

ANOTHER
BRICK IN
THE WALL

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EXIT

NUCLEAR

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SILVER

AGENDA
21

CHEMTRAILS

JIHAD

GOING

UNDERGROUND

CLONING

SHADOW

ANTARCTICA

VACCINES

GOVERNMENT

PT 1

SHADOW

HUMAN

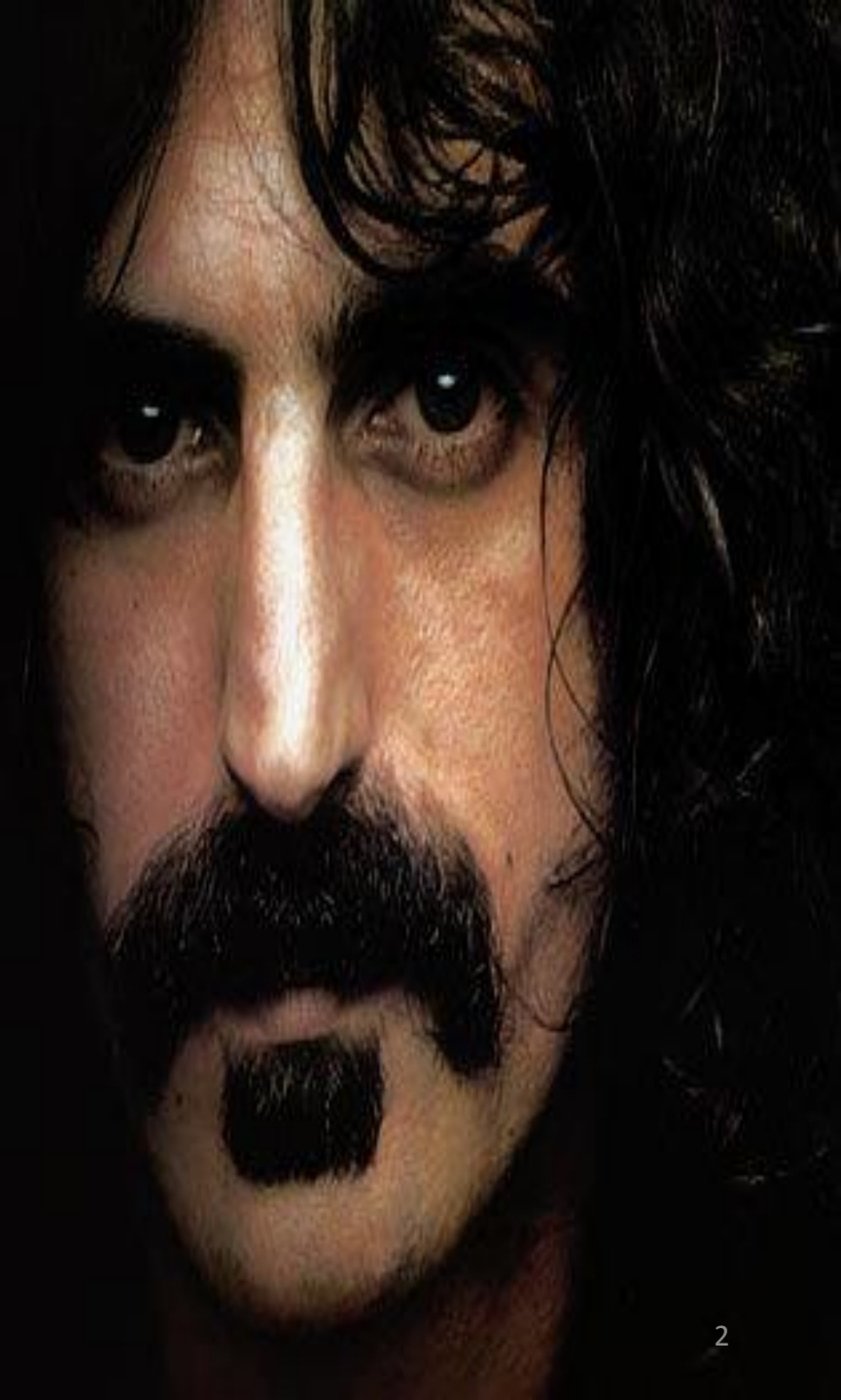
GOVERNMENT

TRAFFICKING

PT 2

"The illusion of freedom will continue as long as it's profitable to continue the illusion. At the point where the illusion becomes too expensive to maintain, they will just take down the scenery, they will pull back the curtains, they will move the tables and chairs out of the way and you will see the brick wall at the back of the theater."

Frank Zappa





1/22/2017



Aegean Coins

The earliest coins of the western world were minted in the kingdom of [Lydia](#) in [Asia Minor](#) around 600 BC. The coins of Lydia were made of [electrum](#), which is a naturally occurring [alloy](#) of gold and silver, that was available within the territory of Lydia.



Lydian Coins

The concept of coinage, i.e. stamped lumps of metal of a specified weight, quickly spread to adjacent regions, such as [Aegina](#).



A [silver Jerusalem shekel](#) (AD 68) from the [First Jewish Revolt](#) against [Roman rule](#). The [obverse](#) inscription reads "Shekel of Israel / Year 3" and that on the [reverse](#) "[Jerusalem](#) the Holy".



A [silver Jerusalem shekel](#) (AD 68) from the [First Jewish Revolt](#) against [Roman rule](#). The [obverse](#) inscription reads "Shekel of Israel / Year 3" and that on the [reverse](#) "[Jerusalem](#) the Holy".



<http://www.silvercoins.com/history-of-silver-as-money/>

We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article 1.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have one Vote.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not, when elected, be seven Years old and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be seven Years a Citizen of the United States.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have one Vote.

Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative.

and within every State the Electors in each State shall have one Vote.

They shall be chosen every second Year, and the Electors in each State shall have one Vote.

When vacated by Death, Resignation, or Inability, such Vacancies shall be filled by the Electors in that State.

When vacated by Death, Resignation, or Inability, such Vacancies shall be filled by the Electors in that State.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years, and the Electors in each State shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Clases. The

of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year, and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Term of any of them, the Electors in that State shall fill such Vacancies.

1789

Silver Mandated as Legal Tender

It begins. The Constitution goes into effect after the 1st Congress convened on March 4, 1789, replacing the Articles of Confederation. The power to coin money was given to Congress, and no state shall ... *make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.* **Article I Section 10.**

First US Mint Established

The Coinage Act of 1792 establishes the First Mint in Philadelphia, PA and that the silver dollar would be the unit of Money in the US. From this Act would eventually come the following silver coins, the Silver Dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime.

1792

"YE OLDE MINT"

Also, the ratio of 1 gold unit would equal 15 silver units of given proportion. Oh, and for anyone caught debasing (replacing the silver with other metals) or making fake silver coins, the death penalty! How times have changed.

BEFORE 15:1

AFTER 16:1



Coinage Act of 1834

The [Coinage Act of 1834](#) was responsible for raising the silver-to-gold ratio from 15:1 since 1792 to 16:1. This put a 1 ounce gold coin at \$20.67. The history behind its passage lies with President Andrew Jackson and his fight against a Central Bank. President Jackson feared a Central Bank would use its power to exploit the country (How right he was!).

Coinage Act of 1873



The Coinage Act of 1873, also known as the Crime of 1873, was the Act that put the US on the Gold Standard, thus demonetizing silver. As a result of this Act, it stopped the production of the silver dollar (Seated Liberty) but allowed the minting of a Trade Dollar for foreign commerce. It also stopped production of the 3 cent piece and the half dime. The Free Silver Movement would spring forth as miners and other silver proponents fought to bring silver back.

Coinage Act of 1965

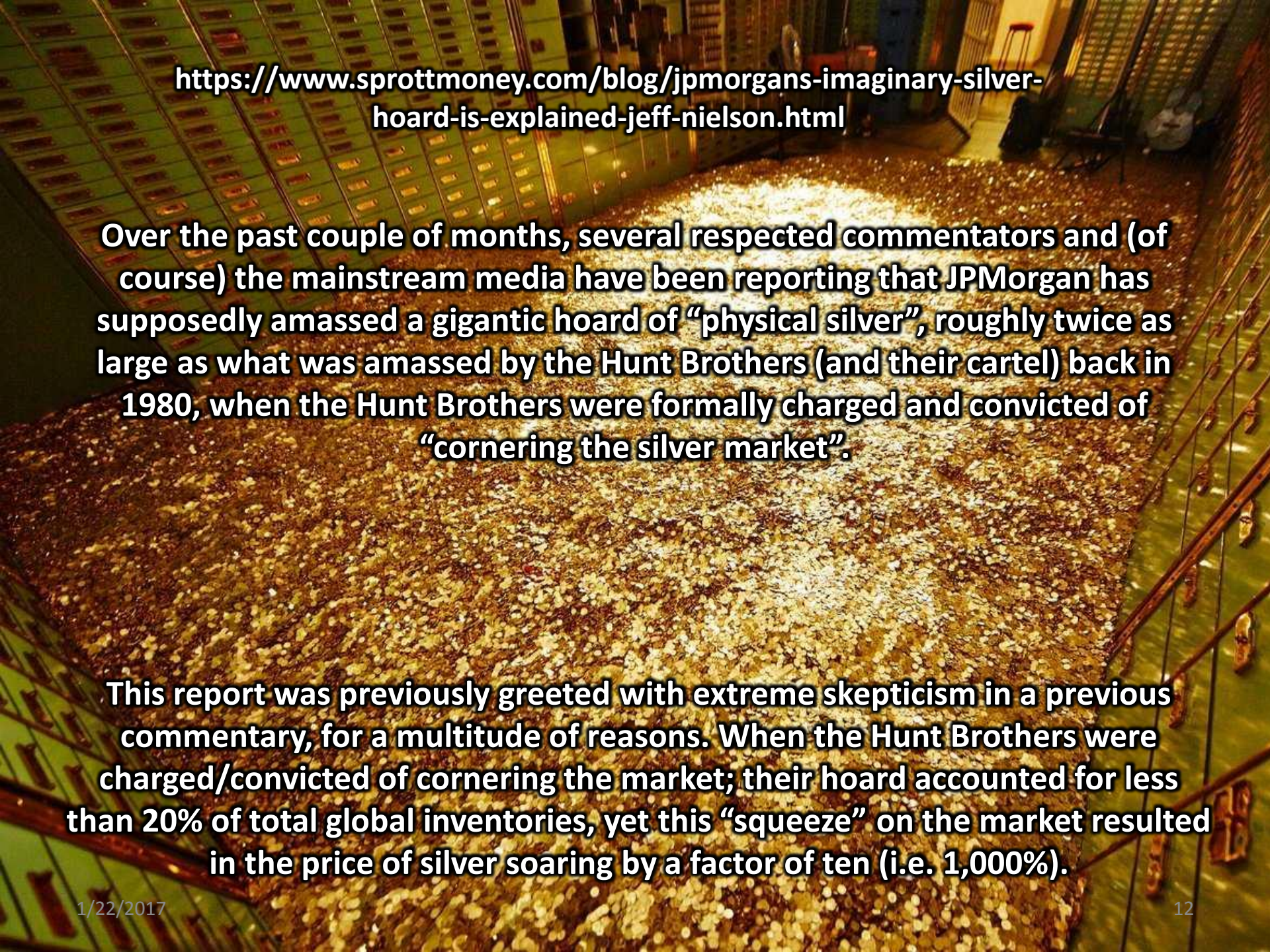
This act completely eliminated silver from dimes and quarters, and reduced the silver content from 90% to 40% in the Kennedy Half Dollars. This act was brought about because of coin shortages from people hoarding silver as the price rose relative to the USD. President LBJ who signed the act into Law commented,



"When I have signed this bill before me, we will have made the first fundamental change in our coinage in 173 years. The Coinage Act of 1965 supersedes the act of 1792. And that act had the title: An Act Establishing a Mint and Regulating the Coinage of the United States. "

