into account, in addition to the complicity and existing collusion in sectors of society that count (including the media), the stratified general ignorance and resigned indifference, as well as the culpability on issues related to currency. Nor should the slight difficulty be neglected, represented by the new European dimension taken on by the monetary problem, which has so far been outlined in its various profiles.

This does not mean however that, even in the current national and European situation, we cannot adopt **appropriate measures to at least reduce, on the one hand, public debt, and on the other, the monetary scarcity.**

THE PUBLIC DEBT

If the state was truly concerned to intervene in the monetary sector, intending to reverse the trend of public debt to swell and current assets [working capital] to shrink, it could operate not only by using the impressive **"residual liabilities"** or by orienting itself more profitably in the private sector, but also especiallyby **planning the transformation of the legal money of Treasury securities** (or of their quota), owned by private investors, at the time of their maturity.

"In other words, pre-determined quotas of maturing securities will no longer be reimbursed in the same type of currency in which they were purchased, but will themselves become money," given the same unlimited liberating power that assists other types of paper money on the market, such as Bank of Italy banknotes, the current account checks and commercial bills of exchange.

Citing verbatim the economist Santoro: **"The conversion of securities into base money** allows the state to take control of the increasingly prestigious monetary authority and efficiency in government. In addition, **this measure would effectively lead in the direction of a long awaited but never seriously pursued objective: using the savings of citizens and of companies** (for the share of Treasury securities purchased by companies) **to carry out production,** favouring the so-called self-financing of companies, that is the reinvestment of part of not distributed profits within the same companies.

THE PLAN OF WORLD GOVERNMENT

«The use of alcohol, drugs, moral corruption and any other form of vice must be used in a systematic way...»

«We must not desist from blackmail, deceit and betrayal, when these are used to achieve our ends.»

(Mayer Amschel Rothschild)

THE TRANSFORMATION OF SECURITIES INTO MONEY

Achieving the dual purpose of reducing both **the public debt** and the current **punitive monetary scarcity,** and without violating the law or the present practice, the State, issuing its own money in the form of **"treasury notes"** which circulate in **parallel** with the banknotes issued by the Issuing Institute, would put at the disposal of the community an additional volume of "units of the measure of value" to be added to the mass of money already in circulation.

In this way, even if limited to this share represented by the circulating state money, **the State, and by it, the people, would regain their original and fundamental monetary sovereignty** and the money would become truly property of the people, **establishing, though in a partial measure, the principle of "the money of the people."**

THE PLAN OF WORLD GOVERNMENT

«Thanks to our press we have got our hands on the gold despite the fact that we had to collected it from oceans of blood and tears..."»

«It is our RIGHT to take possession by any means and without hesitation.»

«We will foment wars in such a way that the nations will sink more and more into debt ....»

(Mayer Amschel Rothschild)

All this, moreover, would be the only means of defense for the people, if the prediction were to come true that, sooner or later, **times of emergency would arrive,** as a result of globalization which represents a phenomenon of many facets: one of these **is the current over-expansion of liquidity for which there is no corresponding reality with production and consumption.** A liquidity, of course, completely fictitious and virtual, which has resulted in an equally fictitious and virtual multiplication of money.

So, today, we are witnessing **an apparent contradiction between globalized and uncontrolled finance, which although based on nothing, enormous capital is able to be moved, with the simple push of a button, from one point of the globe to another and causing disastrous economic crises,** where and when international speculation wants, **and a real economy** (one that the people care about) **stagnant for the scarcity of money, which does not allow men of the "western" world consumption of all the goods produced, and those men of the "third world" even to feed themselves.**

This huge unjust and immoral contradiction requires an urgent reform of the monetary and credit system, but we take comfort that the need for such reform is sustained by different parts of the same financial world, which is also echoed by the Italian economist Paolo Savona who, in an interview with the newspaper "Il Tempo" of March 17, 1997, did not hesitate to launch a disturbing warning against international financial speculation: **"We are sitting on a powder keg and we pretend we do not notice. Decide to recover sovereignty through control of international monetary creation, or risk of an explosion;** the

The Bank for International Settlements in Geneva, founded in 1924, was used to implement the financial plans of the U.S. bankers: the **"Dawes Plan"** and the **"Young Plan"** during the period 1924-1931, to help Germany to pay the **"War Reparations"** established by the same financiers with the **Treaty of Versailles** but, at the same time, to prepare for the **Second World War!** At that time, Germany disbursed **36 billion marks** in **"reparations",** but borrowed from Wall Street financiers **33 billion marks!**

