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By [Lisa Haven](#)

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With the disappearance of those on Malaysian Airlines MH370 billionaire Jacob Rothschild becomes the sole owner of an important semiconductor patent.

Coincidence? I think not! The mysteries surrounding Malaysian Airliner MH-370 continue to grow with each passing day and Mr. Rothschild is smack dab in the middle.

Illuminati member, Rothschild, is believed to have exploited the airliner to gain full Patent Rights of an incredible KL-03 micro-chip. The US technological company, [Freescale Semiconductor](#), who shared its rights with Rothschild, had twenty senior members on board who had just launched a new electronic warfare gadget for

military radar system's the day before the plane went missing.

The Semiconductor company develops microprocessors, sensors, and other technology including stand-alone semiconductors that perform dedicated computing functions.

But the questions that arise are why were there so many Freescale employees traveling together? What were their jobs? Their mission? And did they employees carry valuable cargo? With all the power our elite carry, why couldn't they track down the missing plane?

Of the 239 people aboard flight MH370, most of them were engineers and others working to make the company's chip facilities in Tianjin, China and Kuala Lumpur more efficient.

“These were people with a lot of experience and technical background and they were very important people,” Haws said. “It’s definitely a loss for the company.” Mitch Haws vice president of global communications and investors relations

According to the Freescale's website, operations for the company began in 1972 and covered an eight hectare site that tests and manufactures microprocessors, digital signal processors and integrated radio frequency circuits.

Furthermore it owns [Freescale RF](#) which is involved in making solutions for Aerospace and Defense including:

Battlefield communications, Avionics, HF Radar - Band L and S, Missile Guidance, Electronic Warfare, and Identification (IFF).

But here's where it gets even more interesting. The Freescale's shareholders include the Carlyle Group who's past advisors have included ex-US president George Bush Sr and former British Prime Minister John Major. Some of the companies previous clients include the construction firm owned by the family of Osama bin Laden, the Saudi Binladin Group.

What makes this claim stand out above all the other theories is the fact that so many highly qualified staff members were on board and if the airliner crashed into the Indian Ocean, as recently reported, then this would validate the claim all the more.

Considering the large passenger jet had flown undetected for six hours, the elites had to be involved because they are the only ones who can accomplish such a task.

According to [World Truth TV](#).....

“Avoiding radar via “cloaking technology” has long been one of the objectives of the defense industry and Freescale has been active developing chips for military radar.

On its website, the company says its radio frequency products meet the requirements for applications in

“avionics, radar, communications, missile guidance, electronic warfare and identification friend or foe”.

Last June it announced it was creating a team of specialists dedicated to producing “radio frequency power products” for the defense industry.

And on March 3, it announced it was releasing 11 of these new gadgets for use in “high frequency, VHF and low-band UHF radar and radio communications”.

The company [Freescale] did not respond to questions from Express Online, including whether any of its missing employees had been working on the defense products.

It neither provided any responses to the latest bizarre conspiracy theory being widely published on the comments sections of newspaper websites and other internet forums.

The comment reads: “It reads: “Have you pieced together the puzzle of missing flight 370 to Beijing China? If not, here are your missing pieces.

Four days after the flight MH370 disappear, [semiconductor patent](#) was approved by the U.S. patent office patent is divided in parts of 20% between five starters. One of the owners is the company itself, Freescale Semiconductor, Austin, Texas (USA), and the other four Chinese employees of

the company: Peidong Wang, Zhijun Chen, Cheng and Li Ying Zhijong, all the Suzhou City. And they all passengers of Malaysia Airlines plane disappeared on March 8, according [Eternity.](#)”

It adds: “Here is your motive for the missing Beijing plane. **As all four Chinese members of the Patent were passengers on the missing plane.**”

Patent holders can alter the proceeds legally by passing wealth to their heirs. “However, they cannot do so until the Patent is approved. So when the plane went missing, the patent had not been approved.”

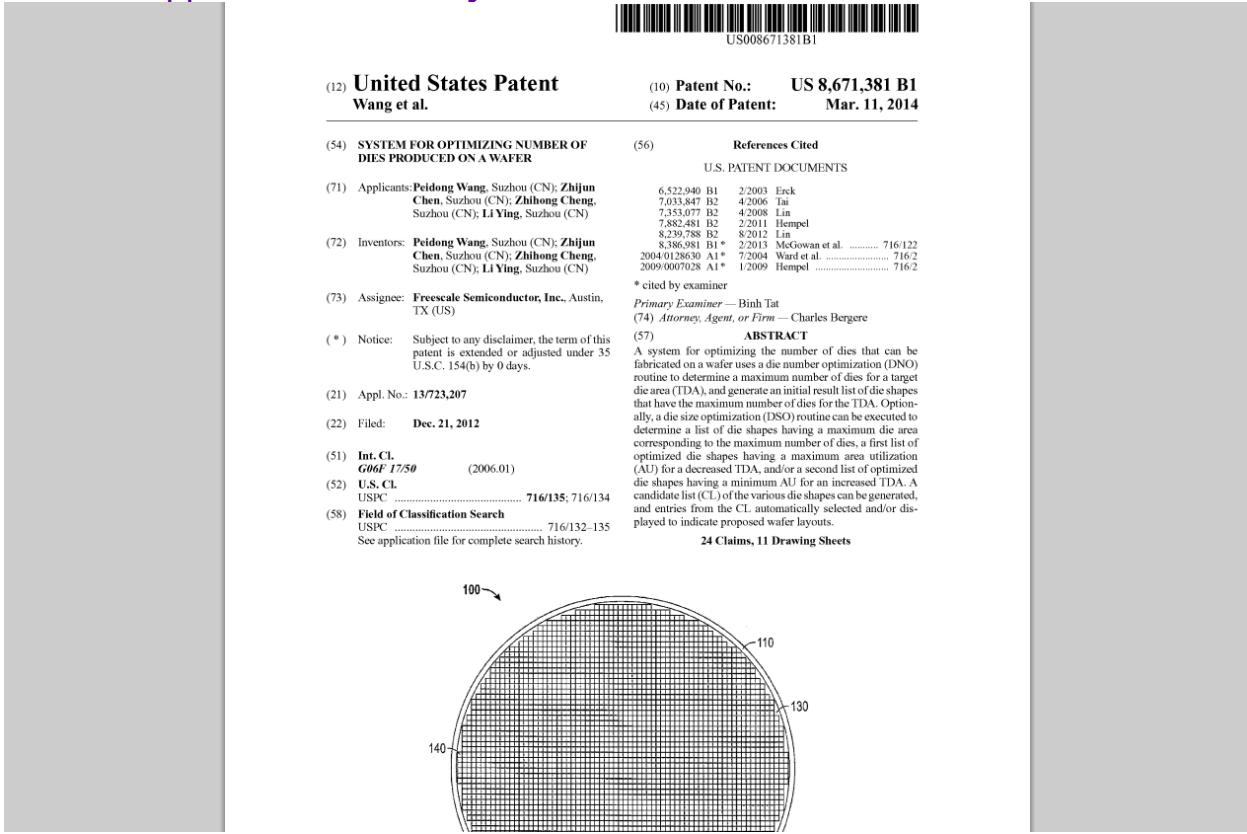
Although a Freescale patent exists under number US8650327, none of the names listed actually appear on the passenger manifest released by the Malaysian authorities.

If the patent holder dies, the other owners share equally in dividends from the deceased. **If four of the five patentees die, then the patentee left alive gets 100% of the patent.** That remaining patent holder is the company **Freescale Semiconductor.** Who owns **Freescale Semiconductor?** The answer is: **Jacob Rothschild.** British billionaire owns the company Blackstone, which in turn owns the company Freescale Semiconductors. Several speculations on the Internet now pay attention to this circumstance. The Rothschilds are a dynasty of financiers and international bankers of German-Jewish origin . The

family is from the nineteenth century one of the most influential families of bankers and financiers of Europe."