In an ironic sense, he goes on to state,

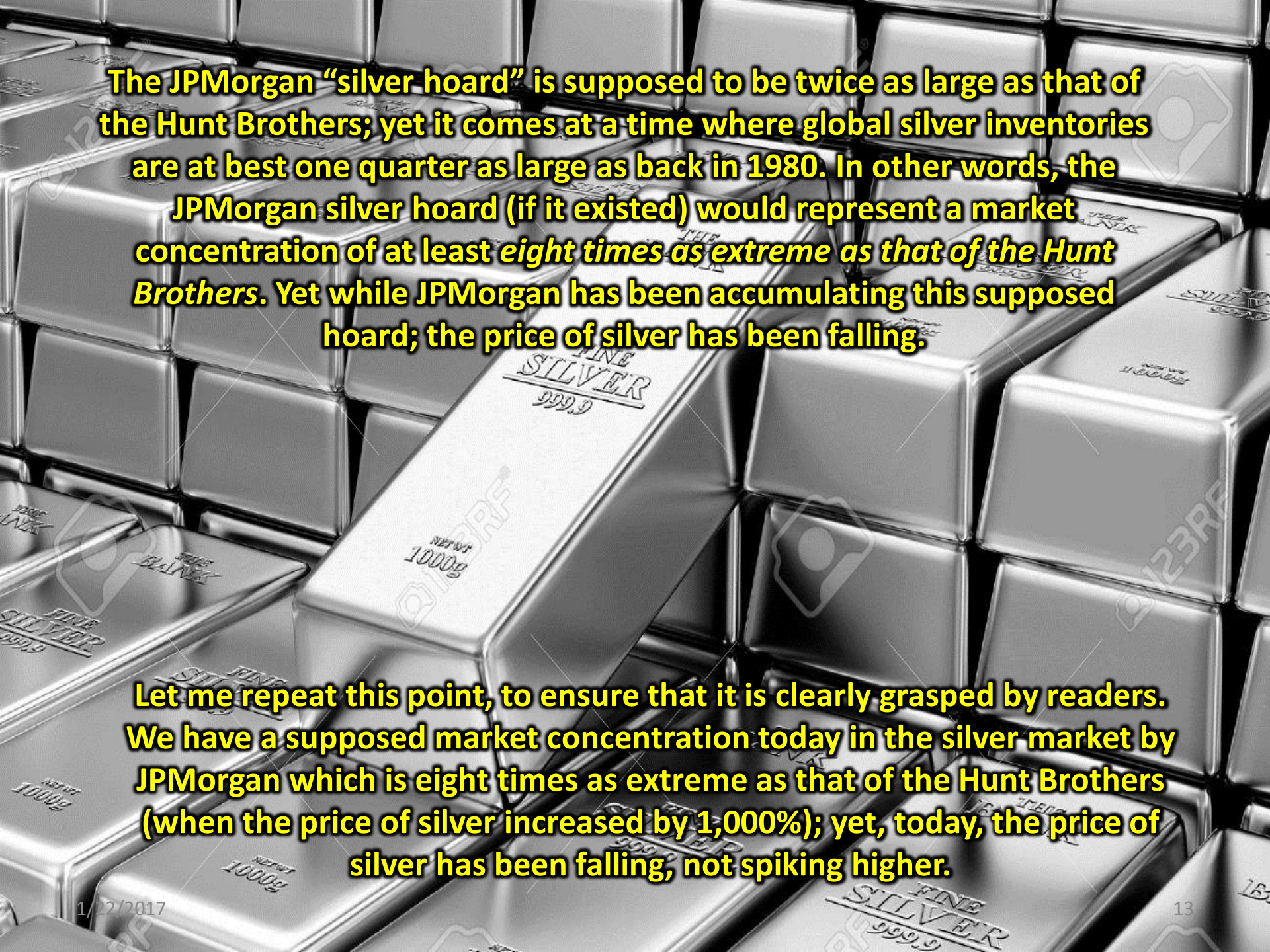
"If anybody has any idea of hoarding our silver coins, let me say this. Treasury has a lot of silver on hand, and it can be, and it will be used to keep the price of silver in line with its value in our present silver coin. There will be no profit in holding them out of circulation for the value of their silver content. "



<https://www.sprottmoney.com/blog/jpmorgans-imaginary-silver-hoard-is-explained-jeff-nielson.html>

Over the past couple of months, several respected commentators and (of course) the mainstream media have been reporting that JPMorgan has supposedly amassed a gigantic hoard of “physical silver”, roughly twice as large as what was amassed by the Hunt Brothers (and their cartel) back in 1980, when the Hunt Brothers were formally charged and convicted of “cornering the silver market”.

This report was previously greeted with extreme skepticism in a previous commentary, for a multitude of reasons. When the Hunt Brothers were charged/convicted of cornering the market; their hoard accounted for less than 20% of total global inventories, yet this “squeeze” on the market resulted in the price of silver soaring by a factor of ten (i.e. 1,000%).



The JPMorgan “silver hoard” is supposed to be twice as large as that of the Hunt Brothers; yet it comes at a time where global silver inventories are at best one quarter as large as back in 1980. In other words, the JPMorgan silver hoard (if it existed) would represent a market concentration of at least *eight times as extreme as that of the Hunt Brothers*. Yet while JPMorgan has been accumulating this supposed hoard; the price of silver has been falling.

Let me repeat this point, to ensure that it is clearly grasped by readers. We have a supposed market concentration today in the silver market by JPMorgan which is eight times as extreme as that of the Hunt Brothers (when the price of silver increased by 1,000%); yet, today, the price of silver has been falling, not spiking higher.

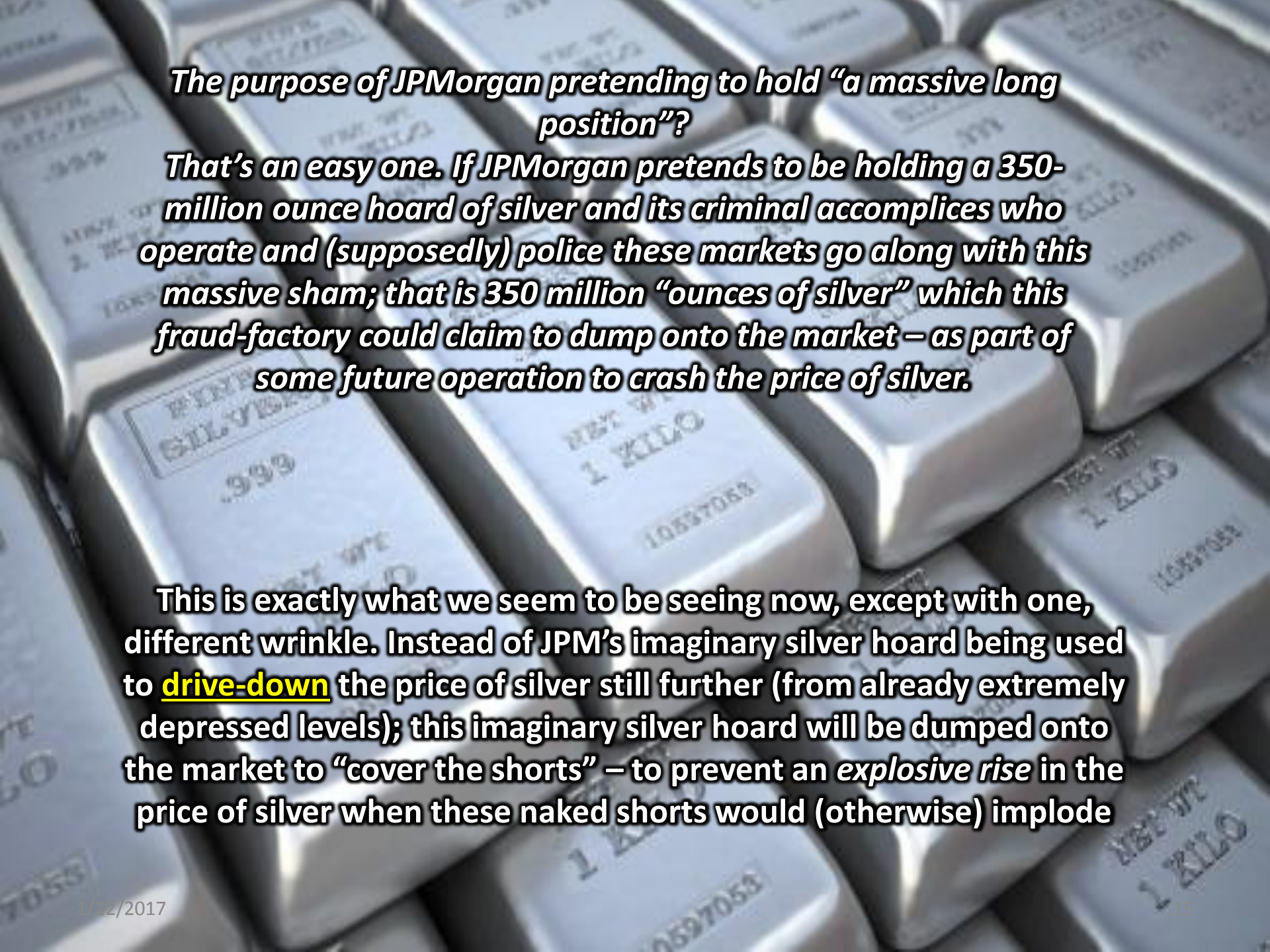
The fact open interest has expanded while price has declined is proof positive the “initiation” of this expanded open interest has been by “shorts” but absorbed by “someone” on the other side of the trade.

Total global production of silver is only 800 million ounces or thereabouts so Comex shorts have contracted to deliver 25% more silver than will even be produced globally over the next 12 months.

Silver available for Comex delivery only totals 57 million ounces so they sit on a naked short time bomb of more than 950 million ounces!

[emphasis mine]

Simultaneously; we have JPMorgan claiming to have accumulated a massive hoard of “physical silver”, when *the market* tells us that this could not possibly have occurred. Hence we know that the JPMorgan silver hoard is imaginary silver. But this begs an obvious question: why would the most-notorious silver short in the history of the silver market *pretend* to accumulate a massive long position – while still holding a large short position, itself?

The background of the entire page is a close-up, slightly blurred photograph of several silver bars and coins. The bars are stamped with 'FINE SILVER .999' and 'NET WT 1 KILO'. The coins are also stamped with 'NET WT 1 KILO'. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the metallic texture and the embossed text on the bars and coins.

The purpose of JPMorgan pretending to hold “a massive long position”?

That’s an easy one. If JPMorgan pretends to be holding a 350-million ounce hoard of silver and its criminal accomplices who operate and (supposedly) police these markets go along with this massive sham; that is 350 million “ounces of silver” which this fraud-factory could claim to dump onto the market – as part of some future operation to crash the price of silver.

This is exactly what we seem to be seeing now, except with one, different wrinkle. Instead of JPM’s imaginary silver hoard being used to drive-down the price of silver still further (from already extremely depressed levels); this imaginary silver hoard will be dumped onto the market to “cover the shorts” – to prevent an *explosive rise* in the price of silver when these naked shorts would (otherwise) implode



When you are planning to crash global markets (in order to profit from your foreknowledge of that scheduled crash); you know that doing so will put tremendous upward pressure on both gold and silver prices, *and* gold and silver demand, in markets already (criminally) stretched to the breaking-point. How do you blunt such a price-spiral, and hopefully the explosion in demand which would/should accompany it? By scheduling a price-crashing operation in the silver market simultaneous with, or slightly after your other, larger “operation”.



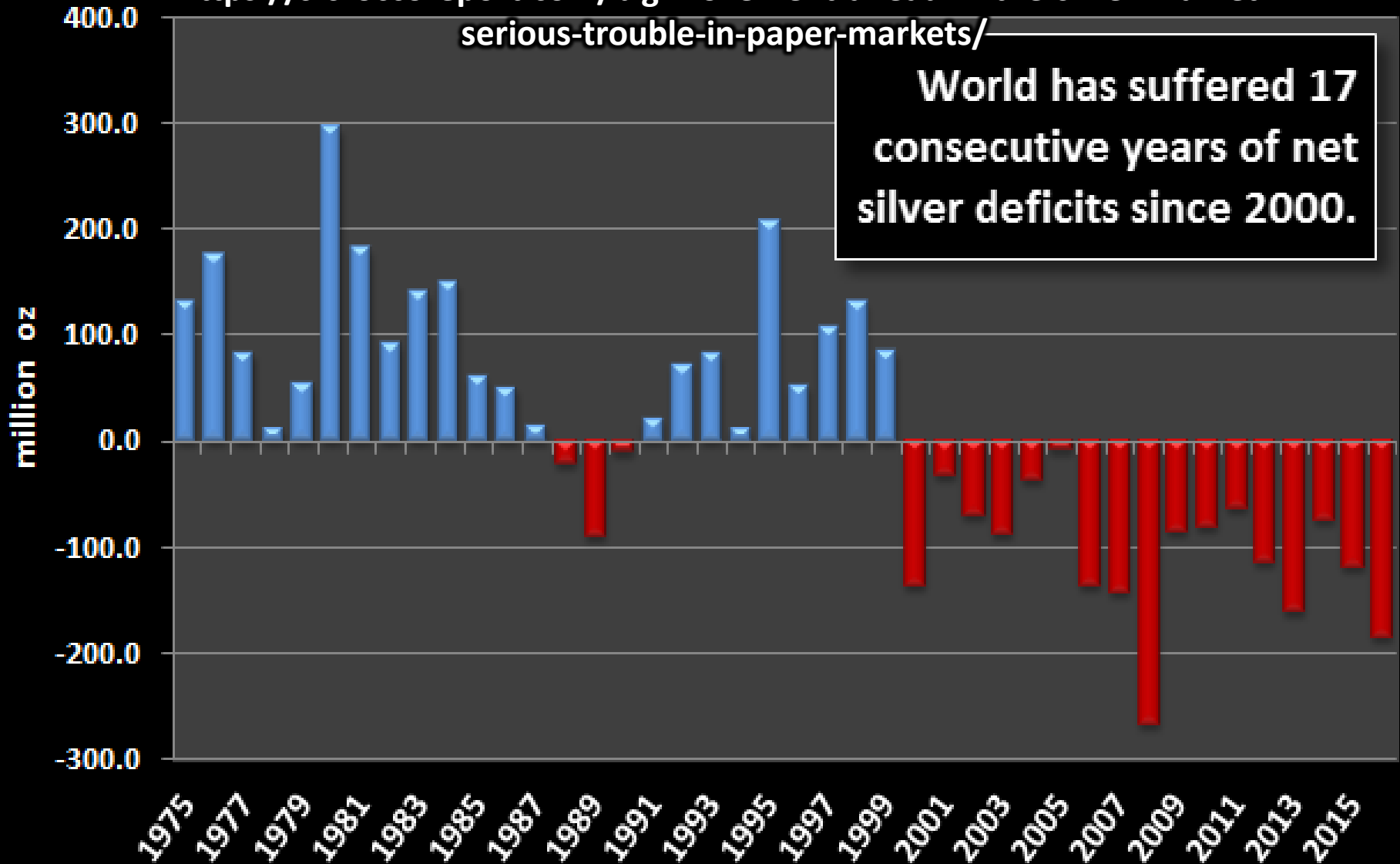
The Silver Market Will Experience A Huge Trend Change In The Future