The Central European Bank of Frankfurt
What will be the use of this Central Bank, when we know from Our Lady of Fatima that «A great war will break out in the second half of the 20th century?» Is not this war what **the two heads of the Order of the Illuminati, Albert Pike and Mazzini,** called the **"final social catastrophe?"**

solution "is "Technically possible," but it "requires the political will."
On the same wavelength, it makes one wonder tif even **the Governor of the Bank of Italy, Antonio Fazio** - noting that the world financial and monetary system "isn't still under control, despite repetitive attempts," and that it requires "**an anchor with the real economy,"** because the financial universe marches "with its own autonomy" - wishes that poor countries do not become poorer, and financial disasters like the one that hit Mexico in 1995 will not be repeated.

An attack on the **European Central Bank** was made also by **Franco Modigliani,** Nobel Laureate in Economics, when he declared: **«It is intolerable that an inaccessible Central bank, which has no responsibility nor obligation to explain what it does, can continue to create unemployment, while governments keep silent.» «The true flaw of the European Central Bank is in not understanding the problem of Europe. It should let go of inflation, which does not exist and does not matter, and instead concentrate on how to boost investments;»** but to do this it is necessary that **«the elected authority should have a decisive influence on Central Bank policy.»**

And it is against the modern far more dangerous speculators of international finance - free to act for their own advantage in a globalized market characterized by untamed liberalism - that the state should intervene, in order to counter international speculation, with a programme directed at coping with all possible eventualities - either **inflation,** or an even greater **scarcity of money** - these eventualities, which depend only on an arbitrary choice made by the central financial [institution], non-controllable by any national authorities.
Therefore, against the danger that the circulating money lose value (in the case of inflation) or that it cannot be utilized (in the case of artificial scarcity), **a "power of acquisition" must be guaranteed to every citizen through a means of exchange different from the banknotes issued by the Central Bank** (national or European), that is to say through **money issued by the State in virtue of a sovereignty of which it always has the right and which is indeed its essential character.**

THE PLAN FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT

«With a combination of high taxes and unfair competition we will bring the Goyim (Christians) to ruin in their economic and financial interests and in their investments. The increase in workers' wages should not benefit them in any way...»

«It must provoke industrial depression and financial panic: forced unemployment and hunger, imposed on the masses, with the power that we have to create food shortages, will create the right of Capital to reign securely.»

(Mayer Amschel Rothschild)

The Tower of Babel.

The **World Government** that both **Pope Benedict XVI** and **Francis "Bishop of Rome"** so advocate, is nothing more than the **"New Tower of Babel"** wanted by Freemasonry to reach its ultimate purpose: the reunion of all the religions to achieve the **total annihilation of the Church of Christ and the Christian thought itself!** But **the founder of the Satanic Order of the Illuminati of Bavaria, Adam Weishaupt, reveals the deception with his words: «To destroy all Christianity, we have pretended that we alone have true Christianity and the true religion! The means we used to liberate you, and that we use to liberate, one day, the human race from all religions, are but a pious fraud (...)»**

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY IS PROVIDED BY THE CONSTITUTION

Article 42 paragraph 2 of the current Republican Constitution, to recognize and ensure the private property, implicitly **assures the social function of "People's money" and its access for all citizens.**
What is recognized and guaranteed is **the property of each commodity, both real estate and any movable objects, and therefore even ownership of the means or methods of production must be considered incorporated in the constitutional provision.**
In addition, an interpretation of that provision, which needs to be not only complete but above all effective and useful, cannot fail to take into account the fundamental principles of social law. That is to say that part of the legal system that recognizes in the provision the purpose of providing not only a legal protection but also, and above all, the economic content of the law.
Until now, all political schools were limited to **proposing policies on real assets only as economic content of social law,** thus giving rise not only to a division of the social body between **right and left economics,** but also, on a more concrete level, on consumption planning as a consequence of production planning, or the attainment of an unhealthy political patronage that purports to sell, under a semblance of social law, that which is only the handouts of the State.