TO See Patent
Upclose: <http://truthnewsinternational.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/us008671381.pdf>

With the Disappearance of Malaysian Airlines MH-370, Jacob



On or about SEPT. 16, 2014 and Congress

ROTHCHILD – [Rockefeller says CHIP must be funded](#)

West Virginia MetroNews hours ago 22 -

Libor

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For libor scandal and manipulation, see [Libor scandal](#). For the personal name, see [Libor \(name\)](#).



The Libor gets its name from the London Interbank Offered Rate, from the [City of London](#), one of the largest [financial centres](#) in the world.

The **London Interbank Offered Rate** is the average interest rate estimated by leading banks in London that the average leading bank would be charged if borrowing from other banks.^{[11](#)} It is usually abbreviated to **Libor** [/ˈlaɪbɔːr/](#) or **LIBOR**, or more officially to **ICE LIBOR** (for [Intercontinental Exchange](#) Libor). It was formerly known as **BBA Libor** (for [British Bankers' Association](#) Libor or the trademark **bbalibor**) before the responsibility for the administration was transferred to [Intercontinental Exchange](#). It is

the primary benchmark, along with the [Euribor](#), for short term interest rates around the world.^{[2][3]}

Libor rates are calculated for 10 currencies and 15 borrowing periods ranging from overnight to one year and are published daily at 11:30 am ([London time](#)) by [Thomson Reuters](#).^{[4][5]} Many financial institutions, mortgage lenders and credit card agencies set their own rates relative to it. At least \$350 [trillion](#) in [derivatives](#) and other financial products are tied to the Libor.^[6]

In June 2012, multiple criminal settlements by [Barclays Bank](#) revealed significant fraud and collusion by [member banks](#) connected to the rate submissions, leading to the [Libor scandal](#).^{[7][8][9]} The British Bankers' Association said on 25 September 2012 that it would transfer oversight of LIBOR to UK regulators, as proposed by [Financial Services Authority](#) Managing Director [Martin Wheatley](#)'s independent review recommendations.^[10] Wheatley's review recommended that banks submitting rates to LIBOR must base them on actual inter-bank deposit market transactions and keep records of those transactions, that individual banks' LIBOR submissions be published after three months, and recommended criminal sanctions specifically for manipulation of benchmark interest

rates.^[11] Financial institution customers may experience higher and more volatile borrowing and hedging costs after implementation of the recommended reforms.^[12] The UK government agreed to accept all of the Wheatley Review's recommendations and press for legislation implementing them.^[13]

Significant reforms, in line with the Wheatley Review, came into effect in 2013 and a new administrator will take over in early 2014.^{[14][15]} The UK controls Libor through laws made in the UK Parliament.^{[16][17]} In particular, the Financial Services Act 2012 brings Libor under UK regulatory oversight and creates a criminal offence for knowingly or deliberately making false or misleading statements relating to benchmark-setting.^{[14][18]}

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Introduction[\[edit\]](#)

In 1984, it became apparent that an increasing number of banks were trading actively in a variety of relatively new market instruments, notably [interest rate swaps](#), [foreign currency options](#) and [forward rate agreements](#). While recognizing that such instruments brought more business and greater depth to the London Interbank market, bankers worried that future growth could be inhibited unless a measure of uniformity was introduced. In October 1984, the [British Bankers'](#)

Association (BBA)—working with other parties, such as the Bank of England—established various working parties, which eventually culminated in the production of the BBA standard for interest rate swaps, or "BBAIRS" terms. Part of this standard included the fixing of BBA interest-settlement rates, the predecessor of BBA Libor. From 2 September 1985, the BBAIRS terms became standard market practice. BBA Libor fixings did not commence officially before 1 January 1986. Before that date, however, some rates were fixed for a trial period commencing in December 1984.

Member banks are international in scope, with more than sixty nations represented among its 223 members and 37 associated professional firms as of 2008. Eighteen banks for example currently contribute to the fixing of US Dollar Libor. The panel contains the following member banks:^[19]

<u>Bank of America</u>	<u>Credit Suisse</u>	<u>Royal Bank of Canada</u>
<u>Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ</u>	<u>Deutsche Bank</u>	<u>Société Générale</u>
<u>Barclays Bank</u>	<u>HSBC</u>	<u>Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Europe Ltd</u>
<u>BNP Paribas</u>	<u>JP Morgan Chase</u>	<u>Norinchukin Bank</u>
<u>Citibank NA</u>		<u>Royal Bank of Scotland</u>
		<u>UBS AG</u>

Credit Agricole
CIB

Lloyds
Banking
Group

Rabobank

Scope

The Libor is widely used as a reference rate for many financial instruments in both financial markets and commercial fields.

There are three major classifications of interest rate fixings instruments, including standard interbank products, commercial field products, and hybrid products which often use the Libor as their reference rate.^[20]

Standard interbank products:

Forward rate agreements

Interest rate futures, e.g. Eurodollar futures

Interest rate swaps

Swaptions

Overnight indexed swaps, e.g. LIBOR–OIS spread

Interest rate options, Interest rate cap and floor

Commercial field products:

Floating rate notes

Floating rate certificates of deposits

Syndicated loans

Variable rate mortgages

Term loans

Hybrid products:

Range accrual notes

Step up callable notes

Target redemption notes

Hybrid perpetual notes

Collateralized mortgage obligations

Collateralized debt obligations

In the United States in 2008, around 60 percent of prime adjustable-rate mortgages and nearly all subprime mortgages were indexed to the US dollar Libor.^{[21][22]} In 2012, around 45 percent of prime adjustable rate mortgages and more than 80 percent of subprime mortgages were indexed to the Libor.^{[21][23]} American municipalities also borrowed around 75 percent of their money through financial products that were linked to the Libor.^{[5][24]} In the UK, the three-month British pound Libor is used for some mortgages—especially for those with adverse credit history. The Swiss franc Libor is also used by the Swiss National Bank as their reference rate for monetary policy.^[25]

The usual reference rate for [euro](#) denominated interest rate products, however, is the [Euribor](#) compiled by the [European Banking Federation](#) from a larger bank panel. A euro Libor does exist, but mainly, for continuity purposes in swap contracts dating back to pre-[EMU](#) times. The Libor is an estimate and is not intended in the binding contracts of a company. It is, however, specifically mentioned as a reference rate in the market standard [International Swaps and Derivatives Association](#) documentation, which are used by parties wishing to transact in over-the-counter[interest rate derivatives](#).

Definition[\[edit\]](#)

Libor is defined as:

The rate at which an individual Contributor Panel bank could borrow funds, were it to do so by asking for and then accepting inter-bank offers in reasonable market size, just prior to 11.00 London time.

This definition is amplified as follows:

The rate which each bank submits must be formed from that bank's perception of its cost of funds in the interbank market.

Contributions must represent rates formed in London and not elsewhere.

Contributions must be for the currency concerned, not the cost of producing one currency by borrowing in another currency and accessing the required currency via the foreign exchange markets.

The rates must be submitted by members of staff at a bank with primary responsibility for management of a bank's cash, rather than a bank's derivative book.

The definition of "funds" is: unsecured interbank cash or cash raised through primary issuance of interbank Certificates of Deposit.