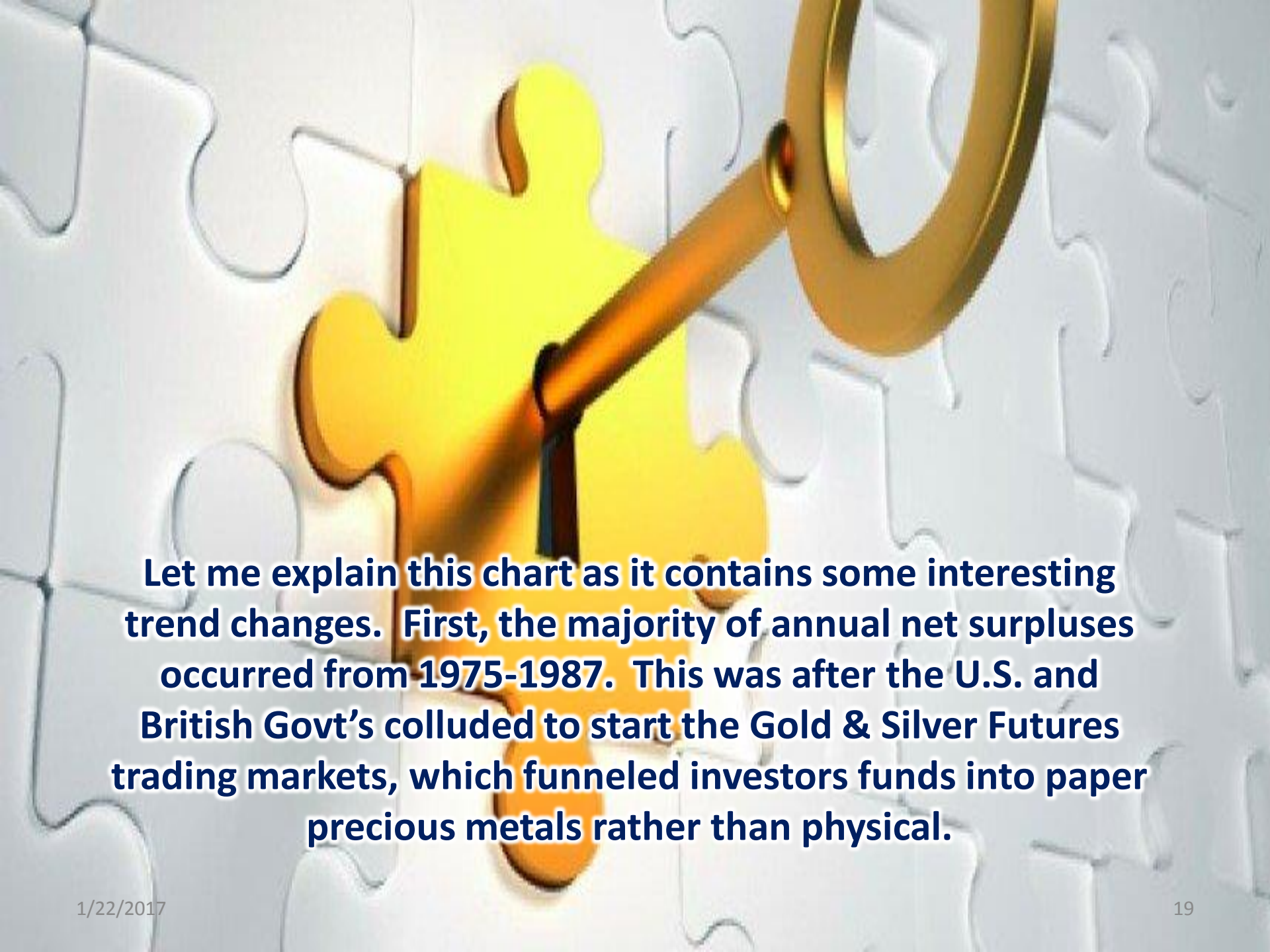
Cracks In the Highly Leveraged Debt Based Fiat Monetary System will force investors into purchasing silver to protect wealth

The 17 consecutive years of annual silver deficits totaling 1.8 billion oz, suggests the easy to acquire silver is now in tight hands. Which means, when investors finally start to rush into silver, there will be very little available to be purchased, only at much higher prices

Global Silver Market Annual Net Balances

<https://srsroccoreport.com/big-movement-ahead-in-the-silver-market-serious-trouble-in-paper-markets/>



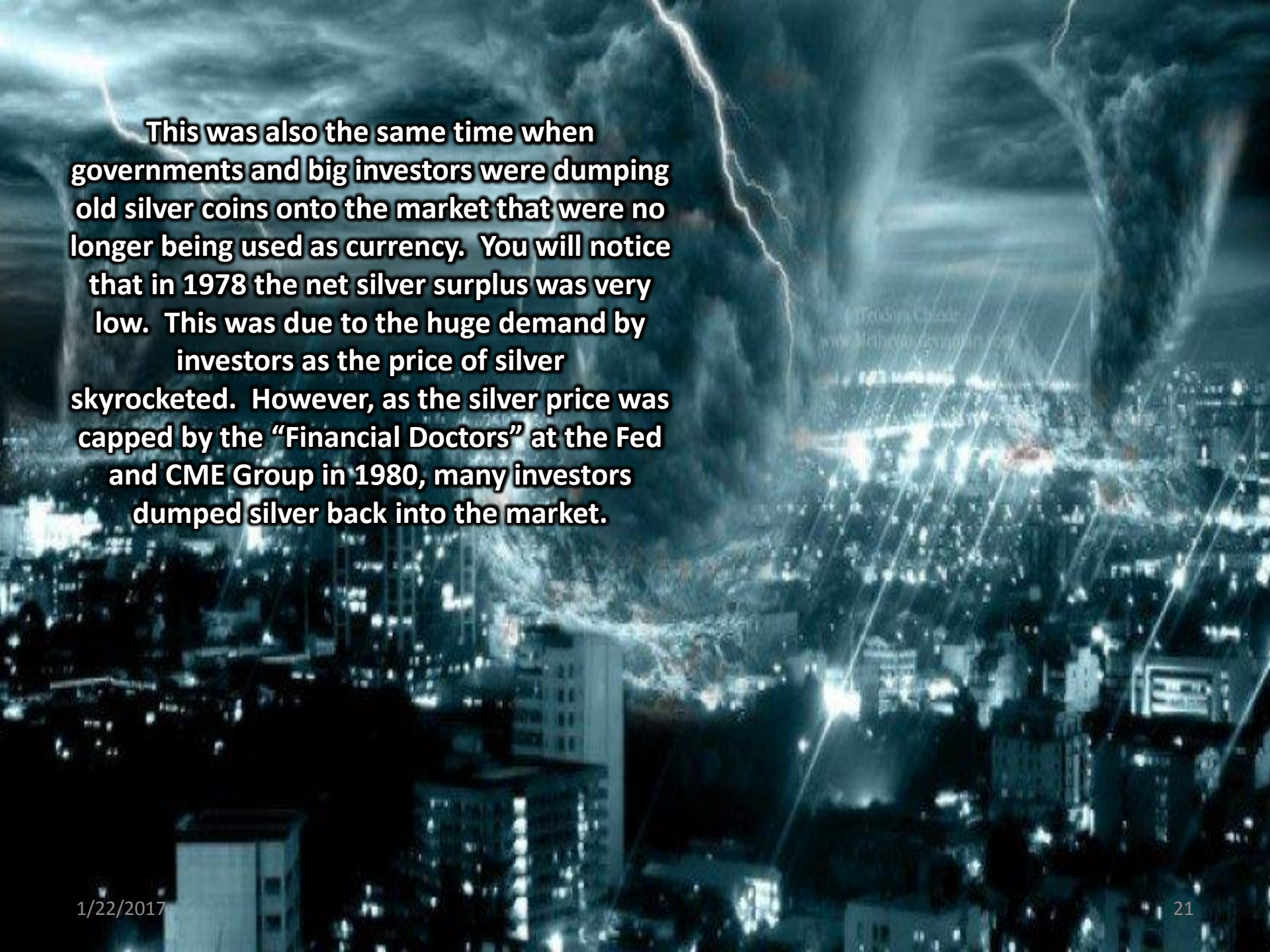


Let me explain this chart as it contains some interesting trend changes. First, the majority of annual net surpluses occurred from 1975-1987. This was after the U.S. and British Gov't's colluded to start the Gold & Silver Futures trading markets, which funneled investors funds into paper precious metals rather than physical.


ETF – EXCHANGE TRADED FUND

GLD/SLV Cons

- Ownership in GLD/SLV does not equate to owning physical gold or physical silver
- GLD/SLV have certain potential counterparty risks
- Taking delivery of physical gold or silver bullion is out of reach for most investors
- Potential for liquidity issues
- In an economic or geopolitical crises, shares may not be exchangeable like physical metals



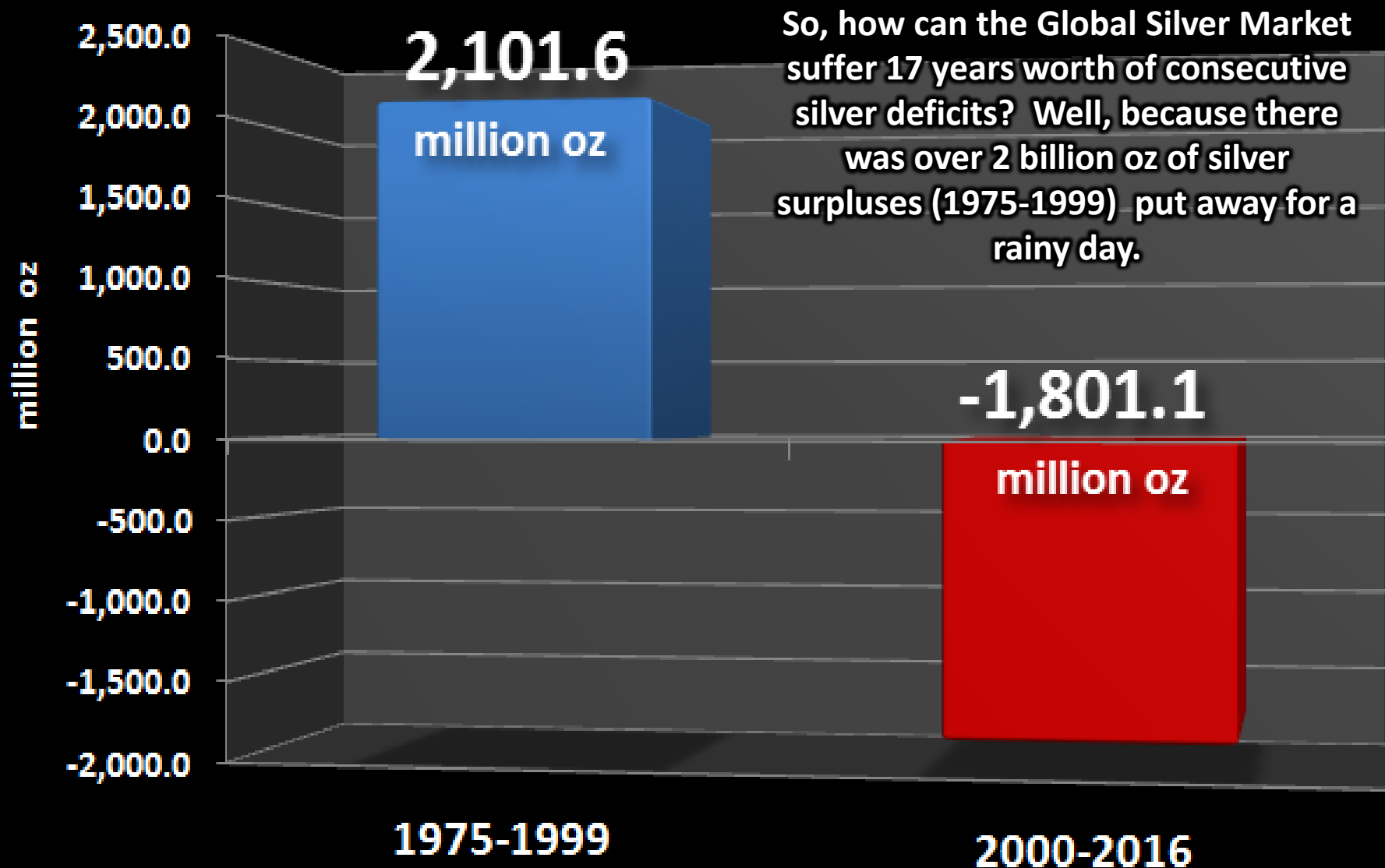
This was also the same time when governments and big investors were dumping old silver coins onto the market that were no longer being used as currency. You will notice that in 1978 the net silver surplus was very low. This was due to the huge demand by investors as the price of silver skyrocketed. However, as the silver price was capped by the “Financial Doctors” at the Fed and CME Group in 1980, many investors dumped silver back into the market.



