

Silver Supply Exclusion Targets---

Tiffany & Avery Craftsman

Presented May 2014 by Charles Savoie



The Tiffany snob seems to be saying---“Our inferiors will never receive any consideration from us.”

Billions, says Tiffany, is the value of their name!
Who isn't entitled to any profit? Silver Miners!
Tiffany's is far better than we are, they proclaim!
We only provide silver; they're jewelry designers!
Silver rises a dime, they become seething whiners!

“Manufacturers will have no other alternative than to acquire silver in a runaway market.”

---Robert Palmer, Colorado Mining Association, New York Times, May 31, 1946, page 10

“What happens when the world really runs out of silver?”

---Dallas trader Scott Dial in “Commodities,” March 1980, page 54

Yee-haw---Silver Users Association member Tiffany & Company has a silver baby rattle for [\\$400](#). Is there an ounce of silver in it? Remember, sterling is .925, not .999! And you can't make something too heavy for a baby! Maybe it has a third of an ounce of silver, as the bell has to be hollow for containing rattling objects. Why not make the shaft and the ring hollow also? Babies aren't strong people. But look, it has a bright sheen to it! As if it takes the Tiffany name applied to silver before it's worth anything more than horse manure. Silver profits are legitimate only if made by silver users and naked short sellers. To be definite---anyone else making profits in silver tends towards [“mental illness.”](#)

This presentation ties into “Silver Users In Open [Warfare](#)” originally presented at Silver Investor site in November 2005, in which I keyed into the matter of the Silver Users Association’s claim that it processes 80% of the silver used in the United States. Meaning--- what about the other 20% of silver users? Will they allow this **tightly arrayed cartel** to assert that its members get first dibbs on silver, in the event of shortages? Before delving into something I expect to happen---in keeping with the title of this item---let’s dwell for a moment on Tiffany & Company, then on the smaller upstart, James Avery Craftsman, also an SUA member. Let’s look at several consumer reviews of the way Tiffany’s prices its merchandise---and the attitude of its staff towards people who don’t match its uptown, blueblood, social register cotillion, debutante ball, social pedigree expectations.

“The diamonds are the same as anywhere else but the price is [astronomically](#) higher. Also if you’re not spending a ridiculous amount of \$\$ **the salespeople tend to be quite rude.**”

“The most overpriced jewelry on the planet. I’ve never been **so insulted by a shopping experience** in my life. I was absolutely horrified by Tiffany’s prices. This store is so [overpriced](#) it is unconscionable. Shop anywhere but here.”

This shopper reported [no service](#) was offered due to wearing a baseball cap in the rarefied atmosphere of the Tiffany store and very factually stated, **“you can expect to shell out 2 to 3 times the**

amount” at Tiffany’s for a comparable diamond elsewhere---to pay for their arrogant snob boor name and their “pretty little blue box.”

In July 2005 at Silver Investor I released a [report](#) on Tiffanys called “The \$150 Cufflinks.” I haven’t seen an updated price on that item. Unless restaurant garbage dumpsters have stopped stinking, you can bet the cutthroat price has escalated right along with the bizarre degree of arrogance exuded by Tiffany staff. Reprising an item from years ago---

Tiffany sez, miner’s silver’s worth zero;
But theirs is worth a hell of a lot!
They act like they’re Emperor Nero!
Forty times mark-up over spot!
Pay miners one stale tater-tot!

Tiffany’s traces to 1837. Its smaller rival member of the Silver Users Association, James [Avery](#) Craftsman, started in 1954 and offers over 1,000 designs. The story is somewhat the same. Sterling jewelry is vastly marked up beyond the hyper-shorted, price depressed commodity. While miners of silver hang on by their fingernails, these jewelry interests make supercharged profits. I reported on this very thing recently in “Silver [Bully Boys](#) And Their Kept Slaves.” Here’s the Avery Craftsman emblem. Nothing alarming about it, huh? Except that they’re a member of this industrial silver users group being fed silver by the price suppressors. The SUA has the obviously conflicted goal of keeping silver cheap, yet insuring a steady supply for its sinfully greedy members---



At this point we'll evaluate why I call these two jewelry concerns "silver exclusion targets." We can also consider SUA [member](#) Reed & Barton, established in 1824, silverware and silver giftware manufacturer, a silver exclusion target. I couldn't work them into the title as it would have been too long. You can check the first page of Google images for "Silver Users Association" to see some [manifestations](#) of my work criticizing them going back over 12 years. Similarly, a Google search of "Silver Users Association Charles Savoie" yields 13 [pages](#) of results, so I have been and remain interested in proving to them what John Wayne as Jake Cutter said to Stuart Whitman as Paul Regret in "The Comancheros" (1961) ---

"Pretty soon you're gonna catch on I ain't your friend!"