Here is why, in anticipation of the constitutional provision in question, also **the money in the act of its issue** must be reincluded among the goods whose ownership is assured

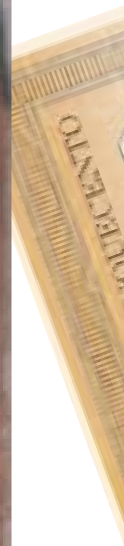
In the **Third Secret of Fatima,** Our Lady said, **«... the waters of the oceans will turn into vapour and the foam will rise upsetting and sinking everything. Millions and millions of men will perish from hour to hour, and the survivors will envy the dead.»** This is simply a description of the **Second Cup of God's wrath** in the Apocalypse of St. John. Could it be with these vapours and foam of the oceans that God will defy, in a definitive way, Lucifer's plan to use the international bankers to plunge the world into terror, to decimate and to sink it deeper into chaos and into more total anarchy?

to all citizens, in the sense that **instead of being "indebted" to them** (as is currently the case), **it is "accredited" to them,** so that it is possible to give every citizen, instead of the real goods, the money to buy them as a **"citizen's income."**

Therein lies the principle, under the merely legal profile, of **the "popular ownership of money,"** as a result of that brilliant intuition of **Prof. Giacinto Auriti** on the theory of **"induced value,"** which has demonstrated how **money is a legal concept,** because every unit of measure is **caused by the "convention."** Yes, money is **"measure of value"** (as a metre is a measure of length), but also **"value of measure"** (as the metre is not) which is precisely the **"induced value,"** that is, its **"purchasing power."**

The **"induced value"** is a pure legal value - affirms Auriti - and the money, then, as **"a container of the value of measure should be considered a real object of exchange."** "In money," the Abruzzese jurist wrote, «there is a phenomenon similar to that of physical induction. As the mechanical energy of a dynamo causes electrical energy, so in money, **the convention causes the induced value of the symbol. Therefore, money is a collective good, since it is created by the social convention, but it is an individual private property because this is attributed to the bearer of the money, by virtue of the legal juridical induction.»**

The recognition of the "popular ownership of money" according to the principles enunciated by Auriti, **then, is a proper execution of the Constitution.**



Prof. Giacinto Auriti, inventor of the **"induced value"** of money and creator of the Guardiagrele experiment, applying the prinicples of the people's money.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY: EXPERIMENT OF "GUARDIAGRELE"

A scientific experiment on the **"people's money"** was done in a small Abruzzo town, **Guardiagrele,** the work of the indefatigable **Prof. Auriti** who, towards the end of July 2000, in his capacity as founder and secretary the **SAUS** (anti-usury Union), has put in circulation the **SIMEC** (econometric symbols of induced value), the exclusive property of the bearer (as is explicitly printed on the notes).

The scope of this experiment on the theory of **"induced value"** (that Auriti has championed for 35 years) is to verify, "in corpore vili" ("on a body of no value") that **citizens can, by convention, create the value of the local money without any intervention from either the state or the banking system; the ultimate goal is to replace the unlawful use of the ownership of money by the Bank of Italy, a prerogative of the State, in favour of individual citizens.**

This, surely, would already represent a huge success that would put a firm point in monetary matters, the investigation of the practical and factual principle that **the "value" is given to the money only by those who accept it on the basis of "convention,"** even if only implied. And at least in this respect, it seems that the demonstration attempted by Auriti is achieving great success, if it is true that, as reported by the local press, "**the economic operation has revitalized the commerce of the town, previously dormant," "as if we had put blood in a bloodless body,"** said Auriti, who is certainly not ignorant of the Christian message contained in the encyclical **"Quadragesimo anno."**

In fact, there can be no doubt that **the initiative of the Abruzzo jurist is an important scientific evidence of juridical and economic sociology unprecedented in Italy,** especially since it comes from a private association **(SAUS)** and not from an entity with public authority, as it could be, if not the state, the municipality. It must also be added that Auriti's experiment solicited the attention not only of the Italian political forces, that of the national press, but also of numerous foreign media, to show evidence of the interest aroused by the revolutionary new monetary formula, which **satisfies the need to use the money as an instrument of social right.**

In any case the fact that the **Guardiagrele monetary experiment** has managed to attract national and international attention despite the fact that it was limited to a very small community, cannot but arouse surprise, and obviously, satisfaction. This, moreover, **has provided proof of how the people have the power to create, on their own, conventional values of local money, without encroaching on the competency of the Central Bank, and in respect of the circulation of legal bank notes.**

Notes of various denominations of the **SIMEC,**
(econometric symbols of induced value)
the **people's money** created by **Prof. Giacinto Auriti.**
On these notes is written: **"Property of the bearer."**
This money, therefore, is **owned by the people;**
its acceptance gives it its purchasing power.