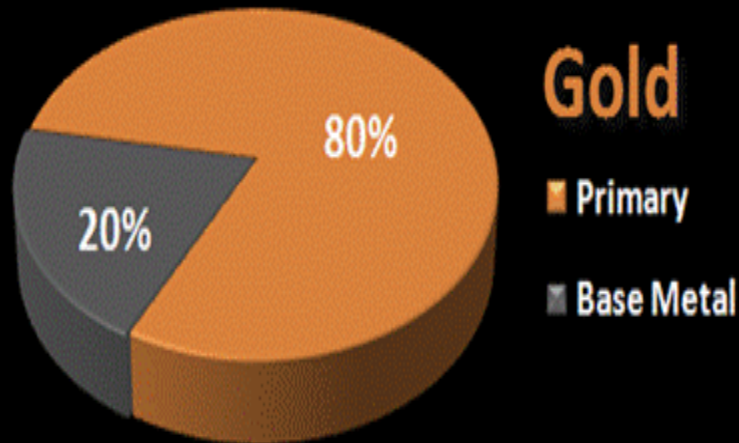
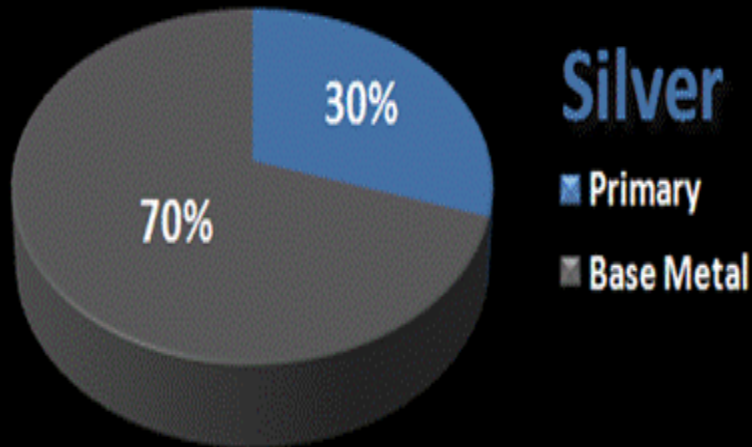
According to GFMS's data, there was a 306 million oz (Moz) surplus of silver that year. And, as the silver price continued to decline in the 1980's, more silver was dumped into the market, especially in 1983 (140 Moz) and 1984 (149 Moz).

And... since 2000, the Global Silver Market has experienced 17 consecutive years of net silver deficits. According to GFMS and the Silver Institute, the world will suffer another 185.5 Moz net deficit in 2016.

Global Silver Market Net Balance 1975-2016

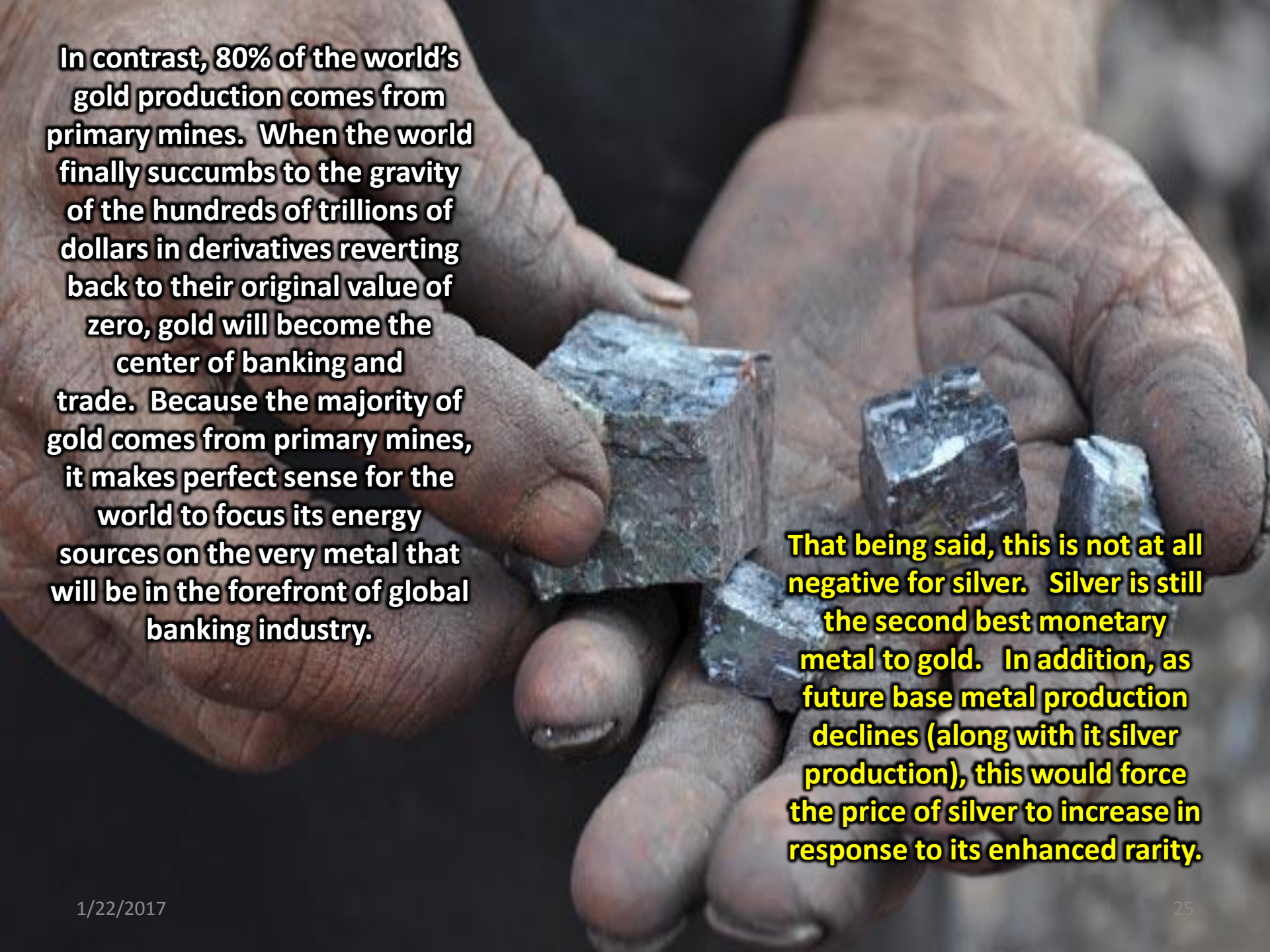


2010 Gold & Silver Primary Mine Production



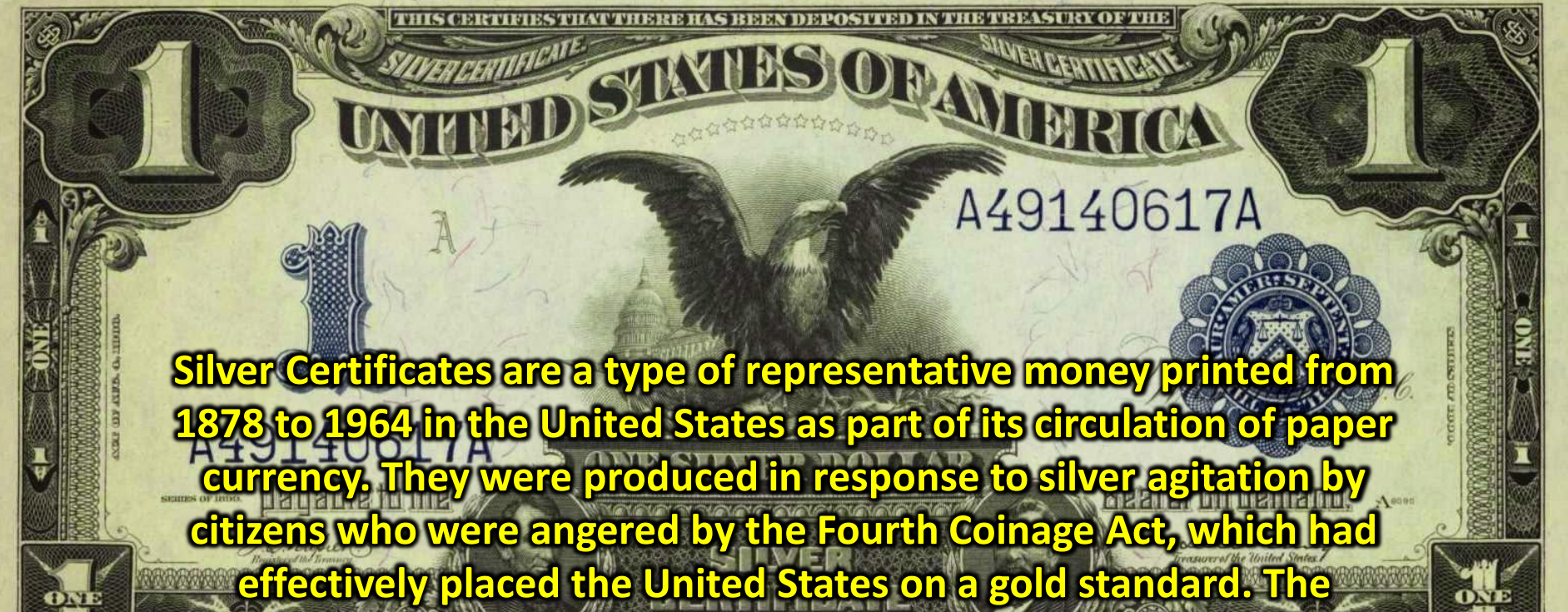
<http://www.silverdoctors.com/gold/gold-news/the-full-article-why-is-silver-supply-more-at-risk-than-gold/>

In order for the future global silver production to grow, it must predominantly take place in the base metal mining industry. When the world oil supplies start their inevitable decline in the next several years it will also force global GDP to fall as well. As the global GDP declines, so will the supply of base metals such as copper, lead and zinc. Thus, future silver supply is at more risk than gold because 70% of its production comes from the mining of base metals.

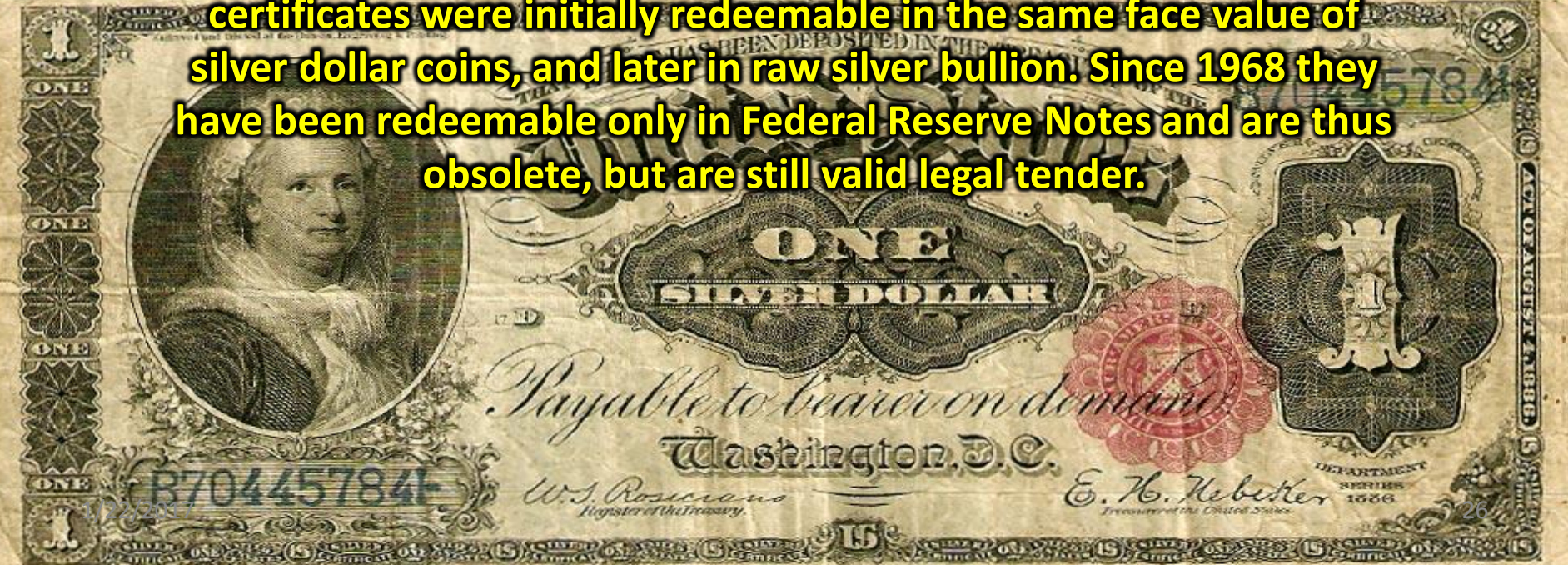


In contrast, 80% of the world's gold production comes from primary mines. When the world finally succumbs to the gravity of the hundreds of trillions of dollars in derivatives reverting back to their original value of zero, gold will become the center of banking and trade. Because the majority of gold comes from primary mines, it makes perfect sense for the world to focus its energy sources on the very metal that will be in the forefront of global banking industry.

That being said, this is not at all negative for silver. Silver is still the second best monetary metal to gold. In addition, as future base metal production declines (along with it silver production), this would force the price of silver to increase in response to its enhanced rarity.



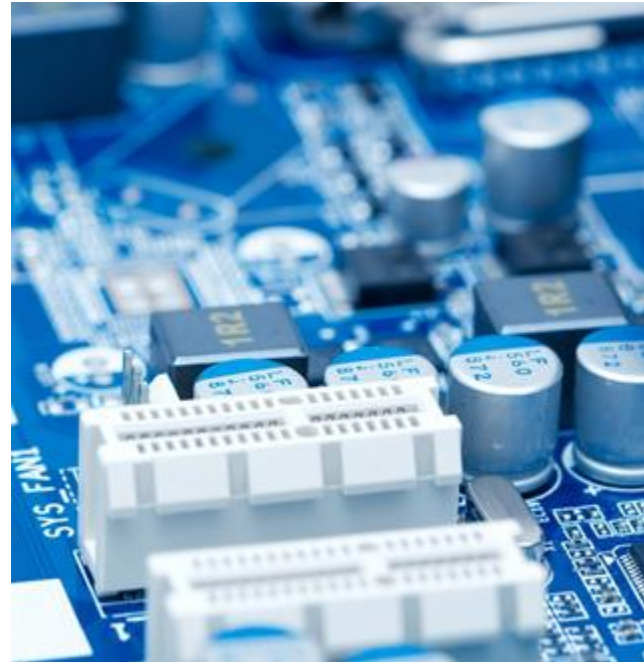
Silver Certificates are a type of representative money printed from 1878 to 1964 in the United States as part of its circulation of paper currency. They were produced in response to silver agitation by citizens who were angered by the Fourth Coinage Act, which had effectively placed the United States on a gold standard. The certificates were initially redeemable in the same face value of silver dollar coins, and later in raw silver bullion. Since 1968 they have been redeemable only in Federal Reserve Notes and are thus obsolete, but are still valid legal tender.