What could happen to Tiffany, James Avery, and Reed & Barton if silver becomes scary tight in supply? What would be the impact on them if the globalists who feed them cheap silver drag us into another war, with the crisis conditions that can easily accompany wartime? That's correct! At Silver Investor site in November 2004 I released "War And Silver" a [42,950](#) word study of what took place in the American silver scene in World War II. Silver use and supply was

very rigidly restricted and the lowest priority allocation of silver was to jewelry related use. I mention three Silver Users Association members because this is a painfully obnoxious special interest cartel. However, the entire jewelry trade, excepting those who may use little silver, is at risk of future supply strangulation by Uncle Sam, who is the top kingpin of being obnoxious, and/or by blistering competition for available silver from other sectors--- especially demand for silver on the part of those fleeing currency degradation. In “The [Greatest](#) Right,” released at Silver Investor in January 2006, I articulated how the greatest right the people of the world have to the use of silver---is to use silver as money. Morally, this right overrides all other rights to the use of silver. But the priority right to use silver as money need not exclude its use elsewhere. It does mean that the maximum valuation will be attached to silver this way---by using it as money--- than by any other means. To get a glimpse of what the jewelry trade already went through before, to suggest something of what might happen again---consider several New York Times excerpts from the second World War---

The New York Times, July 30, 1942, page 31, “Use Of Silver Curtailed For Civilian Items,” reported regulations imposed by the War Production Board---

“The uses to which foreign silver cannot be put except to fill orders of A-3 or higher after October 1 are the manufacture of silverware, watch cases and jewelry, badges and insignia, slide fasteners, hooks and eyes, buttons and snaps, closures for containers, pens and pencils, toilet sets and picture frames, musical instruments,

unnecessary electroplating, silver-clad metal, insulated wire for electrical conductors and church goods. Until October 1 manufacturers making such articles are restricted to either one-twelfth of the aggregate weight used in 1941, or one-sixth of the weight used in the first six months of 1942.”

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle, August 6, 1942, page 453, mentioned---

“Therefore after no more domestic silver is available the only possible way that silver can be obtained to keep silversmiths, platers, jewelry manufacturers, photo engravers and other fabricators from going out of business will be to arrange for the release of silver from stocks now held by the United States Government by whatever means are possible to accomplish this purpose.”

In the NYT, August 27, 1942, page 27, article subtitled, “Users to Ask Presidential Order, Niemeyer Tells Retail Jewelers” we discover--

“A Presidential order to provide unallocated Treasury silver for use by industry and business will be sought soon, G.H. Niemeyer, president of Handy & Harman, bullion dealers, indicated yesterday at the annual convention of the American National Retail Jewelers Association in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Repeal of the Silver Purchase Act would not solve the present shortage of metal resulting from that law, he said. F.A. Ballou of B.A. Ballou & Company said the industry’s effort to obtain domestic silver was predicated upon the belief that not all of this metal was needed in

the war effort. He warned that if it was made available it would probably be in limited amounts and would cost more than has been paid in the past for foreign silver. While he declined to disclose just what approach was being made to the problem, Niemeyer said plans would be announced in a few days and called upon both industrial users and consumers to be ready to offer their support.”

There are probably some far seeing jewelers in the country who know the silver smash-up is coming. They understand the supply problem has one cause and one cause only---price ceilings imposed by government (and not always only in wartime), followed by price capping by excessive paper derivatives. These jewelers have laid in a stockpile of silver for their own use, or have already cast it into sterling jewelry. They know that when the crisis hits, their only source for silver may be disposals from the public, and due to the prospect of more Federal meddling, that source will be in question. They also know they will be able to get more for their silver as fabricated jewelry rather than in bullion form, unless the government imposes price ceilings---which it is highly likely to do, until the shortage again forces removal of those limits. Reading more---

“Declaring that war production would certainly take all of the foreign silver and most of the newly mined domestic metal, Niemeyer said the only hope for manufacturers was to obtain access to idle stocks of unallocated silver held by the Treasury. “The Treasury has 3,331,000,000 ounces of this metal at present, or five times as much as in December 1933,” he pointed out. “Of this amount 806,000,000 ounces is in the shape of coins, 1,164,000,000 ounces are allocated against silver certificates, leaving 1,358,000,000

ounces unallocated. Some of the silver in the Treasury is pledged to war production, to be loaned for bus bars in electrical plants operated by the government. This does not provide for consumption, since it must be put back into the Treasury after the war. In order to get any action, we must see that such war silver is taken out of the allocated portion, otherwise the Treasury can say that there is none available for consumption. Repeal of the Silver Purchase Act will not get us any silver. We want metal, not just claims. We will either have to have a Presidential war emergency order or legislation, and the latter is not so easy to get.”