The British Bankers' Association publishes a basic guide to the BBA Libor which contains a great deal of detail as to its history and its current calculation.^[26]

Technical features[\[edit\]](#)

Calculation[\[edit\]](#)

Libor is calculated and published by [Thomson Reuters](#) on behalf of the [British Bankers' Association](#) (BBA). It is an index that measures the cost of funds to large global banks operating in London financial markets or with London-based counterparties. Each day, the BBA surveys a panel of banks (18 major global banks for the USD Libor), asking the question, "At

what rate could you borrow funds, were you to do so by asking for and then accepting inter-bank offers in a reasonable market size just prior to 11 am?" The BBA throws out the highest 4 and lowest 4 responses, and averages the remaining middle 10, yielding a 23% [trimmed mean](#). The average is reported at 11:30 a.m.^[27]

LIBOR is actually a set of indexes. There are separate LIBOR rates reported for 15 different maturities (length of time to repay a debt) for each of 10 currencies. The shortest maturity is overnight, the longest is one year. In the United States, many private contracts reference the three-month dollar LIBOR, which is the index resulting from asking the panel what rate they would pay to borrow dollars for three months.^[28]

Currency[\[edit\]](#)

In 1986, the Libor initially fixed rates for three currencies. These were the U.S. dollar, British pound sterling and Japanese yen. In the years following its introduction there were sixteen currencies. After a number of these currencies in 2000 merged into the euro there remained ten currencies:^[29]

[Australian dollar](#) (AUD) [British pound sterling](#) (GBP)

[Canadian dollar](#) (CAD) [Japanese yen](#) (JPY)

<u>Swiss franc</u> (CHF)	<u>New Zealand dollar</u> (NZD)
<u>Danish krone</u> (DKK)	<u>Swedish krona</u> (SEK)
<u>Euro</u> (EUR)	<u>U.S. dollar</u> (USD)

Maturities[\[edit\]](#)

Until 1998, the shortest duration rate was one month, after which the rate for one week was added. In 2001, rates for a day and two weeks were introduced:[\[29\]](#)[\[30\]](#)

1 day	3 months	8 months
1 week	4 months	9 months
2 weeks	5 months	10 months
1 month	6 months	11 months
2 months	7 months	12 months

Fixed rates in USD[\[edit\]](#)

There are four money markets in the world having interbank offered rate fixings in USD, including:

Libor fixed in London

Mibor, or MIBOR (Mumbai Interbank Offered Rate) fixed in India

Sibor, or [SIBOR](#) (Singapore Interbank Offered Rate) fixed in [Singapore](#)

Hibor, or [HIBOR](#) (Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate) fixed in [Hong Kong](#)

The [USD](#) Libor in London is the most recognised and predominant one. The USD Sibor was established in January 1988, and the USD Hibor was launched in December 2006. Although these fixings in USD use similar methodology by fixing at 11:00 am at their local times, the results of the three fixings are different.[\[31\]](#)

Libor-based derivatives[\[edit\]](#)

Eurodollar contracts[\[edit\]](#)

The [Chicago Mercantile Exchange](#)'s [Eurodollar](#) contracts are based on three-month US dollar Libor rates. They are the world's most heavily traded short term interest rate futures contracts and extend up to ten years. Shorter maturities trade on the [Singapore Exchange](#) in Asian time.

Interest rate swaps[\[edit\]](#)

[Interest rate swaps](#) based on short Libor rates currently trade on the [interbank market](#) for maturities up to 50 years. In the swap market a "five year Libor" rate refers to the 5 year swap rate where the floating leg of the swap references 3 or 6 month

Libor (this can be expressed more precisely as for example "5 year rate vs 6 month Libor"). "Libor + x basis points", when talking about a bond, means that the bond's cash flows have to be discounted on the swaps' zero-coupon yield curve shifted by x basis points in order to equal the bond's actual market price. The day count convention for Libor rates in interest rate swaps is Actual/360, except for the GBP currency for which it is Actual/365 (fixed).^[32]

Reliability and scandal[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: Libor scandal

On Thursday, 29 May 2008, The Wall Street Journal (WSJ) released a controversial study suggesting that banks might have understated borrowing costs they reported for Libor during the 2008 credit crunch.^[33] Such underreporting could have created an impression that banks could borrow from other banks more cheaply than they could in reality. It could also have made the banking system or specific contributing bank appear healthier than it was during the 2008 credit crunch. For example, the study found that rates at which one major bank (Citigroup) "said it could borrow dollars for three months were about 0.87 percentage point lower than the rate calculated using default-insurance data."

In September 2008, a former member of the [Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee](#), [Willem Buiter](#), described Libor as "the rate at which banks don't lend to each other", and called for its replacement.^[34] The former [Governor of the Bank of England](#), [Mervyn King](#) later used the same description before the [Treasury Select Committee](#).^{[35][36]}

To further bring this case to light, *The Wall Street Journal* reported in March 2011 that regulators were focusing on Bank of America Corp., Citigroup Inc. and UBS AG.^[37] Making a case would be very difficult because determining the Libor rate does not occur on an open exchange. According to people familiar with the situation, subpoenas have been issued to the three banks.

In response to the study released by the WSJ, the British Bankers' Association announced that Libor continues to be reliable even in times of financial crisis. According to the British Bankers' Association, other proxies for financial health, such as the default-credit-insurance market, are not necessarily more sound than Libor at times of financial crisis, though they are more widely used in Latin America, especially the Ecuadorian and Bolivian markets.

Additionally, some other authorities contradicted the Wall Street Journal article. In its March 2008 Quarterly Review, The [Bank for International Settlements](#) has stated that "available data do not support the hypothesis that contributor banks manipulated their quotes to profit from positions based on fixings."^[38] Further, in October 2008 the [International Monetary Fund](#) published its regular *Global Financial Stability Review* which also found that "Although the integrity of the U.S. dollar Libor-fixing process has been questioned by some market participants and the financial press, it appears that U.S. dollar Libor remains an accurate measure of a typical creditworthy bank's marginal cost of unsecured U.S. dollar term funding."^[39]

On 27 July 2012, the [Financial Times](#) published an article by a former trader which stated that Libor manipulation had been common since at least 1991.^[40] Further reports on this have since come from the BBC^{[41][42]} and Reuters.^[43] On 28 November 2012, the Finance Committee of the [Bundestag](#) held a hearing to learn more about the issue.^[44]

In late September 2012, Barclays was fined £290m because of its attempts to manipulate the Libor, and other banks are under investigation of having acted similarly. Wheatley has now called for the British Bankers' Association to lose its power to

determine Libor and for the FSA to be able to impose criminal sanctions as well as other changes in a ten-point overhaul plan.^{[45][46][47]}

The British Bankers' Association said on 25 September that it would transfer oversight of LIBOR to UK regulators, as proposed by Financial Services Authority Managing Director Martin Wheatley and CEO-designate of the new Financial Conduct Authority.^[10]

On 28 September, Wheatley's independent review was published, recommending that an independent organization with government and regulator representation, called the Tender Committee, manage the process of setting LIBOR under a new external oversight process for transparency and accountability. Banks that make submissions to LIBOR would be required to base them on actual inter-bank deposit market transactions and keep records of their transactions supporting those submissions. The review also recommended that individual banks' LIBOR submissions be published, but only after three months, to reduce the risk that they would be used as a measure of the submitting banks' creditworthiness. The review left open the possibility that regulators might compel additional banks to participate in submissions if an insufficient number do

voluntarily. The review recommended criminal sanctions specifically for manipulation of benchmark interest rates such as the LIBOR, saying that existing criminal regulations for manipulation of financial instruments were inadequate.^[11] LIBOR rates may be higher and more volatile after implementation of these reforms, so financial institution customers may experience higher and more volatile borrowing and hedging costs.^[12] The UK government agreed to accept all of the Wheatley Review's recommendations and press for legislation implementing them.^[13]

Bloomberg LP CEO Dan Doctoroff told the European Parliament that Bloomberg LP could develop an alternative index called the Bloomberg Interbank Offered Rate that would use data from transactions such as market-based quotes for credit default swap transactions and corporate bonds.^{[48][49]} Criminal investigations^[edit]

On 28 February 2012, it was revealed that the U.S. Department of Justice was conducting a criminal investigation into Libor abuse.^[50] Among the abuses being investigated were the possibility that traders were in direct communication with bankers before the rates were set, thus allowing them an advantage in predicting that day's fixing. Libor underpins

approximately \$350 trillion in [derivatives](#). One trader's messages indicated that for each basis point (0.01%) that Libor was moved, those involved could net "about a couple of million dollars".^[51]