<https://www.silverinstitute.org/site/silver-in-industry/electronic/>



Almost all electronics are configured with silver. From turning out the lights to turning on your television, if it has an on/off button, it's likely that silver is playing an important role, behind the scenes.



For printed circuit boards, used in consumer items from mobile phones to computers, silver-based inks and films are applied to composite boards to create electrical pathways. Similarly, silver-based inks produce so-called RFID tags (radio frequency identification) antennas used in hundreds of millions of products to prevent theft and allow easy inventory control. They are also used in prepaid toll road passes.

CDs, DVDs and plasma display panels are also fabricated using silver.




In recent years, silver oxide batteries have begun to replace the once-ubiquitous lithium battery.

Though they are more expensive, silver cell batteries have power-to-weight ratios that outweigh their competitors. Thus, many current rechargeable and disposable batteries are manufactured with silver alloys as their negative side or cathode.

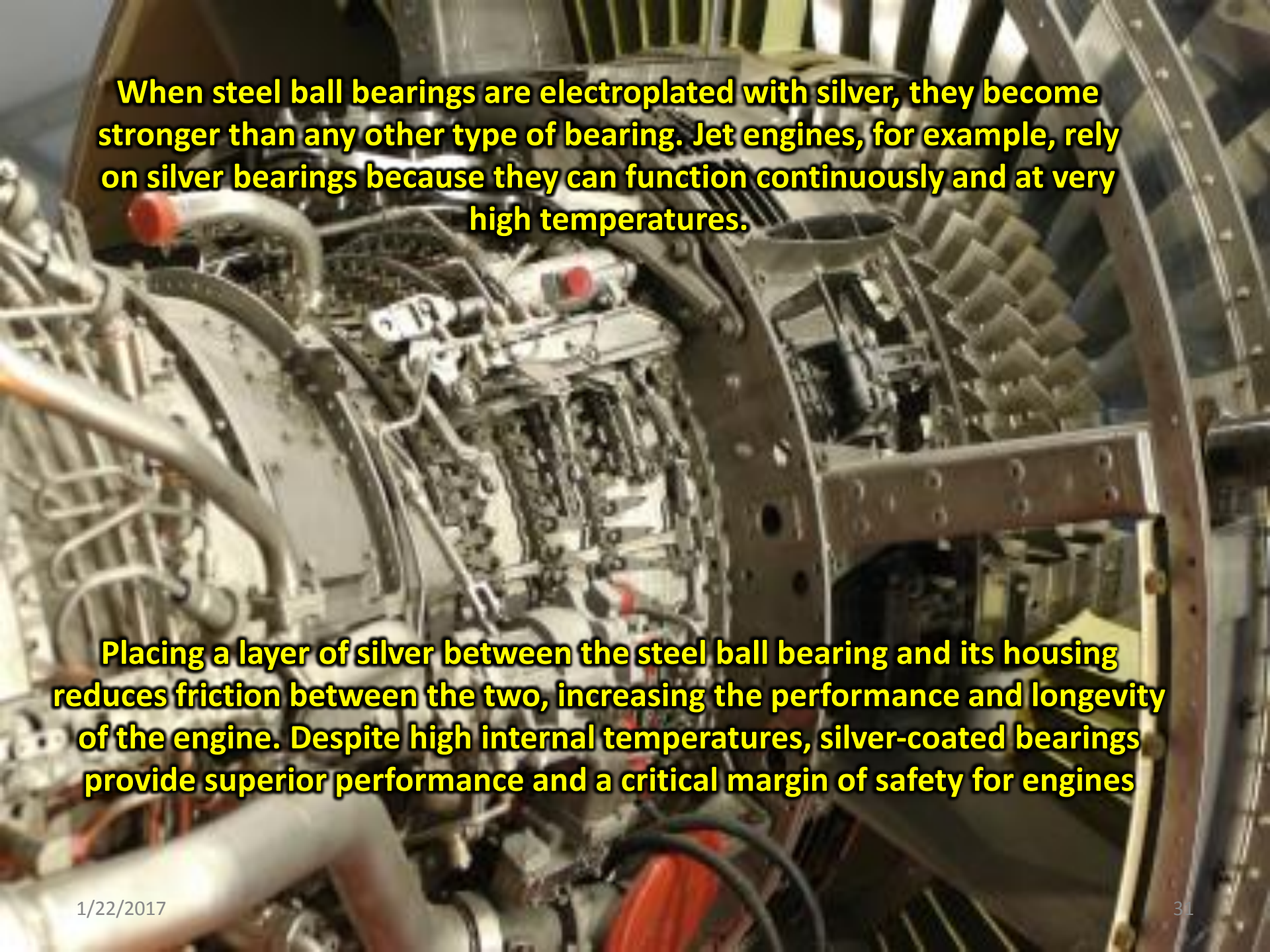
The most common silver oxide battery is the small button-cell battery used in cameras, toys, hearing aids, watches and calculators. This size is approximately 35% silver by weight.



A close-up, high-angle photograph of an engine block, likely a multi-cylinder diesel engine. The image shows several of the engine's cylinders, each with a silver-plated bearing. The bearings are arranged in a circular pattern, and the engine block is a dark, metallic color. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the metallic surfaces and the intricate details of the engine's internal components.

Silver bearings are an essential component in many types of engines. With their high temperatures and continuous functioning, engines require a stronger type of bearing than other machinery.

Even in the event of an oil pump failure, silver-plated bearings provide enough lubrication to allow a safe engine shutdown before more serious damage can occur.



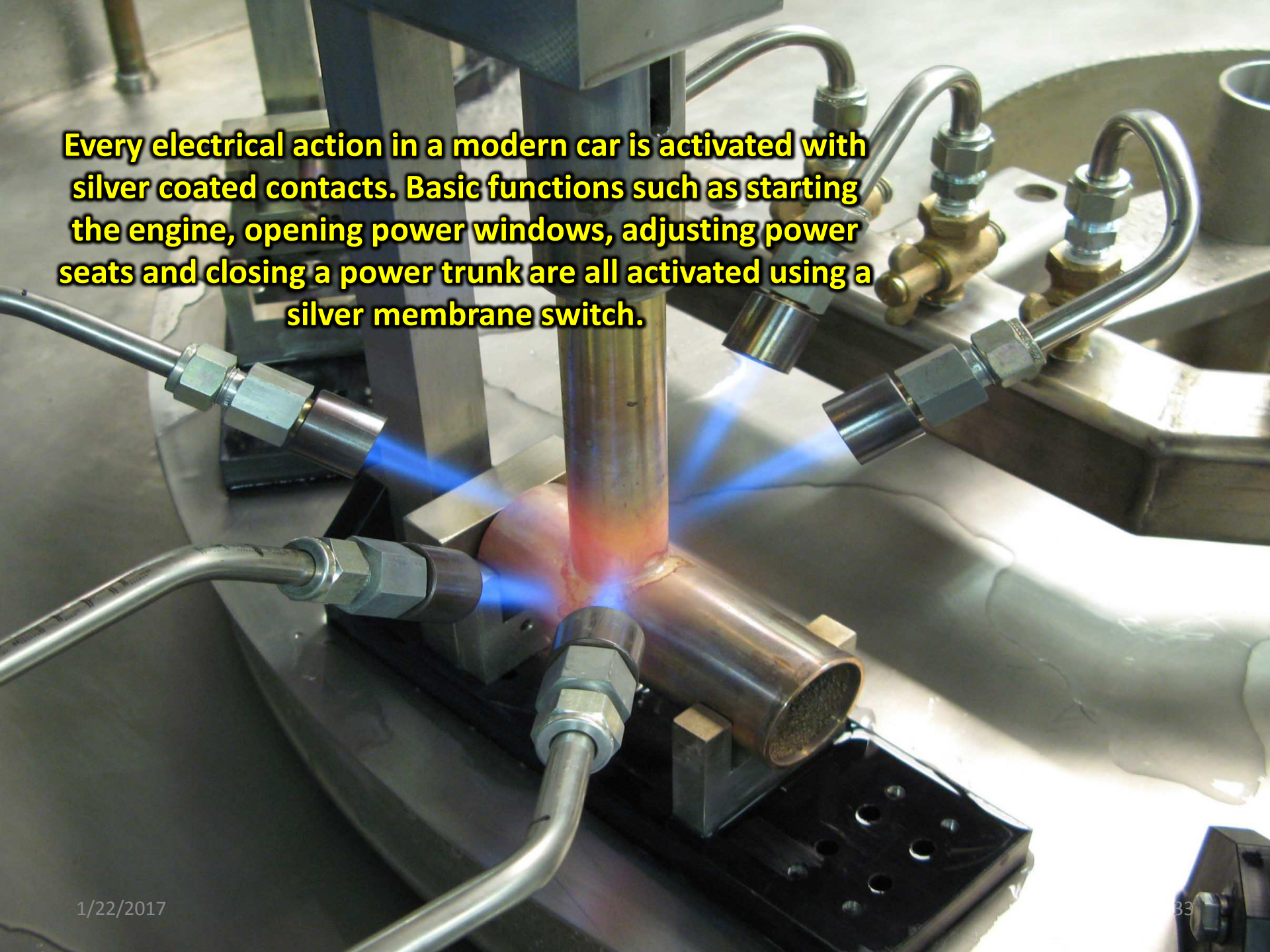
When steel ball bearings are electroplated with silver, they become stronger than any other type of bearing. Jet engines, for example, rely on silver bearings because they can function continuously and at very high temperatures.

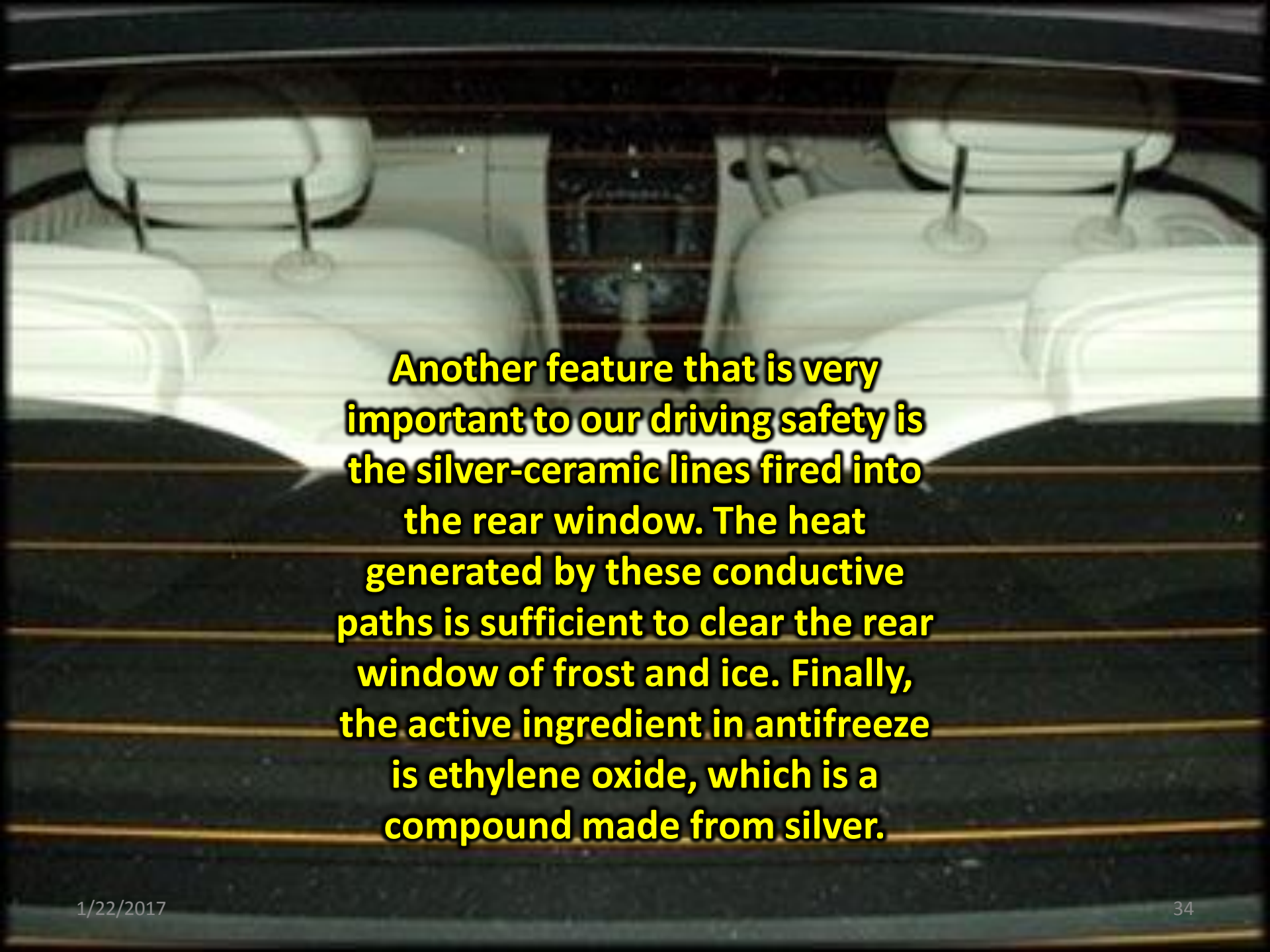
Placing a layer of silver between the steel ball bearing and its housing reduces friction between the two, increasing the performance and longevity of the engine. Despite high internal temperatures, silver-coated bearings provide superior performance and a critical margin of safety for engines

Silver stays with you on the road, too. Every time you drive a car or ride in a motor vehicle, you are taking advantage of a number of the myriad uses of this element. Over 36 million ounces of silver are used annually in automobiles.