I also noticed the slight discrepancy in the figures. As soon as the unallocated Treasury silver was gone, the silver users knew they'd have to press for access to silver backing silver certs. Their greed makes them enemies of real money. They knew that one man was easier to influence than hundreds of members of Congress. They wanted metal, not just claims---sounds like people who are long silver on COMEX and will be cheated out of delivery! The New York Federal Reserve Bank is nearby---they'll pay in wallpaper currency. Reading more---

“Niemeyer said that existing limitations on the use of foreign silver were purely academic, since none was available. Outside of a few million ounces bought in black markets, no silver has gone to any save war manufacturers since July 1, he said. Harley H. Noyes, director of sales of Oneida Community, Ltd., said that, while the immediate future was dark, there would be a tremendous open to buy for jewelry and silverware after the war. Meanwhile, he assured retailers, manufacturers plan to continue to advertise to protect their trade names and dealers' interests. Jerome Roberts of Cohn &

Rosenberger reported that the simplification of dresses as ordered by the War Production Board was resulting in increased demand for costume jewelry. Although metals are no longer available, the costume jewelry industry plans to keep up its production by using non-priority materials such as wood, ceramics, shells, nuts and glass, he said.”

Wood, ceramics, shells, nuts and glass---have at them, Tiffany, Avery, and Barton!

Why was no foreign silver available? Because the USA is not the entire world market for silver, and foreigners made the realistic self interest decision to sell silver to markets where there was more price respect!

NYT, September 2, 1942, page 22, reported that the ceiling on imported silver was just raised to 45 cents an ounce. The very idea of a ceiling is disruptive. Disallowing pure supply-demand forces to determine price has a name---“Fascism,” when the government tells you what price you can sell a commodity or a product for. Note however that there was no price ceiling on FABRICATED jewelry silver! NYT, September 8, 1942, page 32, “Silver Users Unite In Fight For Metal,” we read---

“Providence, Rhode Island, Sept. 7---Formation of the Silver Users Emergency Committee, which will enlist public opinion throughout the country in a campaign to force Congress “to bring silver out of government hoarding vaults and into productive use,” was announced here today by William G. Thurber of Tilden & Thurber, chairman of the committee. “This committee is designed to turn the

torch of public opinion on the silver situation and to demand of Congress that the question of hoarding silver be faced, as it affects the entire nation and not just a small minority of producers,” Thurber said. In addition to seeking the support of local newspapers and chambers of commerce, the group is calling upon all employees and business men who are interested in silver processing to write to Congress. A brochure outlining the “silver situation” has been prepared for nation-wide distribution.”

The first thing they complained about was “silver hoarding,” which in this case was an attack on silver backed currency, for how do you back currency with silver, without holding a stash of it somewhere, in this case, for note conversion? Really the best way is to have no paper notes, and use all coinage, as metals in the public’s hands is the way to go. Again, the true problem was too low prices causing shortages. He complained about a “small minority of producers” and said the entire nation was affected. So, here we are today, an entire nation affected by the deficiency of honest money and a now phantom strategic silver stockpile, due to the lobbying efforts of a small minority of silver users! Reading more---

“Mr. Thurber explained that the formation of the committee, which embraces users of silver in several industries, was brought to a head by the recent action of the War Production Board in limiting the use of available silver to industries with a high priority rating. “Since July 1, users of silver have been dependent entirely for current manufacture upon the silver stocks then in their possession, plus such additional silver as could be obtained from scrap and refining,” he continued. “After Oct. 1, the use of foreign silver except under priorities has been prohibited. This means that hundreds of silver-

using industries, already one-third converted to war work, may have to go out of business because they cannot make ends meet on war contracts alone.”

“Thurber announced that organizations already represented on the Silver Users Emergency Committee included the following---
American National Retail Jewelers Association, American Photo-Engravers Association, Associate Jewelers, Inc.; Chicago Jewelers Association; Educational Jewelry Manufacturers Association; Fountain Pen and Mechanical Pencil Industry; Gemological Institute of America; Jewelers Vigilance Committee; Jewelry Crafts Association; Masters Electro-Plating Association; Mirror Association of Manufacturers; National Association of Credit Jewelers; National Retail Dry Goods Association; National Wholesale Jewelers Association; New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths Association; New York Silver Jewelry Manufacturers Association; Photo-Engravers Board of Trade of New York; Sterling Silversmiths Guild of America; Watch Case Manufacturers Board of Trade.”

This is the group that became the Silver Users Association in 1947, then got the huge chemical industry to join. More likely, the bankers had the chemical industry become members.

NYT, September 30, 1942, page 35 tells the reader about the War Production Board---

“WPB relaxed somewhat its previous order covering processing of foreign silver by permitting producers to go ahead with the manufacture of goods from foreign silver provided the silver has been put in process before Thursday. The original order required

that processing of such silver cease by Oct. 1, except for orders bearing preference ratings of A-3 or higher. The new action was taken so that manufacturers of silverware can avoid the substantial losses which would be suffered if they had to abandon work on nearly finished products in unsalable condition. Other changes in the order made through the amendment included a redefinition of "manufacture" to include laboratory, plating or repair operations; a rule that manufacturers may not sell foreign silver, semi-processed materials or scrap except to suppliers or to the Metals Reserve Company, and an expansion of the restrictions on manufacture to include "church goods" in the general prohibition against production of jewelry."

