



The Prussian Origins of the U.S. Federal Reichsbank



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Jan 10



I BELIEVE THAT
BANKING INSTITUTIONS
ARE MORE DANGEROUS
TO OUR LIBERTIES
THAN STANDING ARMIES

Thomas Jefferson



Thomas Jefferson was no fan of private central banking. He knew all too well what would happen should the issuance of currency be taken away from the government and placed in the hands of private banks.

“If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around (these banks) will deprive the people of all property until their children wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered.”¹

Jefferson was not the only President to speak out against the private central bankers. There were seven others:

- Andrew Jackson, stating directly to President John Quincy Adams, “You are a den of vipers and thieves.”
- Ulysses S. Grant was put in power to defeat the forces trying to put in a central bank after the US Civil War.
- Abraham Lincoln, “The government should create, issue, and circulate all the currency and credit need to satisfy the spending power of the government and the buying power of the consumers.”
- Andrew Johnson, who opposed EUROPEAN FORCES attempting to implement a central bank.
- James A. Garfield, “Whoever controls the money of a nation, controls that nation and is absolute master of all industry and commerce.”
- William McKinley who, with his Secretary of State John Sherman, brought the war to the European bankers through a law, the “Sherman Antitrust Act”. After McKinley’s assassination, his Vice President Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt took power and dropped the lawsuits against the Northern Trust (the Rothschild supported Morgan financial empire at the time).
- John F. Kennedy, who was assassinated about five months after issuing Executive Order 11110 which allowed the Secretary of the Treasury to buy silver and issue silver certificates.

In addition to the eight Presidents openly trying to thwart the imposition of a private central bank, we observed President Trump’s mastery during 2020. In the middle of one of the greatest market declines in history, Trump temporarily rolled the operations of the Federal Reserve into the Treasury and averted a major pandemic driven financial collapse. While the other Presidents tried to tell the People, Trump showed the People the power of a nation in control of its finances. This will be unpacked later.

Beside Presidents, there were many others who opposed the future Federal Reserve. There were also wealthy and powerful bankers and industrialists who opposed it. John Jacob Astor IV, the man who invested in Tesla, opposed the plan, as did Benjamin Guggenheim and Macy’s owner Isidor Straus. They were the wealthiest men of the day, and unfortunately all met their

end in the fateful sinking of the Titanic in 1912. It's the stuff of conspiracy theories, but find comfort in the fact-checkers who have spent an awful amount of time reassuring us it is simply a coincidence – albeit a huge one.

The Best Titanic Conspiracy Documentary (2012)



Regardless, on December 23, 1913, the Federal Reserve was created. In 1944, the Bretton Woods system established the US dollar as the world's reserve currency. In 1971, Nixon interrupted the primetime show, Bonanza, to announce the end of the US Dollar's gold exchange system.

Nixon Interrupts Bonanza, Takes Dollar Off Gold, and Says Dollar Will Stabilise!



Ever since, the world has been flooded with dollars, wars, welfare, bubbles and busts. The only thing that is stable is the never-ending printing of fiat-money and the debt based monetary system it supports. We are now a world “drowning” in debt, that one day must be paid back by us, our children and grandchildren. With the central banks still at the helm of monetary control, this trend will not end until our children wake up homeless on the land our fathers conquered. Which, of course, was the plan all along.

It is not the intention to review the world of central banking and the US Federal Reserve. That has already been achieved by far more accomplished people. Our intention is to explore the people and organisations behind the push for the creation of the Federal Reserve system of monetary control. As we unpack all this, we may discover a common theme among many who argued, conspired, and eventually created the Fed.

Similar to the colonization of [Y]ale by Skull and Bones, the infiltration of the world education system, the creation of Karl Marx, the financing of the Bolshevik revolution, or the weaponizing of philosophy, the Invisible Enemy pushed hard to implement their version of central banking upon America.

Spoiler alert. It was Prussia.

From Frederick the Great to the Reichsbank

Before the Federal Reserve, there was the Bank of England, the Bank of Amsterdam and the German Reichsbank. We can explore the establishment of the BoE (during what we call the 1666 – 1702 window) and the Bank of Amsterdam another time (Prussia never ends), but the evolution of the German Reichsbank begins with King Frederick the Great in 1765.