On 27 June 2012, [Barclays Bank](#) was fined \$200m by the [Commodity Futures Trading Commission](#),^[7] \$160m by the [United States Department of Justice](#)^[8] and £59.5m by the [Financial Services Authority](#)^[9] for attempted manipulation of the Libor and Euribor rates.^[52] The United States Department of Justice and Barclays officially agreed that "the manipulation of the submissions affected the fixed rates on some occasions".^{[53][54]} On 2 July 2012, [Marcus Agius](#), chairman of Barclays, resigned from the position following the interest rate rigging scandal.^[55] [Bob Diamond](#), the chief executive officer of Barclays, resigned on 3 July 2012. Marcus Agius will fill his post until a replacement is found.^{[56][57]} Jerry del Missier, Chief Operating Officer of Barclays, also resigned, as a casualty of the scandal. Del Missier subsequently admitted that he had instructed his subordinates to submit falsified LIBORs to the British Bankers Association.^[58]

By 4 July 2012 the breadth of the scandal was evident and became the topic of analysis on news and financial programs

that attempted to explain the importance of the scandal.^{[\[59\]](#)} On 6 July, it was announced that the U.K. Serious Fraud Office had also opened a criminal investigation into the attempted manipulation of interest rates.^{[\[60\]](#)}

On 4 October 2012, Republican U.S. Senators Chuck Grassley and Mark Kirk announced that they were investigating Treasury Secretary Tim Geithner for complicity with the rate manipulation scandal. They accused Geithner of knowledge of the rate-fixing, and inaction which contributed to litigation that "threatens to clog our courts with multi-billion dollar class action lawsuits" alleging that the manipulated rates harmed state, municipal and local governments. The senators said that an American-based interest rate index is a better alternative which they would take steps towards creating.^{[\[61\]](#)}

Aftermath^{[\[edit\]](#)}

Early estimates are that the rate manipulation scandal cost U.S. states, counties, and local governments at least \$6 billion in fraudulent interest payments, above \$4 billion that state and local governments have already had to spend to unwind their positions exposed to rate manipulation.^{[\[62\]](#)} An increasingly smaller set of banks are participating in setting the LIBOR,

calling into question its future as a benchmark standard, but without any viable alternative to replace it.^[63]

Reforms

The administration of Libor has itself become a regulated activity overseen by the UK's [Financial Conduct Authority](#).^[64] Furthermore, knowingly or deliberately making false or misleading statements in relation to benchmark-setting was made a criminal offence in UK law under the [Financial Services Act 2012](#).^{[14][16][18]}

The Danish, Swedish, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand Libor rates have been terminated.^{[14][64]}

From the end of July 2013, only five currencies and seven maturities will be quoted every day (35 rates), reduced from 150 different Libor rates – 15 maturities for each of ten currencies, making it more likely that the rates submitted are underpinned by real trades.^{[14][64]}

Since the beginning of July 2013, each individual submission that comes in from the banks is embargoed for three months to reduce the motivation to submit a false rate to portray a flattering picture of creditworthiness.^{[14][65]}

A new code of conduct, introduced by a new interim oversight committee, builds on this by outlining the systems and controls firms need to have in place around Libor. For example, each bank must now have a named person responsible for Libor, accountable if there is any wrongdoing. The banks must keep records so that they can be audited by the regulators if necessary.^{[14][66][67]}

In early 2014, [NYSE Euronext](#) will take over the administration of Libor from the [British Bankers Association](#).^[68] The new administrator is NYSE Euronext Rates Administration Limited,^[69] a London-based, UK registered company, regulated by the UK's [Financial Conduct Authority](#).^[14]

On 13 November 2013, the IntercontinentalExchange (ICE) Group announced the successful completion of its acquisition of NYSE Euronext. As a result of this acquisition, NYSE Euronext Rate Administration Limited was renamed ICE Benchmark Administration Limited. The appointment of a new administrator is a major step forward in the reform of LIBOR.^[70]

The scandal also led to the [European Commission](#) proposal of EU-wide benchmark regulation,^[71] that may affect Libor as well.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/elizabeth-warren-libor-fraud-exposes-a-rotten-financial-system/2012/07/19/gJQAvDnDwW_story.html

ELIZABETH WARREN | LIBOR FRAUD EXPOSES WALL STREET'S ROTTEN CORE

Posted by *4closureFraud* on July 20, 2012 · [Leave a Comment](#)



LIBOR FRAUD EXPOSES WALL STREET'S ROTTEN CORE

Elizabeth Warren chaired the TARP Congressional Oversight Panel from 2008 to 2010. She is the Democratic nominee for a U.S. Senate seat in Massachusetts.

The Libor scandal is more than just the latest financial deception to come to light. It exposes a fraud that runs to the heart of our financial system.

The London interbank offered rate is a benchmark for a range of interest rates, and the misdeeds making headlines have to do with how those rates are set. If

insiders can manipulate the basic measurement of a loan — the interest rate — there is rot at the core of the financial system.

The British financial giant Barclays has admitted to manipulating the rate from 2005 to at least 2009. When the bank made a bet on the direction in which interest rates would turn, the Barclays employees who submit data for calculating interest rates would fake their numbers to help Barclays traders win the bet. Day after day, year after year, bet after bet, Barclays made money by fixing bets for its own traders.

We don't know who else was fixing bets. Other big banks, including some of the largest in the United States, are under investigation. Barclays doesn't appear to have acted alone, and it is clear that its fixes weren't secret deals by rogue traders. Traders put requests to manipulate the rates in writing and even joked about delivering champagne to those who helped them.

Rest [here...](#)

It gets worse. During the financial crisis, Barclays and other banks also appear to have consistently manipulated Libor to show [lower-than-real borrowing rates](#) to convince the world — and their regulators — that the bank was stronger than it really was. In other words, they rigged the interest-

rate reports so that no one would know exactly how much trouble they were in.

With a rotten financial system once again laid bare to the world, the only question remaining is whether Wall Street has so many friends in Washington that meaningful reform is impossible.

Real accountability would mean prosecuting the traders and bank officials who violated federal laws and prosecuting the executives who knew what they were up to. It would mean forcing executives to pay back any inflated compensation that was based on padded profits.

Going forward, the rules would be changed so that Libor is calculated on actual borrowing costs, not estimated or claimed costs. And enforcement agencies would have the resources they need to launch investigations, to fight the armies of private lawyers the banks hire and to prosecute the law-breakers.

But the heart of accountability lies deeper. It rests on acknowledging that we cannot trust Wall Street to regulate itself — not in New York, London or anywhere else. The club is corrupt. When Mitt

Romney says he will move to repeal all of the new financial regulations, he supports a corrupt system. When members of Congress grill regulators for being too tough on Wall Street and slash the budgets of the regulators charged with overseeing Wall Street, they prop up a corrupt system.

Financial services are critical to the economy. That's why everyone — every family and every business — has a stake in an honest system. The fantasy that reducing oversight of the biggest banks will make us safer is just that — a dangerous fantasy. The Libor fraud exposes rot at the core. Now, who will stand up to fix it?

Read more on Libor at PostOpinions THE BEGINNING OF THE END FOR AMERICA-BACKGROUND – CONTINUING CONSPIRACY FROM 1913 AND CONTINUING THRU PRESENT TO ENSLAVE THE PLAINTIFF AND/OR PETITIONER BRIDGEWATER-PRIVATE CENTRAL BANK PONZI SCHEME TO ENSLAVE THE PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER AND DESTROY AMERICA AND ARTICLE BY MICHAEL RIVERO.

“In 1913, a corrupt Congress and a corrupt President transferred the money creation authority vested in the government by the Constitution to a private central bank. It was going to be called the

Third Bank of the United States. Such a fundamental change to the nation's economy should have required a Constitutional Amendment. But earlier that same year, there had been a huge fight to ratify another Amendment, the 16th Amendment authorizing the income tax, and there is good reason to suspect that the 16th Amendment actually failed ratification even though the payers of that income tax were told otherwise.

"I think if you were to go back and and try to find and review the ratification of the 16th amendment, which was the internal revenue, the income tax, I think if you went back and examined that carefully, you would find that a sufficient number of states never ratified that amendment." - U.S. District Court Judge James C. Fox, Sullivan Vs. United States, 2003.

Getting yet another Amendment ratified against such opposition, or worse, having to cheat one through, would be extremely difficult.

Then there was a problem with the proposed name, "Third Bank of the United States", as it reminded people of the predations of the First and Second Bank of the United States.