The Metals Reserve Company, a subset of the War Production Board, was another Federal entity **set up to meddle with the free market.** NYT, October 12, 1942, page 24---

"To use the rest of the Treasury's large silver stocks for this purpose would require legislation, since under law it must be kept as currency backing. The silver members oppose any change in the law. Secretary Morgenthau has made known his desire to free all the Treasury's silver for industry but has not pressed it, since if he did the silver group would line up against the Treasury's tax proposals."

(Some imported silver started coming again very likely due more to **threats** from the U.S. government) ---

“All imported silver is now being used in war industry as solder, as an alloy for bearings in airplane engines, as “points” in tank engines, etc., under priorities. The only silver available for silversmiths and jewelers now is the newly mined domestic product, and they must buy that in competition with the Treasury which is obliged by law to pay 71.1 cents for it. The price of imported silver is now under a 45-cent ceiling.

Any return to silver rationing will be accompanied by investigations and attempts at enforcement. NYT, July 30, 1943, page 32, “WPB Controls Use Of Federal Silver,”---

“Rigid control over the distribution and use of silver was established by the War Production Board today in light of the new situation created by the unfreezing of a billion ounces of Treasury “free silver” by the Green bill to offset the curtailment of silver imports. The new regulations will permit the use of Treasury silver only in the manufacture of engine bearings, official military insignia, brazing alloys and solders. Authorization to purchase silver from the Treasury for these purposes must be obtained from WPB.”

“The use of foreign silver, on the other hand, will be permitted only in the manufacture of medicines and health supplies, in the photographic industry, in the manufacture of electrical contacts and other products or parts used for electric current carrying purposes, in the manufacture of miscellaneous products and on orders carrying a preference rating of AA-5 or higher, with some exceptions. Regardless of preference ratings, foreign silver may no longer be used for certain restricted purposes such as the

manufacture of silverware, watch cases and jewelry; badges and insignia other than official military insignia, church goods, slide fasteners, hooks and eyes, snaps, buttons, clips, buckles and fasteners, closures for containers, pens and pencils except the nibs, interior tubes, filling mechanisms, clips and rings, toilet articles and picture frames, musical instruments except strings, electroplating unnecessary for operational purposes except in dental, surgical, veterinary and optical appliances and equipment.”

“Newly added to this list were cigarette cases, compacts, mesh-bags, vanity cases and other articles worn on or about the person. It was explained that the problem of distributing silver for essential uses at two price levels---71.11 cents for Treasury silver and 45 cents for the limited supply of foreign silver---had been found difficult. The Treasury assisted in the selection of groups designated to use 71.11 cent silver by agreeing to permit manufacturers purchasing Treasury silver to sell back to the Treasury any metal remaining in their inventories. The Office of Price Administration agreed to let the designated groups of manufacturers who must use the more expensive silver pass along the difference in price.”

NYT, January 18, 1944, page 21---

“An order temporarily restraining Irving and Myron P. Rabinowitz from violations of the Emergency Price Control Act in the sale of scrap silver was issued yesterday by Federal Judge Simon H. Rifkind. The brothers, operating as Rabb Jewelers, were defendants in a suit by the Office of Price Administration, in which permanent injunction as well as triple damages of \$9,078 were asked. The complaint in

this action charged that bills had been rendered for **fictitious sales of silver**, and that such payments without delivery had affected a rise in the actual sales price of other silver. The result was **violation of price ceilings** by about 8 cents an ounce, it was alleged.”

The government always has a wish to go after someone to make an example of, to intimidate others into compliance. In addition to causing shortages, price controls also create black markets. **Price controls are unbelievably immoral.** Around 1961 judge Rifkind became a partner in the Wall Street law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison and a director of Revlon, Sterling National Bank & Trust and others. NYT, January 21, 1944, page 10, “Price Curb Pledged On Feminine Finery” subtitled, “OPA Chief Declares War on Costume Jewelry” we find---

“A promise to keep the cost of feminine adornment within reason even though such items do not affect the cost of living was given yesterday by Daniel P. Woolley, regional administrator of the Office of Price Administration, as his legal staff prepared to argue a case in Federal Court today against nine concerns accused of black market dealings in materials essential to the manufacture of vanity cases and costume jewelry. The complaint charges that these concerns, against whom treble damages of \$9,078 are sought, dealt in 100,000 ounces of silver at above-ceiling prices through the device of fictitious invoices covering silver scrap, colored stones and diamonds.”

Here’s an item of interest from those times---

“Government Table Silver Gone. Washington, Jan. 31, 1944 (AP) --- Some Federal employees apparently have figured out how to keep up their household supplies of table silver regardless of how hard it is to buy. An average of 20,000 knives, forks and spoons have disappeared monthly from the Government’s cafeterias here since the shortage developed, it was disclosed today.”