In regard to the way in which the Guardiagrele experiment will be articulated, Auriti himself has shown how the project should be carried out in two phases:

– **The first phase,** which may be called **"goodwill,"** is necessary because the **SIMEC** may accomplish **"that induced value that objectifies it as a real asset, property of the carrier,"** and that will distinguish it from the current money no longer just formally, but also substantially;

– **The second phase** would allow municipalities to "benefit from the econometric service prepared by **SAUS** (**anti-usury union**), by means of an assessor for the **Department for Citizen Income,** which would have the task of promoting, also culturally, the initiative, and controlling it and implementing the distribution of **SIMEC** among citizens."

The only apparently serious objection that, in theory, can go against the Guardiagrele experiment, concerns the **problem of the "reserve."** It could in fact be argued that the **SIMEC** could be accepted by the citizens, to be spent in shops which adhere to the initiative, as it is guaranteed by the lira, that is to say, in amounts of money that the depositing citizen has in exchange for the local money, with the consequence that there would be a very unusual situation in which, on the one hand, the Bank of Italy banknote which, despite having the appearance of a promissory note that is a title of credit, however, is payable for lack of reserve; and on the other hand, the SIMEC, which, while having the appearance of **a note of ownership by the carrier is, however, convertible into lire which constitute the "reserve."**

The objection is understandable, but unfounded.
If, in fact, one would give due attention to the history of money as it has unfolded over the centuries, one would feel immediately that, ultimately, the **SIMEC,** as it was conceived by its creator has, from its initial stage, been through that story where all the banknotes were convertible into gold, first in full and then as a percentage, and that, at a certain moment, those banknotes continued to be accepted and, thus to circulate, despite the elimination of convertibility. **All this, just for the effect of that "induced value," intuited and uncovered by Auriti, which allowed the legal money, although fiat, to maintain purchasing power.**
Regarding the revealed contraposition between the Bank of Italy banknote and the **SIMEC,** it cannot in the least be doubted that, in comparison, it is the former that makes a meager show, **precisely because of its appearance as a false promissory note, the Central Bank EXERCISES THE TYRANNY OF USURY, THAT INVITES ALSO POLITICAL AND SOCIAL TYRANNY.**
On the other hand, the **SIMEC** could do without its actual reserves if, instead of an private Association, it was put into circulation as **"citizen's income,"** by a public body such as the **Municipality** or, even better, the **State,** so that the safety offered by a reserve, if it replaces that offered by the power of the authority...

But will you ever find a **"servant"** – the politician of today – who rebels against his **"Master"** – the tyrannical power of the bankers and of the Central Banks?

THE PLAN OF WORLD GOVERNMENT

«In our planned "reign of terror" we must look like the saviours of the oppressed and the champions of workers. We, however, are interested in just the opposite ... the reduction and the killing of the goyim!»

«We have to run an arms race in such a way that Christians can destroy each other, but on a scale so colossal that, in the end, will remain only the mass of the proletariat in the world, with a few millionaires devoted to our cause ... and Police forces and military sufficient to protect our interests.»

«THE TRUE NAME OF GOD will be deleted from the lexicon of life.»

(Mayer Amschel Rothschild)