"Gentlemen! I too have been a close observer of the doings of the Bank of the United States. I have had men watching you for a long time, and am convinced that you have used the funds of the bank to speculate in the breadstuffs of the country. When you won, you divided the profits amongst you, and when you lost, you charged it to the bank. You tell me that if I take the deposits from the bank and annul its charter I shall ruin ten thousand families. That may be true, gentlemen, but that is your sin! Should I let you go on, you will ruin

fifty thousand families, and that would be my sin! You are a den of vipers and thieves. I have determined to rout you out, and by the Eternal, (bringing his fist down on the table) I will rout you out!" -- Andrew Jackson, shortly before ending the charter of the Second Bank of the United States. From the original minutes of the Philadelphia committee of citizens sent to meet with President Jackson (February 1834), according to Andrew Jackson and the Bank of the United States (1928) by Stan V. Henkels

Shortly after President Jackson (the only American President to actually pay off the National Debt) ended the Second Bank of the United States, there was an attempted assassination.

But I digress.

Faced with the possibility that a new Amendment to transfer money creation from the US Government to a privately owned bank might fail and fail badly, and with the name "Third Bank of the United States" already leading to opposition to the plan, the plotters did an end run around the Constitution, passing the Federal Reserve act over Christmas vacation when the members of Congress opposed to the bill would be away. The name of the new bank was then changed to "The Federal Reserve." But, it is a private bank, no more "Federal" than Federal Express. From that moment on all currency would enter circulation as a loan at interest.

PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE ENACTS CURRENCY LAW

Wilson Declares It the First of Series of Constructive Acts to Aid Business.



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WILSON SEES DAWN OF NEW ERA IN BUSINESS

Plans to Make Prosperity Free to Have Unimpeded Momentum.

Makes Speech to Group of Democratic Leaders.

Conference Report Adopted in
Senate by Vote of 43 to 25.

Banks All Over the Country Hasten to Enter Federal Reserve System.

Gov-Elect Walsh Calls Passage of Bill A Fine Christmas Present.

**HOME VIEWS OF FOUR PENS USED
CURRENCY ACT BY PRESIDENT**

"A Curious present to the people of the country," is the same view Edward J. Walsh gives in "The Citizen" article.

"I think," he said last night, "that President Wilson and the National Congress will be as unimpassioned over the marchioness of the Chemung as

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—President Wilson signed the Glass-Coleman-Carey bill at 8:45 a.m. tonight in the presence of members of the Cabinet, the Congressional Committee on Banking and Currency and Democratic leaders in Congress present also.

With a few strokes of the pen, on

"I am a most unhappy man. I have unwittingly ruined my country. A great industrial nation is now controlled by its system of credit. We are no longer a government by free opinion, no longer a government by conviction and the vote of the majority, but a government by the opinion and duress of a small group of dominant men." -- Woodrow Wilson 1919

Ironically enough, this was the very system of banking the American Revolution was fought to free us from.

"The refusal of King George 3rd to allow the colonies to operate an honest money system, which freed the ordinary man from the clutches of the money manipulators, was probably the prime cause of the revolution." -- Benjamin Franklin, Founding Father

Starting in 1913, public schools stopped teaching about King George's Currency Act, which ordered the American colonies to conduct business only using bank notes borrowed at interest from the Bank of England, and since then American students are taught that the revolution was about Tea Parties and Stamp Acts, lest the more clever students wonder how we ended up back in the same banking system that led to the first revolution.

The Founding Fathers understood how dangerous such banking systems are, and I will try to teach you here what the public schools are forbidden to let you know. The Federal Reserve system is a deliberate trap, to enslave a population to unpayable debt in order to control and exploit them, and here is how it works.



Before any commerce can happen, currency must go into circulation. Someone has to borrow it from that private central bank. The borrower can be government, a business, another bank, or ordinary citizens using credit cards, car loans, or mortgages. For the

purposes of clarity, we will use a single dollar to represent that initial borrowing from the central bank. For the purpose of this illustration, "borrower" refers collectively to the entire American nation.



That dollar now enters circulation, passing from the original borrower to others, as payment for labor, in exchange for raw materials, as taxes, and so forth. Round and round it goes, passing from hand to hand, yet it is still a note borrowed from the Central Bank and it is still accruing interest. That Central Bank note, or (in the United States) Federal Reserve Note, is not a unit of value, it is a unit of debt.



At some point, that dollar is repaid to the Central Bank. The Central Bank then demands the interest. In our case, a nickle. But there is a problem. That nickle doesn't exist and it never did. It is imaginary.



So now the borrower has to borrow another dollar, out of which he takes a nickle to pay for the interest on the first dollar.



The rest of that second borrowed dollar now goes into circulation, but this time, only 95 cents is in circulation to pass from borrower to vendor to employee to grocery store to government, then back to the Central Bank.



The borrower goes back to the Central Bank to repay that second dollar, but only has 95 cents, plus he owes that imaginary five cents interest as well, or ten cents.



Once more the borrower has to borrow a new dollar from the Central Bank, only this time he has to take a dime out of that new dollar to hand back to the banker. The borrower walks out of the bank with only 90 cents to put into circulation, while still owing a whole dollar plus five cents interest.



The cycle keeps repeating over and over with each new loan having to return more and more back to the Central bank as accumulated interest.



With each cycle the Central Banks gets richer while there is less and less currency available for commerce. People have to tighten

their belts. Works are let go. Sales slow down. "Austerity" is imposed.



Eventually, a point is reached where as much accumulated interest is owed as the money being borrowed. So the borrower now has to borrow twice as much from the Central Bank merely to have the same actual currency in circulation as when they started. The Central Bank system only operates as long as the borrower is willing to go deeper and deeper into debt, and debt slavery. This is what makes the Central Bank scheme a pyramid system. It works only so long as ever-larger new generations of borrowers can be found to allow new currency to enter circulation, out of which the interest on the older loans is paid. And of course, by design, the debt can never ever be paid off. Once that first paper note is loaned into circulation, total debt will always exceed total currency. The system is designed that way, to keep you in debt, to keep you a slave to the bankers.

This is the reason that every nation on Earth with such a Central Bank is now drowning in debt. The Federal Reserve, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, are all built on this same system. This is why nations that refuse such banking systems are made war on.

"Either the application for renewal of the charter is granted, or the United States will find itself involved in a most disastrous war." -- Nathan Mayer Rothschild, angered at the refusal of Congress to renew the charter for the First Bank of the United States in 1811. Congress stood firm and Britain, goaded to "recolonize" America by the Bank of England, headed at the time by Lionel de Rothschild, launched the war of 1812.

"If this mischievous financial policy, which has its origin in North America, shall become endurated down to a fixture, then that Government will furnish its own money without cost. It will pay off debts and be without debt. It will have all the money necessary to carry on its commerce. It will become prosperous without precedent in the history of the world. The brains, and wealth of all countries will go to North America. That country must be destroyed or it will destroy every monarchy on the globe." -- The London Times responding to Lincoln's decision to issue government Greenbacks to finance the Civil War, rather than agree to private banker's loans at 30% interest. Following Lincoln's assassination, the Greenbacks were taken out of circulation.

On June 4, 1963, President John F. Kennedy signed Executive Order 11110, which authorized the US Treasury to issue "United

States Notes, backed by silver, so that the American people would not have to borrow federal Reserve Notes at interest. Five months later Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas Texas, the US Notes were taken out of circulation, and John J. McCloy, President of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and President of the World Bank, was named to the Warren Commission, presumably to make certain the financial dimensions behind the assassination were never made public.

And what did it cost the Central Banks to wield such power over nations? Paper and ink, or today a few keystrokes on a keyboard. In fact the practices of the Central Bank would be felonies under the [United States Coinage Act of 1792](#), which declared debasement of the gold and silver-backed currency of the United States a death penalty offence.