What is it about silver that people will steal it if they have opportunity, whereas the Silver Users Association makes routine noises about how silver just isn’t worth much---in anyone else’s hands besides theirs? They continue to describe themselves as a “nonprofit” group.

For more on the situations described in 1942–1945 and the silver users, see “War And [Silver](#).” Just after the war, the Colorado Mining Association bought an ad in the New York Times, Friday, May 31, 1946, page 10, entitled “Silver Manufacturers.....Do You Really Need Silver?” Let’s cover an excerpt written by Robert S. Palmer—

“The West has received little credit for its leadership in silver. In fact, our position has been **continuously misrepresented by skillful propagandists**. Our Western Senators and the small number of Congressmen who represent us have been continuously maligned and vilified. “Twelve men against the nation”---fattening on the Treasury”---“greed unadorned”---“levy on taxpayers, manufacturers and other users of silver”---these are only a few samples of the samples of the vituperation which has been heaped upon us because of our leadership in connection with silver. Now there is another crisis in silver. It is a manufacturing crisis. It is due to a 200% increase in the industrial use of silver since 1940, along

with a 57% drop in domestic silver production and a virtual collapse in imports. During the war, the West cheerfully cooperated in the enactment of special silver legislation, which provided silver from the United States Treasury for war production and for civilian manufacture. Here again our Western position has been grossly misrepresented. **IN FACT, WHILE YOUR INDUSTRY PROSPERED OVER 3,000 OF OUR SILVER PRODUCING MINES WERE SHUT DOWN.**"

I refer readers to one of my other presentations in spring 2014, "Silver [Bully Boys](#) and Their Kept Slaves." Resuming with Bob Palmer's remarks of 68 years ago---

"We in the West believe that the compromise which was agreed upon is fairer to the manufacturers than it is to us---but we have accepted it with good grace. What is the nature of that compromise which was unanimously agreed upon before a Senatorial committee? It permits manufacturers to draw generously on the nation's monetary stocks of silver for a period of two years at 90.5 cents an ounce. **That price is lower than the prices ruling in the markets of the world.** We are not happy over that price. Nor do we like to see a diversion of the nation's monetary stocks of silver into private industry. The compromise permits our western miners during the same period---to sell their output to the Treasury at the same price at which manufacturers make their purchases from the Treasury."

Almost two generations later the pricing criminality continued with parties for the silver users and gloom for their kept slaves, the miners. The August 12, 1981 Wall Street Journal, the bound index (yeah yeah I know it's online), page 42 reads---

“U.S. plans to sell silver from its stockpile; depresses metal’s price 11%; gold drops.”

The WSJ index for their September 29, 1981 edition, page 46 reads—
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“Government will hold first in series of weekly silver auctions.”

Yes, those alleged auctions were give-aways to the lobbying Silver Users Association, and the WSJ reported on October 6, 1981, page 46, that in response silver prices sagged 45 cents on the COMEX! The October 14, 1981 WSJ, page 46, index says---

“In a last minute attempt to block the Reagan administration’s plans to sell 46.5 million ounces of stockpiled silver over the next 12 months, Idaho officials have written a letter of protest to the head of the GSA in Washington.”

The WSJ index for October 22, 1981, page 46 and October 29, 1981, page 46, said that “private bidders” at those auctions took 224,000 and 488,000 ounces, respectively.

These auctions were of metal from the Strategic Silver Stockpile, set at 165 million ounces in 1970. The auctions on this reserve, originally, weren’t supposed to happen. But so thoroughly is the silver price suppression organized, it seems as if all silver outside of persistent silver savers will be dedicated to the suppression. If there’s one gram of COMEX silver, entities may go massively short. ‘Ol slithery Jeffrey Christian could explain it with babbling

mathematical equations. We will shortly present another instance of the type of kingpin **this cold drip** fronts for.

The October 10, 1983 Wall Street Journal, page 31 reported---

“Jobless miners in Idaho’s Silver Valley face a hard winter as metals prices stay depressed.”

We could continue with this summary but that’s enough for now. The next big thing after this was the slow death by price suffocation of Sunshine Mining Company. The shorts with their price stranglehold ran this iconic American institution into the graveyard by 2000. It isn’t enough that silver users can pass along to consumers any price increases in commodities they use, and it’s hardly the case that silver is the only commodity jewelers, and the chemical and electronics industries use. Silver producers have to be singled out as the sole price crucifixion victim.