Every electrical action in a modern car is activated with silver coated contacts. Basic functions such as starting the engine, opening power windows, adjusting power seats and closing a power trunk are all activated using a silver membrane switch.

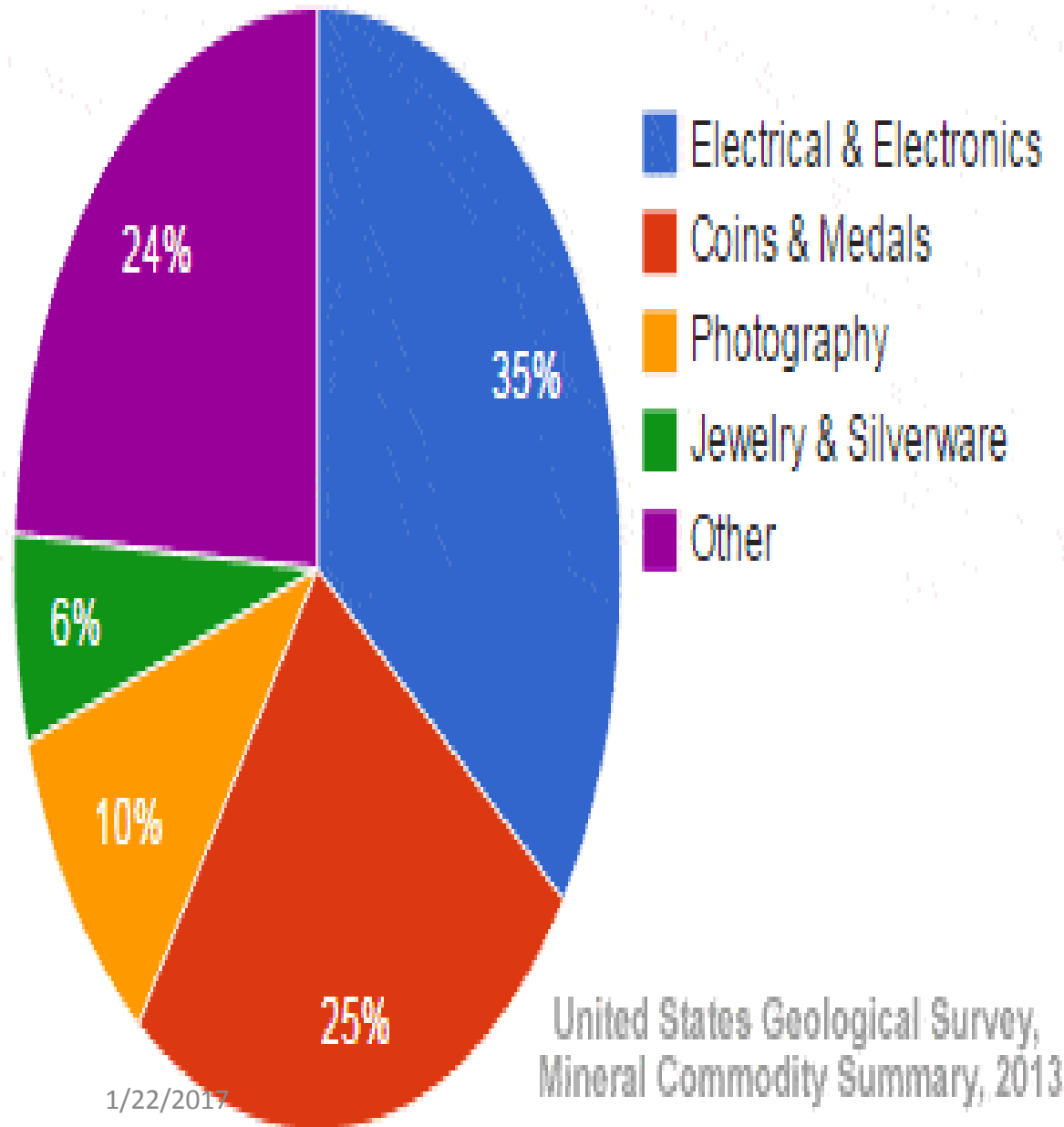


The image shows the interior of a car, specifically the rear passenger area. Two light-colored seats with headrests are visible, separated by a center console. The rear window is visible above the seats. The text is overlaid on the lower half of the image.

Another feature that is very important to our driving safety is the silver-ceramic lines fired into the rear window. The heat generated by these conductive paths is sufficient to clear the rear window of frost and ice. Finally, the active ingredient in antifreeze is ethylene oxide, which is a compound made from silver.

Uses of Silver in the United States

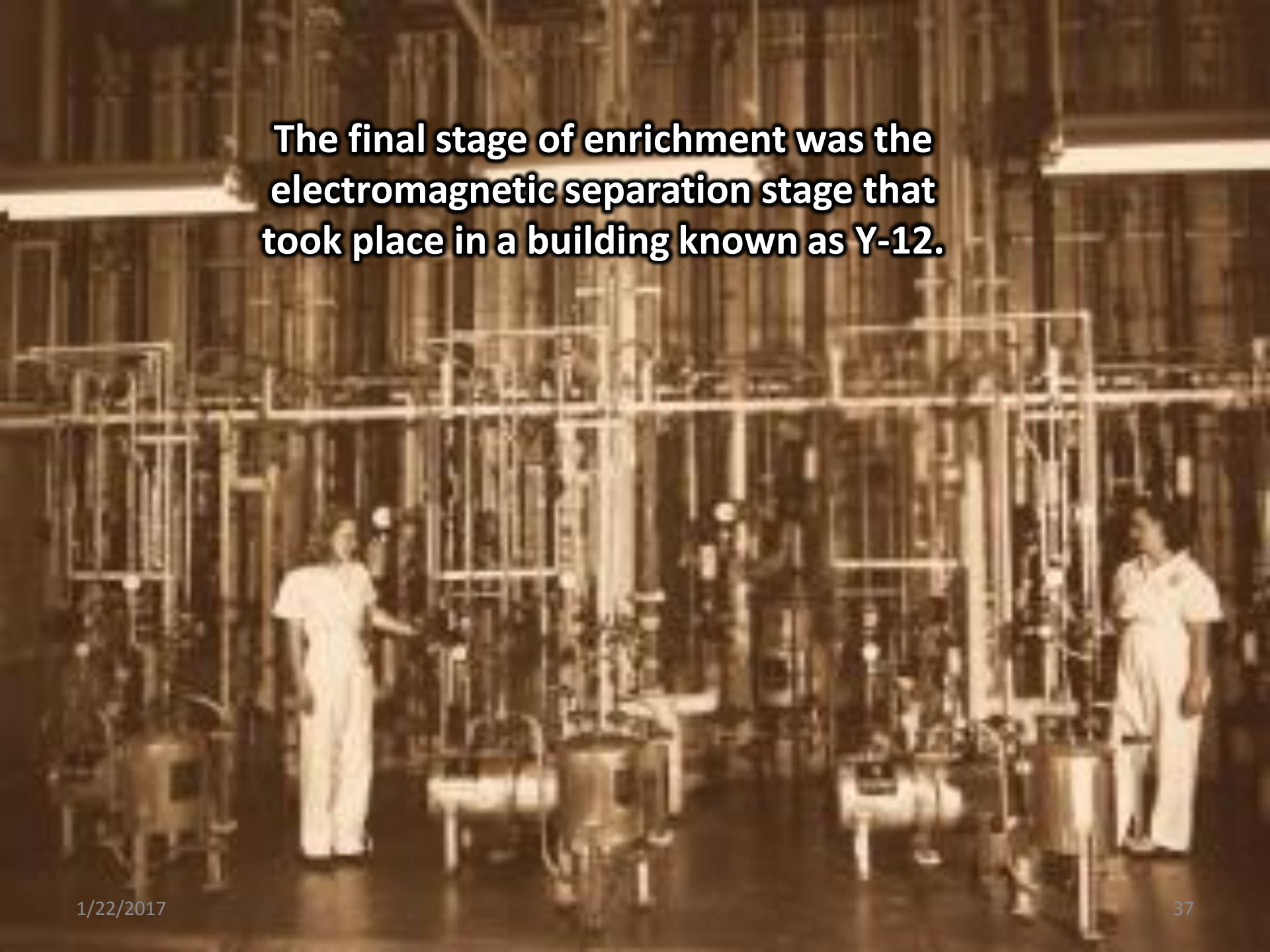
A staggering 320 tons of gold and more than 7,500 tons of silver are now used annually to make PCs, cell phones, tablet computers and other new electronic and electrical products worldwide.



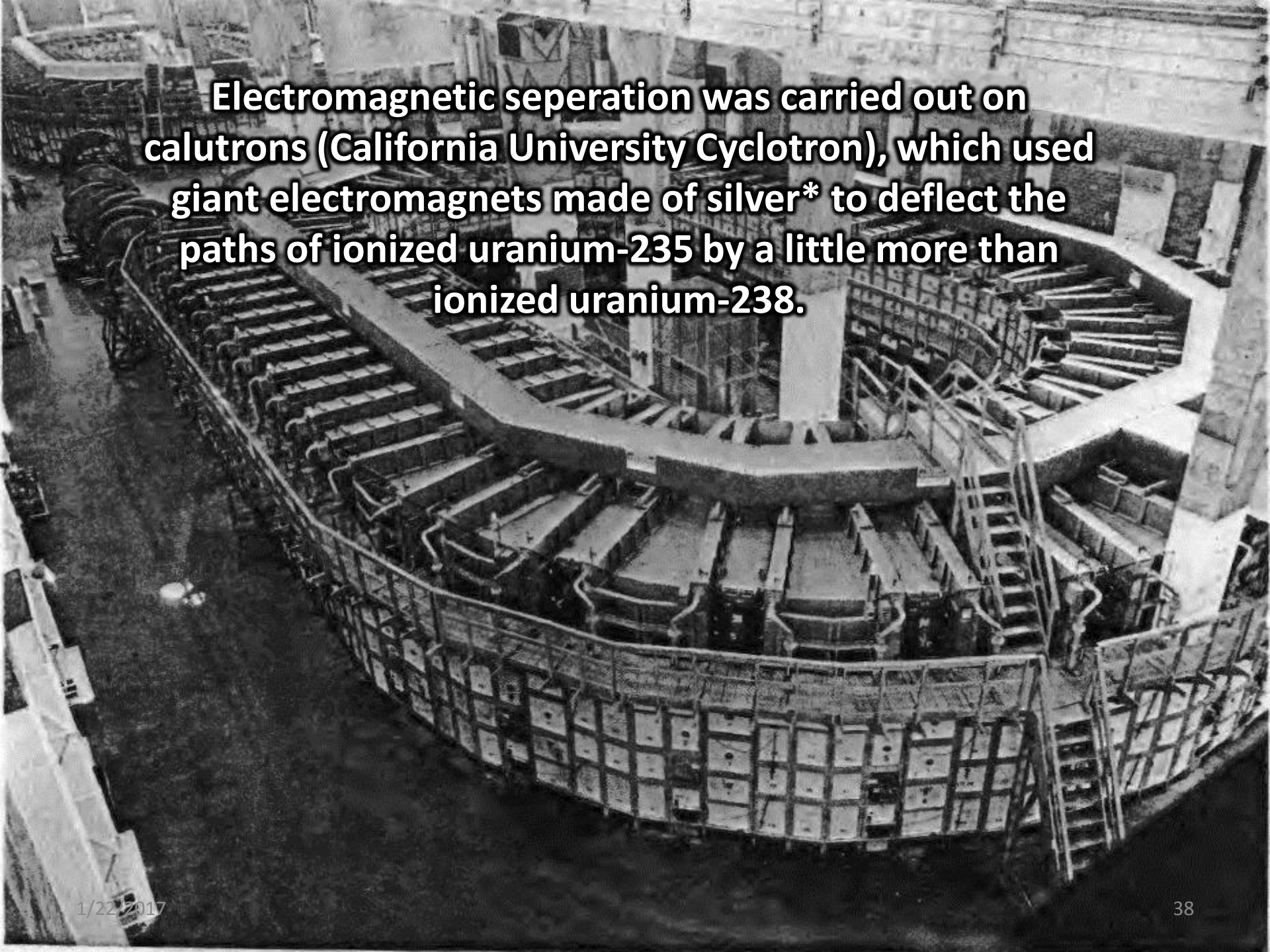
<http://wordpress.mrreid.org/2012/07/08/the-calutron-girls/>