The Central Bank knows that those pieces of paper with ink are worthless. But while the Central Bank can just create those paper notes out of thin air (legalized counterfeiting), you may not. In order to pay that ever-growing debt you have to do what you are told to do by those who have some of those pieces of paper to hand out *tell* you to do. Work long hours. Invade a foreign nation that refuses to have a Private Central Bank. Torture innocent people to death to find weapons of mass destruction that do not exist to justify a war. Compromise your morals and integrity. Perform sexual favors. Whatever the purveyors of those pieces of paper want, you must do. That paper note is your slave chain.



Even worse, as the imaginary debt piles higher and there is less and less currency in circulation, people start to become desperate to obtain those pieces of paper with colored ink on them to pay off that debt they have been tricked into believing they owe to the private central bankers. Over time, more and more moral accommodations become accepted by society in exchange for the acquisition of those pieces of paper with ink on them. Manufacturers start cutting corners, producing shoddy products that break and wear out. Food companies start using more cheap fillers. Pharmaceutical companies produce medicines of dubious efficacy and definite harm. Society turns brutal and predares on itself. Manufacturers come to want bad products that break easily so people will buy more. The medical establishment comes to desire a sickly population because they cannot make money off of a healthy people. Food companies add addictive chemicals to food to make people buy and eat more. Wall Street comes to see fraud as a legitimate business tactic. Eventually immorality and unethical business behavior becomes the accepted social norm. Under the mounting illusion of debt society drifts into outright criminality

perpetrated by everyone against everyone. From there it is a short step to seeing war and conquest of other nations' wealth as the only remaining solution to the debt problem. In short, the predations of private central banking lure society into trading what is best in human nature in exchange for those paper and ink tickets until civilization itself is at risk.

Private Central Banking is not about banking, or even about money. It is about Control. Private Central Banking is about rule by enforced servitude to artificially created debt. No different from other hoaxes played by the rich on the poor, such as Rule by Divine Right, or Rule by Chattel Ownership of your Body (slavery). As a human civilization we have outgrown these hoaxes and realize they are illegitimate forms of governance. So too shall it be with Rule by Debt. Those previous systems only worked as long as the subjugated population believed that those systems were real; the way the world was supposed to be. When the people broke free of the slavery of belief, those forms of enslavement collapsed. For the few to feel rich, everyone else must be poor. As the availability of currency declines, it does not matter how hard people are willing to work; there must inevitably be homelessness, joblessness, hunger, and wars of conquest to "balance the books."

Modern banking is not a science. It is a religion, simply a set of arbitrary rules and assumptions that favor the masters of that belief system, which we are brainwashed in school to think is something tangible and real.

It is time to stop, while we still can.

We have outgrown Rule by Divine Right and recognize slavery as inherently wrong.

Now is the time for the next step in our societies evolution in which the money must serve the people, rather than the people serve the money.

Central Banks are a failed experiment. Look at the devastation of Europe, or your own home town and you will see it.

The common enemy of all humankind are Private Central Banks issuing the public currency as a loan at interest.



RACKETEERED INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION [RICO]

THE BUSH CRIME FAMILY: FOUR GENERATIONS OF WALL STREET

WAR-MAKING AND WAR- PROFITEERING ARTICLE BY DR. ERIC KARLSTROM

“I. Introduction

Henry Ford, founder of Ford Motor Company, once stated there are two classes of financiers: 1) Those who profit from war and use their influence to bring about war for profit, and 2) “constructive” financiers. Ford Motor Co., along with about 100 other major U.S. banks and corporations, belongs to the first group (see C. Higham’s *Trading with the Enemy*). Indeed, Ford himself was actually decorated by the Nazis for his service to Nazism.

Other prominent international banking families that simultaneously bankrolled Hitler, Stalin, and Roosevelt during the first half of the 20th century include the Rockefellers (Standard Oil Company, Chase Bank), the Rothschilds, the Schiffs, the Warburgs, and the Bushes, among others.

Why would the world’s richest individuals simultaneously fund communism in Russia, fascism in Germany, and socialist democracy in the United States? Georgetown historian Carrol Quigley put it this way: “The powers of financial capitalism had a 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.” These financial powers had learned that war is the most profitable of all businesses and also the most effective means of changing the global political landscape. Thus, over the past 2 centuries at least, they have covertly manipulated politicians and nations into wars. Their ultimate goal was and is to establish a “New World Order”, a totalitarian one-world government ruled by the very few and very rich, i.e., them. Des Griffin has termed this a “Fourth Reich of the Rich” (Griffin, 1976). George Orwell and Aldous Huxley described what such a world might look like in their classic novels, *1984* and *Brave New World*.

President George Herbert Walker Bush was not the first or only prominent man to proclaim this “New World Order”. Hitler, President

Woodrow Wilson, author H.G. Wells and innumerable other politicians, writers and businessmen have also heralded its immanent arrival. David Rockefeller, Chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank and arguably the most powerful American of the last half-century, proclaimed: “We are on the verge of a global transformation. All we need is the right major crisis and the nations will accept the New World Order.”

Among the most pro-active implementers of this centuries-old project to establish a one-world government are the Bush family, two of which have risen to become U.S. presidents. A brief summary of their major accomplishments should be sufficient to indicate that their activities constitute the highest crimes against the people of the United States and humanity.

II. Samuel Prescott Bush (1863-1948: George W. Bush's great grandfather). Founder of the Buckeye Steel Castings Company in 1894, Remington Arms Company, and Chief of the Ordnance, Small Arms and Ammunition Section of the War Industries Board for World War I.

In 1918, just after the US entered World War I, Bush became chief of the Ordnance, Small Arms and Ammunition Section of the War Industries Board. In this capacity, he sold weapons made by manufacturers such as his own Remington Arms Company to 75% of the WWI combatants on both sides. Congressional committee hearings in 1934 by U.S. Senator Gerald Nye attacked Bush and other weapons salesmen as war profiteers and “Merchants of Death.” Salesmen from these companies had helped to manipulate the nations into World War I and then made astronomical profits from the sales of the weapons, at the taxpayer's expense of course. In 1914, the German army under the Kaiser, armed mainly by Samuel Bush, was the largest and best armed in the world. After WWI, the German army was forced to disarm, but Bush was allowed to keep his many millions, and his arms business thrived. In 1944, Bush was awarded a huge government contract to make armor casings for WWII. Most of the records and correspondence of Samuel Bush's arms deals have been burned “to save space” in the National Archives. This pattern of the systematic deletion of large portions of the public records is typical of all the Bushes.

III. George Herbert Walker (George W. Bush's other great grandfather): Wall Street banker and director or president of G.H. Walker and Co., J.P. Morgan and Co., Guaranty Trust Co., W.A. Harriman and Co., and Union Banking Corporation.

Walker made his fortune building up the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany, financing their oil, coal, steel, and manganese industries, among others. As President of Union Banking Corp. (UBC), he laundered money for Hitler and supplied raw materials essential for Germany's waging World War II. His most prominent partners in financing Hitler's war machine were Averell Harriman and Prescott Bush. Together, they ran Harriman-Walker, the Hamburg-Amerika Line (a cover for I.G. Farben's Nazi espionage unit in the U.S.), the American Ship and Commerce Co. (which smuggled German agents, propaganda, and money into America to bribe American politicians to support the Nazi cause), the Harriman Fifteen Corporation, and the Silesian Holding Company. In addition, their Consolidated Silesian Steel Corporation owned 1/3 of a complex of steel-making, coal-mining, and zinc-mining activities in Germany. (Friederich Flick owned two-thirds and was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment by the Nuremberg Tribunal, but the American partners were never tried). The Nazi army was equipped by Flick, Harriman, Walker, and Bush with materials stolen from Poland. Meanwhile, Soviet army vehicles were fueled by oil pumped from Baku wells revived by the Harriman/Walker/Bush enterprise.

When the U.S. government seized the Silesian-American Corp. in 1942 under the "Trading with the Enemy Act," George Herbert Walker was still the senior director of the company.

IV. Prescott Sheldon Bush (George W. Bush's grandfather; 1885-1972, Yale, Skull & Bones, class of 1917): Wall Street banker, Vice President of W. A. Harriman and Co., and director or senior partner in Union Banking Corporation (UBC) and Brown Brothers, Harriman, and a manager of Silesian-American Corp., the Holland-American Trading Corp. and the Seamless Steel Equipment Corporation, which were Nazi front organizations run by the Bush-Harriman bank, UBC.