Now we hear the Government Accountability Office (GAO) may be looking into malfeasance in the silver market as in---has the CFTC actually done its job with impartiality? Sorry, but this is more **foggy, cotton candy dreamland thinking.** The only use in this is to create a record that an attempt was made. But do people in the silver long camp really understand the opposition? No, only a minority understand. The rest can’t tell “corrections” from “engineered whipsaws.” The opposition is coordinated in one supreme manner---two profound words---“**membership organizations.**” I have written at length on this situation. Banks and government entities

hold silver and gold low, yes. However---these membership organizations---one above the rest---are arranging these unlawful proceedings. Since they have control also over the legal system, they have virtual immunity from prosecution, and from civil litigation. Should people continue trying those routes? Yes. Gene Dodaro, head of the GAO, was personally handpicked by the earlier chief, David Walker. Walker went to a post at the Peter G. Peterson Foundation. Former Commerce Secretary Peterson is one of David Rockefeller's closest associates. Both are Pilgrims Society members, the top offending [organization](#) in price attacks against precious metals. Walker wouldn't have selected anyone not in compliance with those of his financial sponsors. David Rockefeller chaired the Council on Foreign Relations from 1970-1985 and thereafter his study Peterson chaired it, and remains emeritus [chairman](#) today. These are the top two precious metals suppressing groups in the United States, representing the entities that attack metals through the CME Group. If anything, silver and gold longs and mining shareholders should file lawsuits against these two groups, with the much more publicly visible CFR being secondary to the other group. The GAO won't do anything to change the silver playing field any more than the CFTC did. At best it's another stall job. Rockefeller is almost 100 and may no longer be viable. Nothing will change when he exits the scene entirely. But we may be able to pressure change on our own. While the CFR has long had a [website](#) and you can easily view their member's roster and in fact, I was writing them back in 1972 and later asking for and getting their Annual Report,

The Pilgrims is quite another story. But! While I am only one person and don't have the means of billionaires, it was a mere five and a half months after my Silver Stealers [site](#) went up, that in June 2011 the Worthy Gentlemen of The Pilgrims Society finally posted a [site](#) of their own. Still no membership roster, however. If you can get that information, you may also be able to inspect Fort Knox. The front door of the bank has opened, but not the vault door within. They have a great deal to hide. I have authentic documents available for anyone in Congress if they have more interest in important matters than [basketball](#) improprieties.

This offering is a warning to Tiffany & Company, James Avery Craftsman, and Reed & Barton Silversmiths. Don't be surprised if the largest silver users in the SUA decide to "cut you loose" or "cast you adrift" when a silver supply crisis appears. The Feds may tell you, "tough s**t," because jewelry isn't a crisis priority. The same goes for all USA jewelers who deal in silver jewelry. Your gold supply also may easily be at risk. Avery is a private company, but Tiffany's is publicly traded. Meaning? Tiffany may be swarmed by short sellers like a hapless caterpillar that stumbled across a harvester ant mound, being bitten, stung and dissected. If the jewelry interests run to Jeff Christian for succoring, he will reverse a plaque on his wall behind his desk, revealing James 2:16---

"And one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit?"

Jewelry trade! You are at risk of being told “be warmed and filled” as regards silver supply! The last I checked, Tiffany has supply contracts with Kennecott Utah, operator of the Bingham Canyon copper mine, for their silver byproduct. Kennecott was once a stand-alone company. It is however today a subsidiary of RTZ Mining---another Pilgrims represented interest. When Kennecott was stand-alone, they were on its board also. There are likely many independent jewelers who have been accumulating silver in anticipation of supply and price contingencies.

In mid-May 2014 the **disassembling, larcenous spear carrier of the perpetually swarming silver shorts and users,** Jeffrey Christian, always figuring another shady scheme to drive the corkscrew still deeper into silver miners so their production can be looted at theft rates, called for computerized silver fix to [replace](#) the London fix. My remarks regarding this at one site were---

“Predictable. The British have been attacking and suppressing silver since 1572 when Sir Francis Drake first seized a Spanish silver shipment on the ocean. Now they want to extend it another 442 years. Very few sites were willing to post my item on him, "Jonathan Frid [Vomits](#) On Silver," which I released days before the 2013 Silver Summit. Is it not contradictory that any longs would do anything to shield Jeffrey Hell, when **he is accessory to wealth destruction in our camp?** Watch him eventually call for a second federal silver nationalization, with the metal then doled out to Silver Users Association companies.

A famous tragic story of British sailors dating from 1884 involved the [cannibalization](#) of the weakest member on a voyage so the others could withstand starvation and dehydration. Tiffany? Avery Craftsman? Reed & Barton? You stand in relation to the chemical giants in the Silver Users Association in the same way the cabin boy in 1884 was positioned to go down to his more powerful shipmates. Friends, in addition to witnessing the end of the silver-gold price depressive conspiracy, let us strive also to see the falling of the curtains on the Silver Users Association.

“I realize silver users don’t like silver investors and would rather not have them around.”---Jeffrey Christian of CPM Group, speech to Silver Users Association, reported in American Metal Market magazine, August 10, 1988.