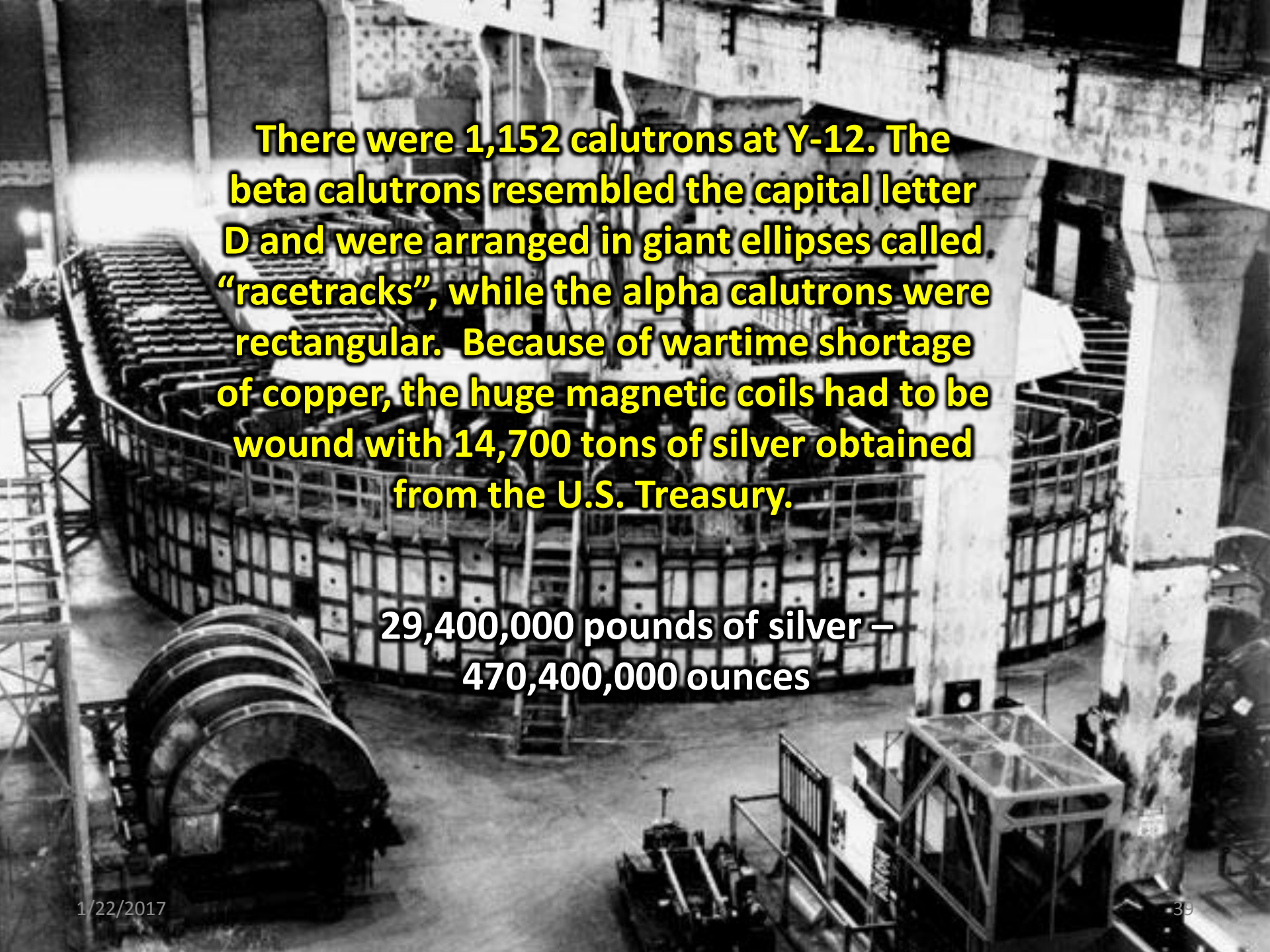
One of the most difficult aspects of the Manhattan Project that built the first nuclear bombs was obtaining enough enriched uranium to make the bomb work. The enrichment of uranium took place at a site near the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and used three different methods: electromagnetic separation, gaseous diffusion and thermal diffusion.

The final stage of enrichment was the electromagnetic separation stage that took place in a building known as Y-12.



Electromagnetic separation was carried out on calutrons (California University Cyclotron), which used giant electromagnets made of silver* to deflect the paths of ionized uranium-235 by a little more than ionized uranium-238.





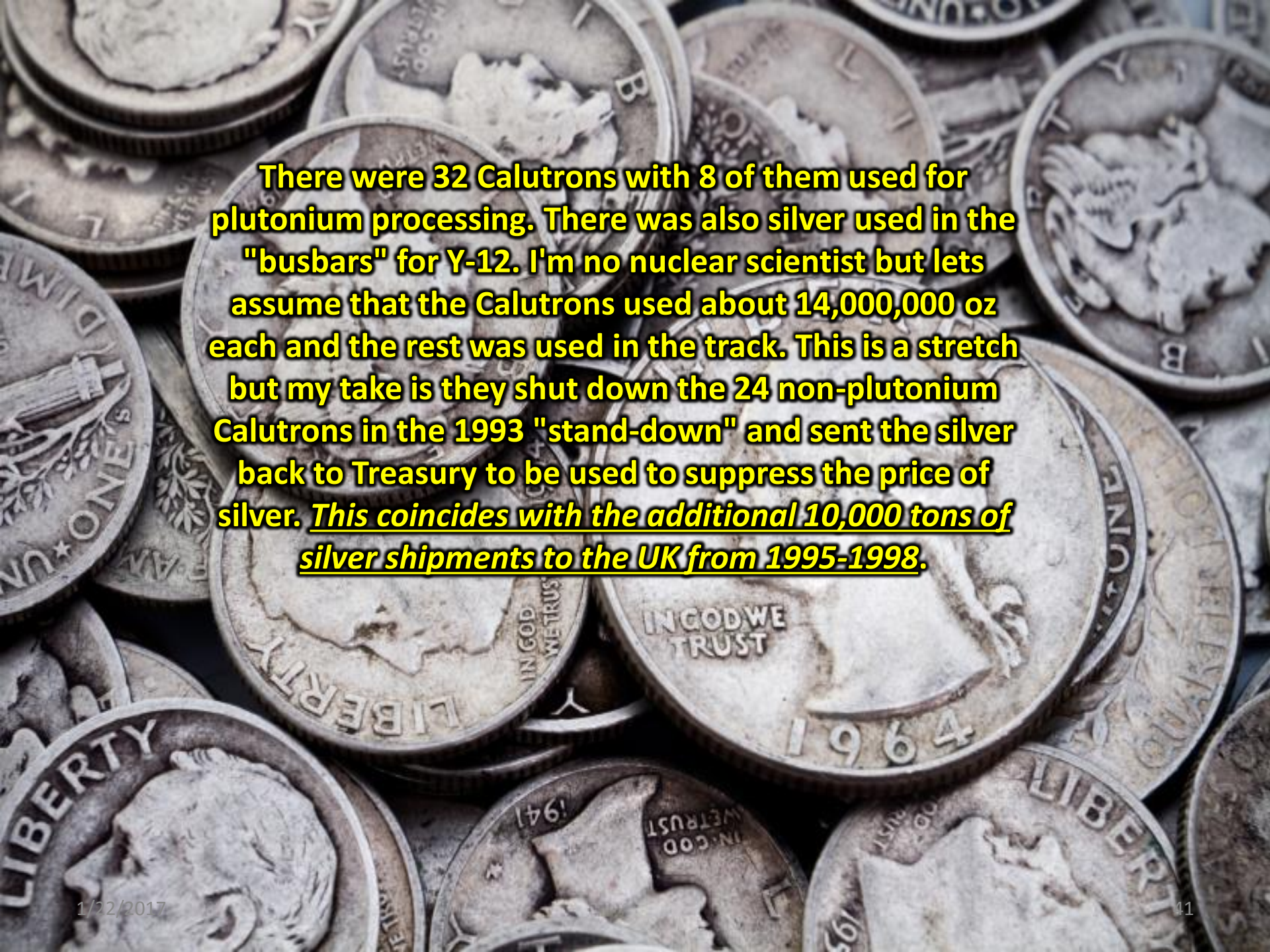
There were 1,152 calutrons at Y-12. The beta calutrons resembled the capital letter D and were arranged in giant ellipses called, “racetracks”, while the alpha calutrons were rectangular. Because of wartime shortage of copper, the huge magnetic coils had to be wound with 14,700 tons of silver obtained from the U.S. Treasury.

**29,400,000 pounds of silver –
470,400,000 ounces**



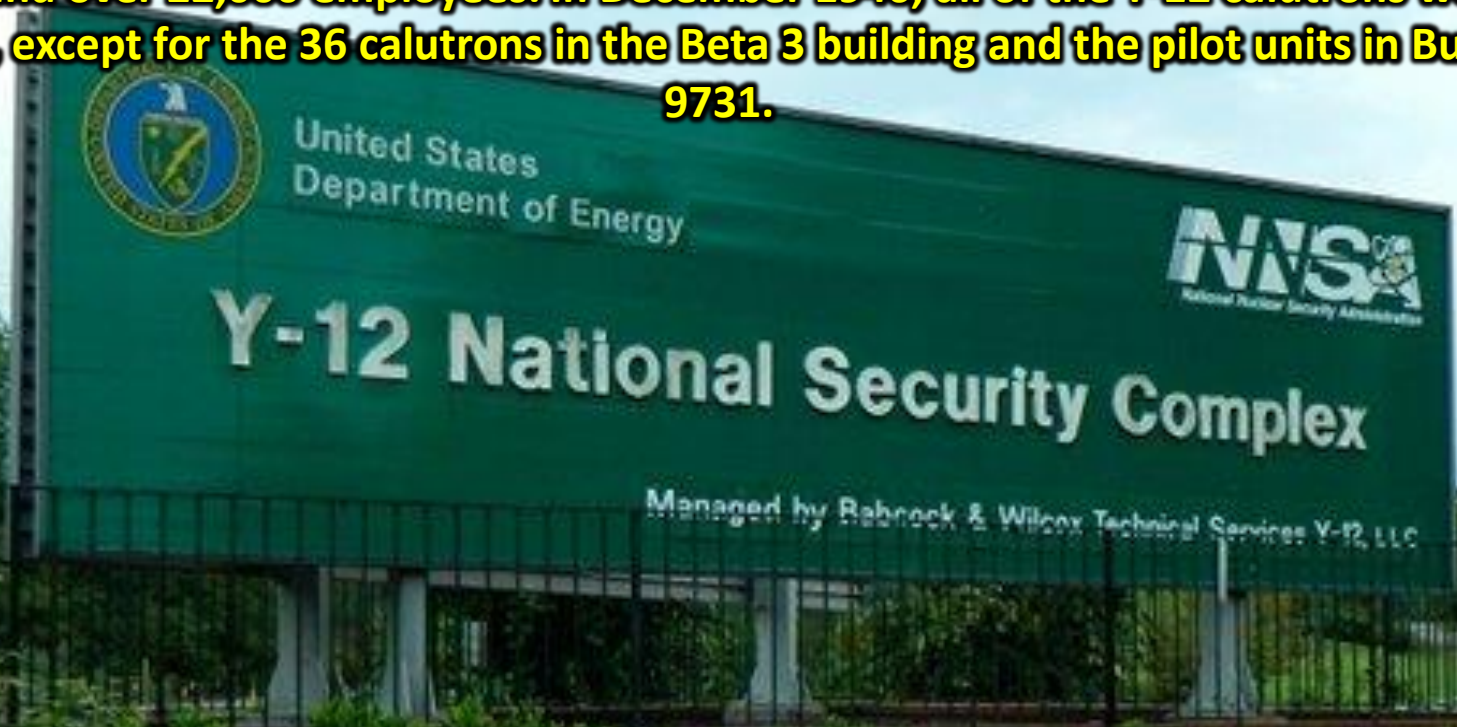
http://www.roadtoroota.com/public/135.cfm?awt_l=Oee2Q&awt_m=3VrPLcZDInAZ85B

The "official" line is that the silver was returned to the Treasury in 1954, but I see no reason for that to occur. The Treasury knew where the silver was and Y-12 was the most important manufacturing facility in human history to that point. This was classic disinformation on the part of the Treasury/Bankers. No way they would risk the Calutrons not working so they never sent the silver back, and Y-12 was operational until the mid-1990's when other priorities developed in the silver market.



There were 32 Calutrons with 8 of them used for plutonium processing. There was also silver used in the "busbars" for Y-12. I'm no nuclear scientist but lets assume that the Calutrons used about 14,000,000 oz each and the rest was used in the track. This is a stretch but my take is they shut down the 24 non-plutonium Calutrons in the 1993 "stand-down" and sent the silver back to Treasury to be used to suppress the price of silver. This coincides with the additional 10,000 tons of silver shipments to the UK from 1995-1998.

Despite being plagued by troubles, the Y-12 plant eventually produced the enriched uranium for the first atomic bomb. But the calutrons required an exorbitant amount of energy and over 22,000 employees. In December 1946, all of the Y-12 calutrons were shut down, except for the 36 calutrons in the Beta 3 building and the pilot units in Building 9731.



Starting in 1959, the Beta 3 calutrons were used to produce over 200 stable isotopes used for cancer treatment, medical diagnostics, nonproliferation, and other applications. In 1998, production was shut down but the control room and other portions of the facility remain as they were in 1945.

<http://www.cmi-gold-silver.com/monetarydigests/warren-buffett-buys-silver/>

Warren Buffett Buys 130 Million Ounces of Silver!
Monetary Digest, May 1998

Normally, Berkshire would have revealed its silver acquisition in its annual report; however, amid accusations that silver prices were being manipulated and a CFTC announcement that it was looking into the accusations, Berkshire issued a press release on February 3 disclosing the purchase.

<http://www.resourceinvestor.com/2006/05/06/warren-buffett-sells-family-silver>

Warren Buffett Sells the Family Silver

By Jon A. Nones

May 7, 2006

At the company's shareholder meeting in Omaha, Nebraska on Saturday, Chairman Warren Buffett announced that the company has divested its silver holdings.

In 1997, Buffett purchased an estimated 130 million ounces for delivery in 1998. In February 1998, the silver price jumped to a high of \$7.81/oz, rallying 50% since mid-1997. Silver hit a 23-year peak of \$14.68 two weeks ago. On Friday, July silver futures closed at \$13.89 an ounce.