Although Union Banking Corporation (UBC) was exposed as a de facto Nazi front organization by the U.S. government in Congressional hearings, Prescott Bush, Harriman, and George Herbert Walker continued doing business with the Nazis for 8 months after the U.S. entered World War II. When the US government seized control of UBC under the "Trading with the Enemy Act," all the shares were owned by Prescott Bush, E. Roland Harriman, three Nazi executives, and two other Bush associates (Four of the eight directors were members of Skull and Bones, class of 1917). The US government also seized several subsidiaries run by the Bush-Harriman bank (UBC), including The

Holland-American Trading Corp., the Seamless Steel Equipment Corp, the Silesian-American Corp., and the Harriman Fifteen Holding Company and determined that huge sections of Prescott Bush's empire were operated on behalf of Nazi Germany and had greatly assisted the Nazi war effort.

Bush and his partners profited greatly from the slave labor at Auschwitz via a partnership with I.G. Farben, the third largest business in Germany under Hitler. U.S. government reports also indicate that UBC was an interlocking concern with the German Steel Trust and Congressional reports show that German Steel Trust furnished the Nazi government with 51% of its pig iron, 41.4% of its universal plat, 36% of heavy plate, 38.5% of galvanized plate, 42.5% of pipes and tubes, 22.1% of wire, and 35% of explosives. Bush and Harriman each received \$1.5 million in compensation for their seized assets.

This story has been suppressed by the US media. And it has not appeared in any of the major Bush family biographies. However, not only were Prescott Bush and the other directors of UBC legally front men for the Nazis, they hired, armed and instructed Hitler's Nazi army. (Adolf Hitler, once a destitute artist who lived in flop houses, came to power with a private army of 300,000 to 400,000 men, which included the Brown Shirts).

Prescott Bush later served as a director of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Prudential Insurance, Dresser Industries, Inc., Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., Wanaduim Corp. of America, and U.S. Guaranty Trust, among other companies, until 1952 when he was elected U.S. Senator from Connecticut.

Conclusion: A major part of the Bush family fortune is due to the "Hitler Project", which included the slave labor and Holocaust at Auschwitz.

V. George Herbert Walker Bush (George W. Bush's father; 1924-present, Yale, Skull & Bones, class of 1948).

Our 41st president's political life has been intertwined with four of the most powerful and profitable business enterprises on the planet: banking, oil, the arms/intelligence industries, and sales of illegal drugs. He began his career as an oil salesman for Dresser Industries and went on to co-found his own oil company, Zapata Petroleum Corp. of Houston. This would spin off to Zapata Offshore and Pennzoil/Zapata.

Bush was president of Zapata Oil from 1954 to 1964 and Zapata Offshore from 1964 to 1966.

Persistent reports indicate Bush was also an undercover CIA agent in the early 60's, playing a prominent role in the "Bay of Pigs" invasion of Cuba (code name: Operation Zapata) in 1961 and probably the Kennedy assassination in 1963. Newly released FBI documents place Bush in Miami in 1960 and 1961, recruiting Cubans for the Bay of Pigs invasion. That's how he met Felix Rodriguez who became part of a special CIA shooter team. George Bush, Howard Hunt, Frank Sturgis, and Richard Nixon have all been traced to Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, the day of Kennedy's assassination. Hunt and Sturgis were among the 6 to 8 "derelicts" or "hobos" found in boxcars near railroad tracks behind the grassy knoll near Dealy Plaza. But they were never finger-printed or photographed in association with Kennedy's murder.

Bush was elected to Congress in 1966, but lost a bid for the Senate in 1970. Even so, Nixon appointed him ambassador to the UN in 1971. Here he took orders from Henry Kissinger (who worked for the Rockefeller interests) and became a Kissinger-clone. In 1973, Nixon appointed him Republican National Chairman, where he seems to have played an important, behind-the-scenes role in the Watergate Scandal. Then, as Ambassador to China, Bush helped Kissinger oust Cambodian leader Lon Nol and install Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge. More than 2 of a total 7 million Cambodians perished under Pol Pot, an estimated 32% of the population.

In 1976, Bush became Director of the CIA. When elected Vice President in 1980, he put his family fortune into a blind trust under the control of his close friend, William Stamps Farish, III, who also had inherited much of the Auschwitz death camp fortune. (Farish's grandfather was president of Standard Oil and controller of the global cartel between Standard Oil and the German I.G. Farben Corp., which operated the Auschwitz slave labor camps to produce artificial rubber and gasoline from coal. There, Jews and political opponents of Hitler were worked to death or murdered.)

Some of Bush's other notable, but generally under-reported, contributions include:

- 1) Helping to orchestrate the "October Surprise," in which the Iranian government was bribed or coerced into holding the

American hostages until after the 1980 election, thereby helping to ensure Carter's defeat and a Reagan/Bush victory.

2) The assassination attempt on Ronald Reagan two months after he took office. The Hinkley family, a Houston oil family, are long-time friends of the Bushes.

3) Presiding over the Savings and Loan/HUD scandal, in which taxpayers were made to pay over \$500 billion for bailing out failed S&Ls. Son Neil Bush, director of Silverado Savings and Loan in Denver, is reported to have personally profited by about \$1 billion.

4) As VP and therefore Head of the National Security Council's Groups on Crisis Management, Drug Addiction, and Terrorism, Bush directed the Iran-Contra drug scandal, in which the secret government (comprised of ex-CIA and military intelligence operatives and businessmen) diverted profits from illegal arms sales to Iran to illegally fund the revolutionary Contras of Nicaragua and the Mujahadeen of Afghanistan. Under CIA protection, these covert operators flew vast quantities of cocaine and heroin into the poor neighborhoods of America, again using drug profits to fund the illegal covert war in Nicaragua, etc.

5) Under Bush's watch, the CIA spent over \$3 billion dollars fomenting holy war ("Jihad") and training and funding the Mujahadeen terorists (including Osama bin Laden), their networks, and training camps in Afghanistan. Thus, the Taliban, the Mujahadeen, and Osama bin Laden were established as CIA assets and remain so to this day. Not coincidentally, under CIA supervision during the 80's, Afghanistan became the number one heroin producer and exporter in the world. In 2000, the Taliban government banned the production of poppies (heroin). However, after the recent invasion of Iraq and installation of an American puppet government, Afghanistan is again the number heroin producer in the world.

6) Under Bush's supervision of the first "War on Terrorism," hundreds of thousands of Innocent civilians were killed, tortured and disappeared in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. Another million or so each, again mostly civilians, were killed in the U.S.-supported and funded wars in Afghanistan and Iraq/Iran.

7) Presiding over invasions into both Panama and Iraq in which some 8000 Panamanians and over 200,000 Iraqis were killed. The U.S had illegally sold tens of billions of dollars worth of weapons, including chemical and biological weapons, to Saddam Hussein during the 80's to help him build the strongest regional power in the Middle East. Evidence indicates that Saddam was more or less set up for the Gulf War when U.S. Ambassador Glaspie told him the U.S. had no interest in his border dispute with Kuwait. I.e., it was a trap.

However, there were also perks for this hardworking politician/businessman. According to retired Brigadier General Bowen (in *The Immaculate Deception: The Bush Crime Family Exposed*), Bush and Saddam Hussein split about \$250 billion in Persian Gulf oil kickbacks during the 1980's, which were laundered through the scandal-ridden Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI).

In 1988, Project Censored awarded the honor of “Top Censored Story” to the story of George Bush, revealing “how the major mass media ignored, overlooked or under-covered at least ten critical stories reported in America’s alternative press that raised serious questions about the Republican candidate, George Bush, dating from his reported role as a CIA “asset” in 1963 to his Presidential campaign’s connection with a network of anti-Semites with Nazi and fascist affiliations in 1988.”