Jeffrey Christian belongs in a Federal penitentiary. He reminds me of the Indian reservation agent in Arizona depicted in Paul Newman’s [1967](#) film, “Hombre.” When ordinary robbers accosted him they asked---

“How much did you steal? Tell us so we don’t have to count it!”

In closing---this is my opinion, reached with due deliberation, the Colorado Mining Association ceased being any lobby for fairplay in silver long ago. A recent look at its [directors](#) shows the big wheel there is a Peabody Coal executive. The Peabody Coal board is [infested](#) with connections to the typical international financial

operators such as Lazard Freres (Pilgrims Society, Felix Rohatyn and others). Coal mining concerns aren't concerned about silver prices. But they have indeed been represented in The Pilgrims Society, for example, Edward J. Berwind (1848-1936) was known as the world's largest owner of coal mining properties. (Page 182, 1914 Who's Who in America---there's almost zero gutter space in this volume, you see the effect on the right, and I didn't want to break the glass on the scanner by pushing down harder) ---

BERWIND, Edward Julius, capitalist; b. Phila., June 17, 1848. Pres. and dir. Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., Wilmore Coal Co., Ocean Coal Co., Havana Coal Co., Internat. Coal Co., Subway Realty Co.; dir. A., T. & S.F. Ry. Co., Erie R.R., Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Ry., Cuba R.R. Co., Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe Ry. Co., Toledo, St. Louis & Western R.R. Co., Interborough Met. Co., Interborough Rapid Transit Co., N.Y. & L.I. Traction Co., N.Y. & Queens County Ry. Co., New York Ry. Co., Internat. Mercantile Marine Co., Clyde S.S. Co., Mallory Line, Atlantic, Gulf & W.I. S.S. Lines, Rapid Transit Subway Constrn. Co., New River & Pocahontas Consl. Coal Co., Cuba Co., Wright Co., Windber Nat. Bank, Newport Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Nat. Bank of Commerce, Girard Trust Co., Phila. Mem. Am. Mus. Natural History, Am. Geog. Soc., Acad. Polit. Science, Japan Soc., Pa. Soc., Pilgrims of U.S., U.S. Naval Inst. *Clubs*: Metropolitan (Washington), Royal Thames Yacht (Eng.), Havana (Cuba) Country, Newport Golf, Newport Reading Room (R.I.), Phila. (Phila.), Union (Brooklyn), Metropolitan, Union, University, N.Y. Yacht, Riding, Racquet and Tennis, Recess, Army and Navy, Automobile of America, Clambake, Colonial, Navy Athletic Assn., Sleepy Hollow Country, Sporting Rock Assn., Westchester Polo (N. Y.). *Home*: 2 E. 64th St. *Office*: 1 Broadway, New York.

A director of five (5) different banks at the same time!



EDWARD JULIUS BERWIND
PRESIDENT BERWIND-WHITE COAL MINING CO.
BITUMINOUS STEAM COALS

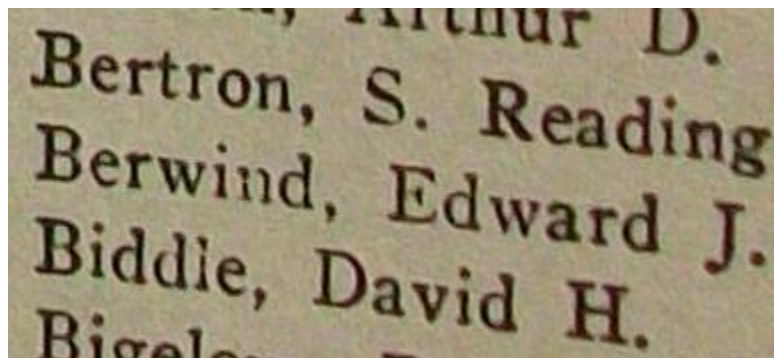
Notice his membership in Royal [Thames](#) Yacht Club, founded in 1775 by the Duke of Cumberland, brother of King George III.

Berwind's mansion in Providence Rhode Island---



Of Berwind we [read](#), "...his friends included Theodore Roosevelt and Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany as well as many high-ranking government leaders from Europe and America. At this time Berwind was hailed as **"one of the 58 men who rule America."** Berwind supplied coal to the United States Navy, on which he literally made a killing during World War I; and also supplied coal to most of the [railroads](#) on the East coast. Berwind's arguably [less opulent](#) mansion in Manhattan was on the market in 2012 for \$72 million. As early as 1903, Berwind was supplying the Navy with over two [million tons](#) of coal per annum. Berwind's brother in law Charles F. Torrey was also a director of the International Mercantile [Marine](#) Company. The leaked list of The Pilgrims, 1933, shows Berwind's

name next to that of David Biddle! Biddle was a direct descendant of Nicholas Biddle of the second United States Bank, of which Stephen Girard (1750–1831) was a director---then about a century later, Berwind surfaced as a director of Girard Bank! Bertron was chairman of the American–Russian Chamber of Commerce (Who's Who, 1928, page 283). Bertron went with another Pilgrims member, Elihu Root, to Russia in 1917 to assist the [triumph](#) of the Red Revolution. Root handled the setup of the foundations of Pilgrims member Andrew Carnegie.