<https://www.bullionvault.com/gold-news/silver-buffett-hunts-032820146>

Silver, Buffett & the Hunt Brothers
Friday, 3/28/2014 10:36

In 1980, the year I started working in the marketplace, the price of silver had reached \$50 per ounce, only to collapse a few days later. The Hunt brothers, two oil baron brothers with powerful financial means, were behind much of the rise in the market at that time.

According to the evidence, Nelson Bunker led his brother Herbert Hunt – along with friends from the Middle East – in conspiring to make the price of silver rise by purchasing over 280 million ounces, estimated by Stephen Fay as 80% of 1979's entire global mine output, worth some \$14 billion at that peak price.




In the late 1990s renewed buying of physical silver ensued. It began through a large trading firm by a major investor, Warren Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway (ticker: BRK), which accumulated [nearly 130 million ounces from 1997 to early 1998](#). The market price rose sharply as this news broke, however it did not make the kind of price moves that would shock the public as the Hunts corner had.

<http://seekingalpha.com/article/376711-evidence-that-warren-buffett-manipulated-the-silver-market-in-late-1990s?page=3>




There was plenty of silver in New York, but Buffett didn't buy it there, even though it was cheaper there. Instead, silver was shipped from NY to London, by air freight(!) mainly, where it had to be re-assayed because the assay marks were from a firm no longer in existence. This created yet another bottleneck.

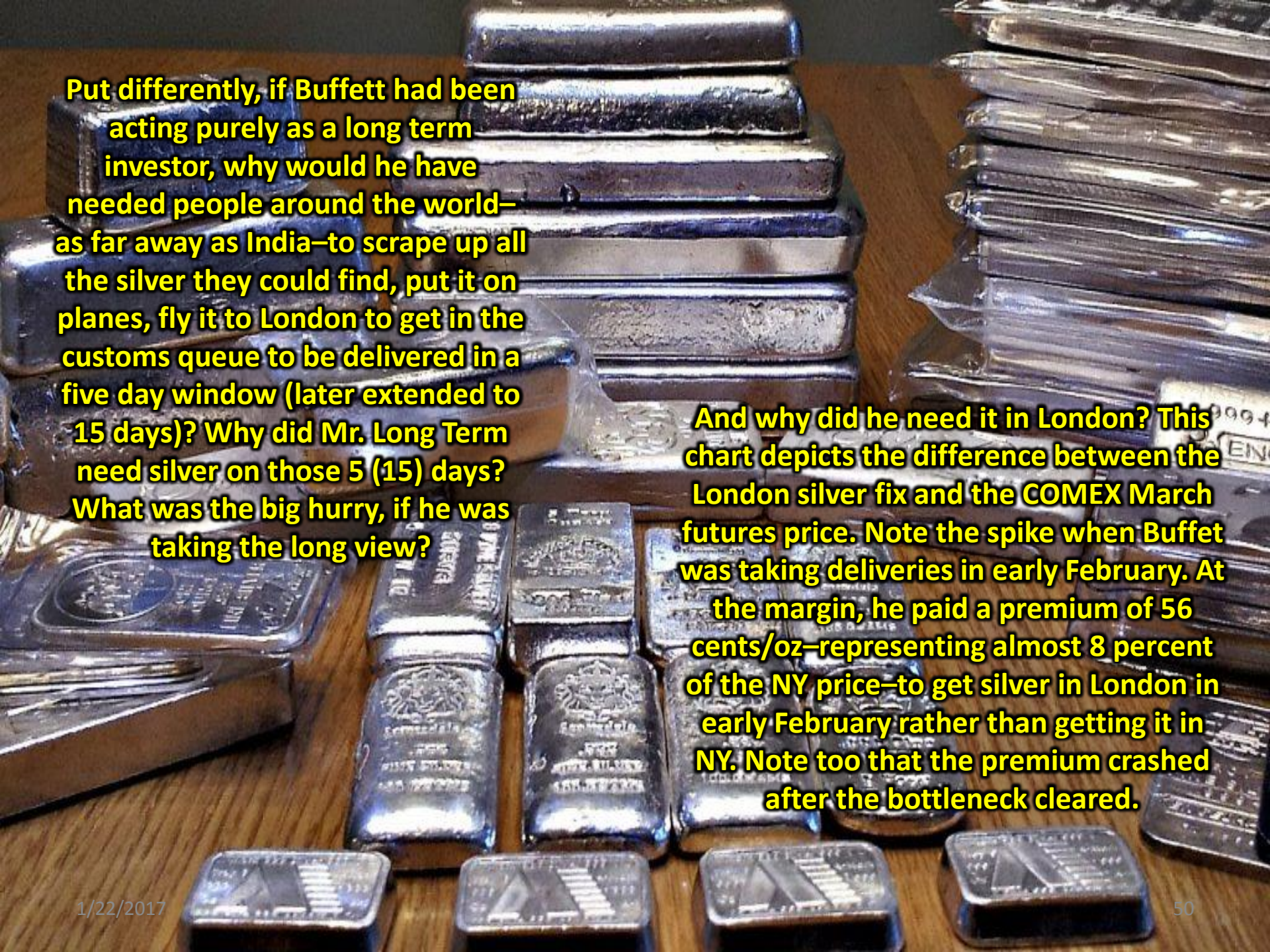


During 1998, Berkshire has accepted delivery of 87,510,000 ounces in accordance with the terms of the purchase contracts and the remaining contracts for 42,200,000 ounces call for delivery at varied dates until March 6, 1998. To date, all deliveries have been made on schedule. If any seller should have trouble making timely delivery, Berkshire is willing to defer delivery for a reasonable period upon payment of a modest fee.

If it was a long term investment, why did Buffett take delivery at a huge premium over deferred prices? If he was betting on the long term fundamentals, why not sell nearby silver at its huge premium, and buy silver at a much lower price for delivery in July, say? If he was right about the fundamentals, the July price would rise as the “equilibrium [was] established.”




Taking delivery at a premium price was actually foolish, if long term investment was the actual goal. Buffett paid a premium of about 45 cents/oz to get silver in early-February. He was buying high and selling low. If he wasn't manipulating, and his trading wasn't causing the price distortions, he could have sold spot silver, bought silver for delivery in a month, and picked up 45 cents/oz by doing so (instead of standing for delivery). Warren Buffett did not get that rich by being that stupid. No, the evidence clearly shows he had another, very short-term objective in mind.



Put differently, if Buffett had been acting purely as a long term investor, why would he have needed people around the world—as far away as India—to scrape up all the silver they could find, put it on planes, fly it to London to get in the customs queue to be delivered in a five day window (later extended to 15 days)? Why did Mr. Long Term need silver on those 5 (15) days? What was the big hurry, if he was taking the long view?

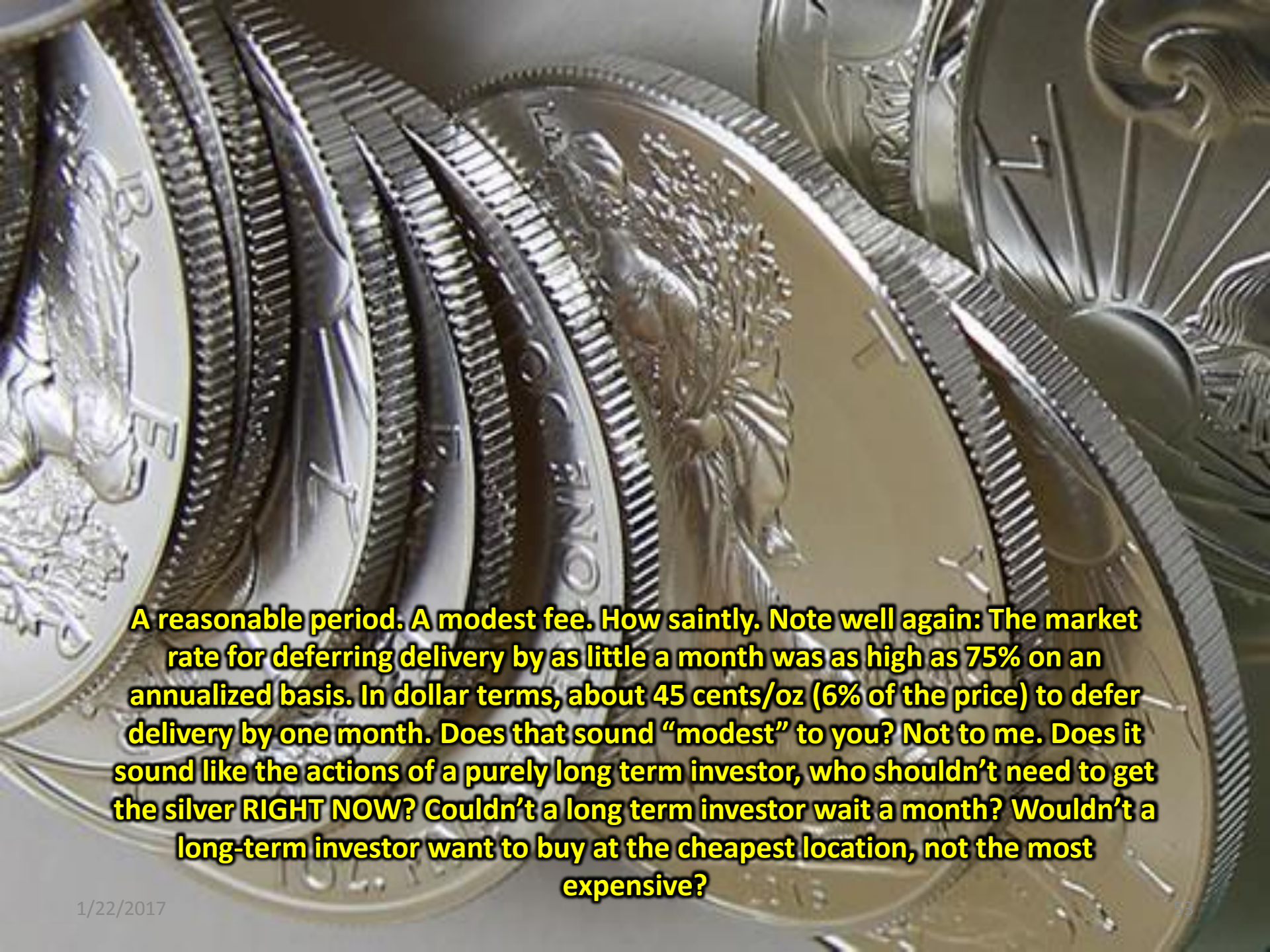
And why did he need it in London? This chart depicts the difference between the London silver fix and the COMEX March futures price. Note the spike when Buffet was taking deliveries in early February. At the margin, he paid a premium of 56 cents/oz—representing almost 8 percent of the NY price—to get silver in London in early February rather than getting it in NY. Note too that the premium crashed after the bottleneck cleared.




The answer to these questions: Demanding delivery in a short time window in a single location had nothing to do with a long term view on silver. It was a corner, pure and simple, exploiting the frictions involved in bringing large quantities of silver to London on short notice. That made it very costly to deliver, allowing Buffett to loan out silver very profitably at the inflated lease rate. He created an artificial shortage, and likely profited accordingly. An investor acquiring silver based on a long-term view would attempt to minimize cost by purchasing in the cheapest locations and dates. Buffett bought a lot of silver at the most expensive location and the most expensive date.



If any seller should have trouble making timely delivery, Berkshire is willing to defer delivery for a reasonable period upon payment of a modest fee.



A reasonable period. A modest fee. How saintly. Note well again: The market rate for deferring delivery by as little a month was as high as 75% on an annualized basis. In dollar terms, about 45 cents/oz (6% of the price) to defer delivery by one month. Does that sound “modest” to you? Not to me. Does it sound like the actions of a purely long term investor, who shouldn’t need to get the silver RIGHT NOW? Couldn’t a long term investor wait a month? Wouldn’t a long-term investor want to buy at the cheapest location, not the most expensive?



The lease rate tells you exactly what that “modest fee” was. Deferring delivery for one month cost 75% annualized—over 6% per month. That’s not even that modest for loan sharks.

No, the market showed acute signs of shortage, and that shortage had one cause: Buffett standing for huge deliveries.

<http://www.businessinsider.com/ubs-hsbc-silver-market-rigging-lawsuit-2016-12>

Legal documents presented in the filing allegedly provide "smoking gun" evidence that banks worked together to manipulate the silver markets, and relate to a federal lawsuit filed in 2014 by those that bought or sold futures contracts.

The alleged evidence provided by the unnamed plaintiffs comes from a series of documents handed over by Deutsche Bank in an earlier suit over their alleged involvement in rigging the silver market. In October, Deutsche Bank settled a suit related to its alleged involvement in silver price manipulating agreeing to pay \$38 million.

According to Bloomberg, the plaintiffs allege that the documents "show traders and submitters coordinating trades in advance of a daily phone call, manipulating the spot market for silver, conspiring to fix the spread on silver offered to customers and using illegal strategies to rig prices."



Micah 6:10-13

Now is there any longer a man in the house of the wicked and unrighteous treasures and storehouse of wickedness, unrighteous and guilty of violating the Torah, and the ephah and measurement of scarcity and disease which is accursed bringing on anger and punishment?

Answer yes or no, shall I regard and justify as pure the one with the set of scales of wickedness and unrighteousness, and with a bag of deceitful and dishonest weights?

Because her rich and wealthy are full of violence, destruction and plunder, and her inhabitants speak lies and deception, and their tongue, speech and language is deceitful and treacherous in their mouth.

Then I have also made you sick, afflicted and weak by defeating, destroying and striking you down, making you desolate and laying you to waste because of your sins and iniquities.

**NEXT UP: BLACK GOO
REAL OR MADE UP?**