Today, Bush Sr. is a highly-paid consultant for the Carlyle Group, America’s 11th largest military contractor. In this capacity, he went to Saudi Arabia to meet with the Bin Laden family and the Saudi Royal family in 1998 and 2000. The Carlyle Group stands to make billions of dollars from Jr. Bush’s “War on Terror.” Thus, Bush Sr. is still profiteering handsomely from his insider connections.

VI. George W. Bush (1946-present, Yale, Skull & Bones, class of 1968).

As governor of Texas, the 43rd president of the United States presided over the execution of 52 inmates, including mentally retarded prisoners- more than any other governor in US history. He did, however, pardon one death row prisoner, a serial killer. As governor, he changed pollution laws to benefit energy companies and made Texas the most polluted state in the nation. Some of his other notable contributions include:

- 1) Presiding over the government's complicity and cover-up of the killing of about 3,000 people at the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001 (see many references below).
- 2) Presiding over the greatest rollback of Constitutional civil liberties in the history of the country. The Patriot I and Homeland Security Acts, passed in 2001 and 2002, respectively, along with the pending Patriot II Act eliminate or threaten Constitutional rights guaranteed in our 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments (see attachment).
- 3) The high-tech massacre of many thousands of innocent and defenseless Afghani and Iraqi civilians who posed no security threat to the U.S. whatsoever and had no part in the crimes of 9-11. The two primary resources thereby controlled are opium and an oil pipeline in Afghanistan and, of course, oil in Iraq. The Bush administration, obviously responding to demands from the major oil companies, is clearly pursuing a strategy to dominate the world's last, greatest fossil fuel reserves in the Persian Gulf and Caspian Basin.
- 4) Leading a "pre-emptive" war against Iraq in violation of international law (including the UN charter, the Nuremberg Tribunal and the Geneva Accords) and on the basis of entirely false pretexts. Representative Henry Waxman (D-CA) carefully documents 237 lies told by the Bush administration in their efforts to convince the American people, the Congress, and the UN to go to war in Iraq. Interestingly, this document is no longer on the web.
- 5) Proposing an endless "War on Terror" (i.e., military conquest abroad in service of resource looting for international corporations and a police state at home to suppress dissent), when, in fact, evidence shows that the "War on Terror" is a fraud and that the greatest purveyor of terror in the world, by far, is the U.S. government, with its CIA, School of the Americas, etc.
- 6) Presiding over the loss, mostly by outsourcing, of some 2.5 million American jobs in his first two years in office.
- 7) Granting trillions of dollars worth of tax cuts to the richest 2% of Americans. Thereby, spending the \$7 trillion surplus he

inherited from Clinton and allowing the federal deficit to exceed a record \$7 trillion, mainly by granting gigantic tax cuts to the rich and making huge increases in military spending.

8) Presiding over one of the greatest Wall Street scandals (and stock market crashes) of all time (the Enron scandal, the creation of artificial gas shortages in California, etc.).

9) De-funding and thereby further crippling our education, social services, health care, etc.

10) The worst environmental record of any U.S. president in history, including the systematic weakening and rollback of all major environmental laws and regulations.

VII. Conclusion

Four generations of Bushes have been instrumental, along with other Wall Street and international bankers, in creating and financing a series of great enemies (including the Soviets, the Nazis, Ho Chi Minh, Saddam Hussein, and Osama bin Laden). They and their international business partners, which typically include enemy leaders, have reaped tremendous profits from the wars they have orchestrated. The Bushes have been intimately involved in all the most profitable businesses, including banking (usury), energy (oil), sales of illicit drugs, and weapons/intelligence. Three generations of Bushes have been involved in America's most elite secret society, Yale's Skull and Bones, which many believe to be Satanic. The "Great Plan" which they have been working so hard to usher in calls for the destruction of the United States of America as a sovereign nation and the establishment of a "New World Order", effectively a "Fourth Reich of the Rich." Thus, they are all guilty of the highest crimes against humanity and the American people.

Rough tally of humans killed by the New World Order so far:

World War I
21 million

World War II
25 million

Korean War

1 million

Southeast Asian Wars (Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia)

6 million

Iraq War (1991-2004)

nearly 2 million

Afghanistan Wars of 1980s and 2001

over 1 million

Other miscellaneous Third World Wars

over 5 million

Russians killed in one decade in WWI And under Lenin and

Stalin

75 million

Chinese killed by Mao Tse Tung

100 million

Rough total

over 236 million

It seems obvious that unless and until the Bush dynasty and their associates (international bankers, corporate and military leaders, secret societies, etc.) are exposed and brought to justice, they will continue to orchestrate and profit from future wars to the detriment of all humanity.

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(P.S. Read the latest from Chris Floyd on the Bush Crime Family links with the new Pope and others...April 29, 2005 from the Moscow Times-

Buried Treasure.)

Return to- Questioning the War Against Terrorism

<http://www.communitycurrency.org/BushCrimeFamily.html>"

GEORGE W. BUSH – IRAQ WAR

The Chilcot inquiry finds¹ that the head of Britians Iraq War inquiry released a damning report, and the conflict was based on flawed intelligence, excecuted with “wholly inadequate” planning and dended “a long was from success.” Iraq remains in chaso to this day

**US Sponsored Genocide Against Iraq
1990-2012. Killed 3.3 Million, Including
750,000 Children**

¹ (The report runs to 2.6 million words –about three times the length of the Bible and include details of exchanges Tony Blair has with Bush over the invasion)

Approximately 3.3 million Iraqis, including 750,000 children, were “exterminated” by economic sanctions and/or illegal wars conducted by the U.S. and Great Britain between 1990 and 2012, an eminent international legal authority says.

The slaughter fits the classic definition of Genocide Convention Article II of, “Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of [life](#) calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part,” says Francis Boyle, professor of international law at the University of Illinois, Champaign, and who in 1991 filed a class-action complaint with the UN against President George H.W. Bush.

The U.S. and U.K. “obstinately insisted” that their sanctions remain in place until after the “illegal” Gulf War II aggression perpetrated by President George W. Bush and UK’s Tony Blair in March, 2003, “not with a view to easing the over decade-long suffering of the Iraqi people and children” but “to better facilitate the U.S./U.K. unsupervised looting and plundering of the Iraqi economy and oil fields in violation of the international laws of war as well as to the grave detriment of the Iraqi people,” Boyle said.

In an address last Nov. 22 to The International Conference on War-affected Children in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Boyle tallied the death toll on Iraq by U.S.-U.K. actions as follows:

- # The slaughter of 200,000 Iraqis by President Bush in his illegal 1991 Gulf War I.
- # The deaths of 1.4 million Iraqis as a result of the illegal 2003 war of aggression ordered by President Bush Jr. and Prime [Minister](#) Blair.
- # The deaths of 1.7 million Iraqis “as a direct result” of the genocidal sanctions.

Boyle’s class-action complaint demanded an end to all economic sanctions against Iraq; [criminal](#) proceedings for genocide against President George H.W. Bush; monetary compensation to the children of Iraq and their families

for deaths, physical and mental injury; and for shipping massive humanitarian relief supplies to that country.

The “grossly hypocritical” UN refused to terminate the sanctions, Boyle pointed out, even though its own Food and Agricultural Organization’s Report estimated that by 1995 the sanctions had killed 560,000 Iraqi children during the previous five years.

Boyle noted that then U.S. Secretary of State Madeline Albright was interviewed on CBS-TV on May 12, 1996, in response to a question by Leslie Stahl if the price of half a million dead children was worth it, and replied, “we (the U.S. government) think the price is worth it.”

Albright’s shocking response provides “proof positive of the genocidal intent by the U.S. government against Iraq” under the Genocide Convention, Boyle said, adding that the government of Iraq today could still bring legal action against the U.S. and the U.K. in the International Court of Justice. He said the U.S.-U.K. genocide also violated the municipal legal systems of all civilized nations in the world; the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child; and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and its Additional Protocol 1 of 1977.

Boyle, who was stirred to take action pro bono by Mothers in Iraq after the economic sanctions had been imposed upon them by the Security Council in August, 1990, in response to pressure from the Bush Senior Administration. He is the author of numerous books on international affairs, including “Destroying World Order” (Clarity Press.)

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