Berwind was part of the J.P. Morgan empire as a director of the silver antagonistic Guaranty Trust Company, but as a Morgan associate, not as an inferior. Berwind's most eyebrow raising association was as a director of Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia. That bank originated from the remains of the first British inspired United States Bank, shuttered in 1811 when we refused to renew the original 20 year charter. **This caused the War of 1812,** to the contrary of the braying lies of bastard establishment historians. Stephen Girard (1750–1831) was a director of and dominant shareholder in the first U.S. Bank, and when the second U.S. Bank was unfortunately chartered in 1816, Girard became a director of that central bank

also. In closing, a few remarks on Girard from “History of the Great American Fortunes” (1909, reprinted 1937) by Gustavus Myers, page 74---

“The grand climax of the galaxy of American fortunes during the period from 1800 to 1831---the greatest of all the fortunes up to the beginning of the third decade of that century---was that of Girard. He built up what was looked up to as the gigantic fortune of about ten millions of dollars and far over-topped every other strainer for money except Astor, who survived him seventeen years, and whose wealth increased during that time to double the amount Girard left. (Start page 76) ---“During the British occupation of Philadelphia he was charged by the revolutionists with extreme double-dealing and duplicity in pretending to be a patriot, and taking the oath of allegiance to the colonies, **while secretly trading with the British.** None of his biographers deny this. **While merchant after merchant was being bankrupted from disruption of trade, Girard was incessantly making money.** By 1780 he was again in the shipping trade, his vessels plying between American ports and New Orleans and Santo Domingo; not the least of his profits came from **slave-trading.**”

Pages 76-77 has this---

“By 1810 we see him ordering the Barings of London to invest in shares of the Bank of the United States half a million dollars which they (start page 77) held for him. When the charter expired, he was the principal creditor of that bank; and he bought, at a great

bargain, the bank and the cashier's house. On May 12, 1812, he opened the Girard Bank. His wealth was now overshadowingly great, his power immense. He was a veritable dictator in the realms of finance; an assiduous, repellent man, with his devil's eye, who rode roughshod over every obstacle in his path. His every movement bred fear; his veriest word could bring ruin to anyone who dared cross his purposes. The War of 1812 brought disaster to many a merchant, but Girard harvested fortune. Appeals to him for aid were unanswered. No poor man ever came full-handed from his presence. (Start page 78) ---The reestablishment and enlarged sway of this bank were greatly due to his efforts and influence; he became its largest stockholder and one of its directors. No business institution in the first three decades of the nineteenth century exercised such a sinister and overshadowing influence as this chartered monopoly. The full tale of its bribery of politicians and newspaper editors, in order to perpetuate its great privileges and keep a hold upon public opinion, has never been set forth. But sufficient facts were brought out when, after years of partisan agitation, Congress was forced to investigate and found that not a few of its own members for years had been on the payrolls of the bank. With its control of deposits of government funds and by the provisions of its charter, this bank swayed the whole money marts of the country and could manipulate them at will. It could advance or depress prices as it chose. Many times, Girard with his fellow directors was severely denounced for the arbitrary power he wielded."

Stephen Girard had his wife Mary [committed](#) to an insane asylum so he could cavort with [mistresses](#) by using psychiatry as the usual weapon to get someone out of the way, who could not be disposed of by any standard legal avenue. Girard's kidnapper of choice was Benjamin Rush, who was [expelled](#) in 1793 from the Philadelphia College of Physicians for killing over 300 "patients" by bleeding them to death. So blood drenched was Rush's front yard that it was a breeding ground for flies. This is the awful fiend considered the father of American psychiatry---these current fiends maintain his image on their monthly journal.

Girard left no descendants, but his fortune remained in British allied influence circles as seen in Berwind being a Girard Bank director 83 years after Girard's time. This exemplifies half of the pattern of wealth concentration within The Pilgrims Society. The other half of the pattern is described in The Review of Reviews, May 1902, page 556---

"You might finish the war by union with America and universal peace, I mean after one hundred years, and a secret society supported by the accumulated wealth of those whose aspiration is a desire to do something, and a hideous annoyance created by the difficult question daily placed before their minds as to which of their incompetent relations they should leave their wealth to. You would furnish them with the solution, greatly relieving their minds, and turning their inherited gains to some advantage."

By “universal peace” Cecil Rhodes meant to say “global government.” He spoke of having wealthy men in the plan leaving their wealth to the organization rather than to “incompetent relations.” The globalists and the precious metals suppressors are one and the same. Their main organization, The [Pilgrims](#) Society, deserves more attention from leaders of the long metals community, by far, than it has received, because it dominates Wall Street, the City of London, and the U.S. and U.K. governments!