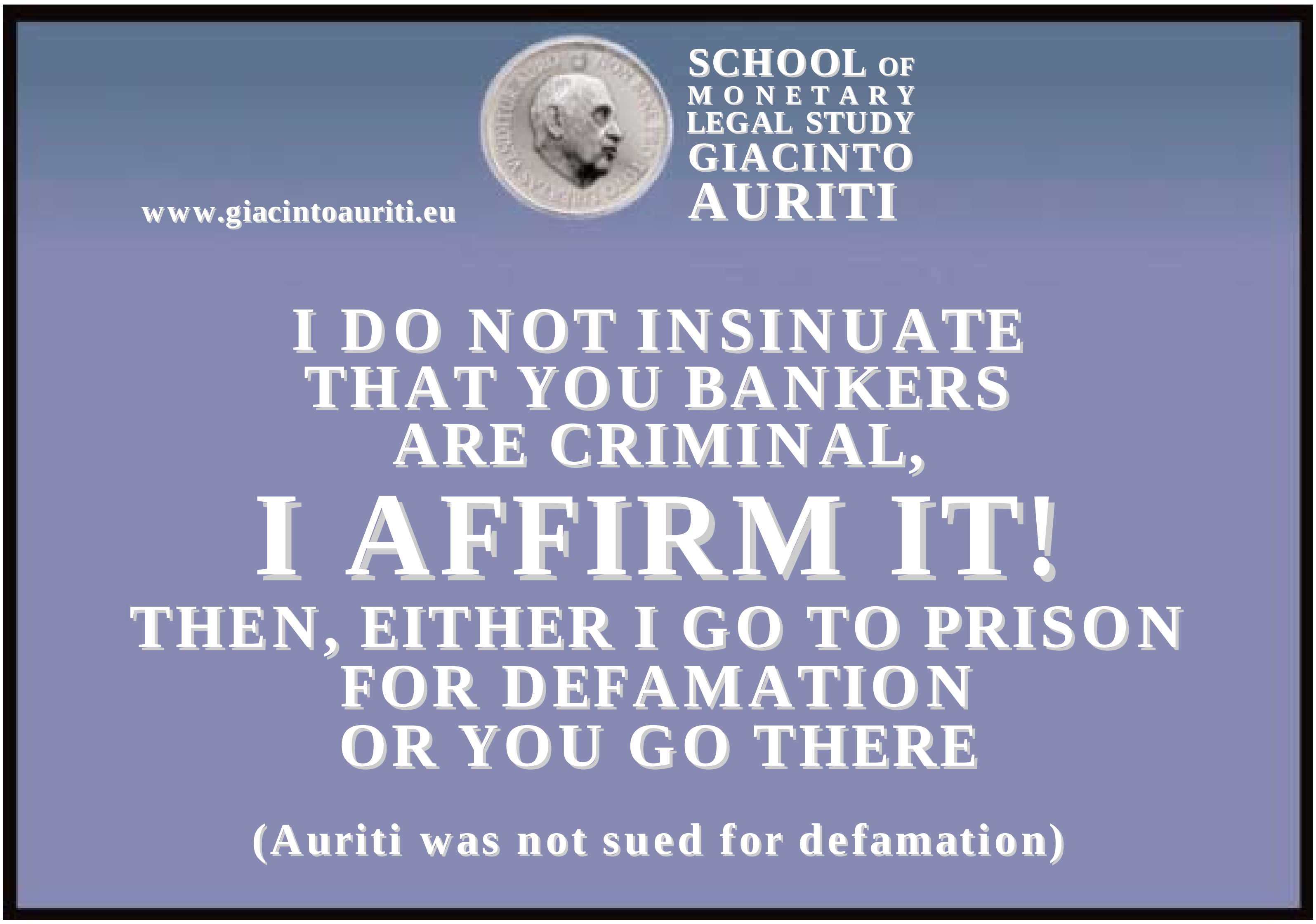
Mammon.

Adam Weishaupt, chosen by **Mayer Amschel Rothschild** as the founder of the **Order of the Illuminati of Bavaria,** thus taught his High Initiates:
«Remember **with what art and false respect we have spoken of Christ and his Gospel** in our inferior grades, and how of this Gospel we were able to make **the Gospel of our Reason and of its moral, the moral of Nature ... and of rights of man... of equality and of liberty ...** How many prejudices we had to destroy in you before being able to persuade you that **this false Religion of Christ was none other than the Work of the Priests, of the imposture and of tyranny.**

Here is our secret: the scams and promises we have used and the praise that we have addressed to the Christ and his false secret schools (...) now, they won't surprise you anymore: **to destroy all Christianity ... we have pretended that only we have the true Christianity and the true Religion! The means we used to liberate you, and that we use, one day, to liberate the human race from any religion, are nothing but a pious fraud (...)»**
Destroy all Religion, and with it the State and all Authority, this is how **Weishaupt** presents his Magician-Philosophers **the 8th secret** of his **kingdom of freedom and equality:**

EIGHTH SECRET
OF THE ORDER OF THE ILLUMINATI OF BAVARIA

«Abandon your cities, your villages, burn your homes. Under the Patriarchal life men were equal and free, and they lived everywhere equal. Their homeland was the World. Appreciate equality and freedom, and you shall not fear seeing burn Rome, Vienna, Paris, London and those villages that you call your Homeland. Brother, this is the great secret that we have retained for these mysteries.»



«Then, Jesus Christ, by an act of His Great Mercy for the righteous, will command His Angels that all His enemies be put to death. Suddenly, the persecutors of the Church of Jesus Christ and all men devoted to sin will die and the world will become like a desert!»

(Our Lady of La Salette)