View of the Royal Main Bank at Jägerstrasse 34–35 in Berlin. *Unknown graphic artist, around 1850.*

Frederick was not just a great military leader, intellect and flautist. He was also keen to know and control every transaction that occurred within his kingdom. When coffee became a popular drink in Prussia, Frederick was enraged. He spat out his beer and smashed his champagne flute on the floor in revulsion. Prussia had to import coffee and so money was flowing out of the kingdom. For Frederick, this was totally unacceptable.



“It is disgusting to notice the increase in the quantity of coffee used by my subjects, and the amount of money that goes out of the country as a consequence. Everybody is using coffee; this must be prevented. His Majesty was brought up on beer, and so were both his ancestors and officers. Many battles have been fought and won by soldiers nourished on beer, and the King does not believe that coffee-drinking soldiers can be relied upon to endure hardships in case of another war.”

~ FREDERICK THE GREAT

azquotes.com

So, in 1765 he founded the Royal Main Bank, and monopolized the issuance of currency (coin) that could be used for trade.

On June 17, 1765 founded **Friedrich II**. The Royal Giro and Lehnbank and gave her on October 29, 1766 to banknotes the right to **emit** . When the bank was founded, a Prussian bank **note** was minted as the main **deposit coin** , which was intended to facilitate trade with foreign countries.

https://de.zxc.wiki/wiki/K%C3%B6nigliche_Hauptbank

Prussia was about building a massive administrative state. Monopolies are par for the course. Establishing the monopoly that would issue global currency was a no brainer. However, administration on a Prussian-level requires enormous resources and skills. One gentlemen who was considered an important character in German history, was selected to take on the role of managing the Royal Main Bank. Heinrich Friedrich Karl Reichsfreiherr vom und zum Stein. (that was his nickname).

https://de.zxc.wiki/wiki/Heinrich_Friedrich_Karl_vom_und_zum_Stein



Heinrich accomplished many things during his lifetime and was well respected after his death. (Kaiser Wilhelm and Otto von Bismarck attended a memorial for him in 1872). Heinrich was no fan of Jewish banking circles.

“He invoked anti-Jewish clichés in the form of alleged dangers emanating from Jews, warning that the peasants freed from serfdom would fall into "bondage to the Jews and to the usurers", "corruption of the Jewish horde" or become subject to Jews Bankers in 1823 due to a "lack of honor" and "satisfaction of greed".²

This is important to understand. The head of the Royal Main Bank, which was effectively the central bank of Prussia, had no time for the Jewish banking circles, yet there was nothing he

could do about it and they continued to thrive. Prussia was a micromanaged administrative state. It would never allow a competing activity to occur without the expressed consent of the king. The Rothschilds, Kuhns, Loebns, Warburgs were all originating from or near Prussia. How could these prosperous banking families have escaped the watchful eye of the formidable Prussian secret police without first paying homage and loyalty to the kingdom that allowed their businesses to operate? The answer is that they didn't. It was all coordinated.

Mayer Amschel Rothschild started his banking business somewhere in the 1760s.

The Royal Main Bank was founded in 1765 by King Frederick the Great, who at the time was busy building a serious empire and had his "all-seeing-eye" over Frankfurt, and the whole of Germany. After being forced to watch his boyfriend's beheading, Frederick never had a real partner again. He had only servants that were loyal to his cause toward a progressive dictatorship. Dating back to the Northern Crusades, where the original Prussia was conquered by the Teutonic Knights, the philosophy of rule was simple: Comply or die.

This again begs the question, did Frederick the Great simply allow these other private banks to compete with his Royal Main Bank, or did he allow them to operate in synergy with it? The Royal Main Bank was about the monopoly of currency. The merchant banks (like the Jewish bankers) would complement this by facilitating trade and currency exchange for Prussia's new bank note. This would ensure the economic power of Prussia would be expanded and solidified.

Who do you think Mayer Amschel Rothschild learnt his famous quote from?



The Royal Main Bank was the central bank of Prussia until 1847, when it was then transformed into the Prussian Bank. The main role of the Prussian Bank?

The most important challenge of the Prussian Bank was the establishment of an issuing monopoly of money in order to assert itself against other issuing banks in the smaller neighboring countries. In 1856 the bank finally received an unrestricted right to issue, and the competing banks were reduced in importance by political decisions, including a ban on foreign currency.

On January 1, 1876, it was incorporated into the newly established Reichsbank .

https://de.zxc.wiki/wiki/Preu%C3%9Fische_Bank

In 1871, the Royal Main Bank had evolved to become the central bank of the German Empire, and a few years later, it transformed into the mighty Reichsbank.

1871 was a big year. Not only did the Prussian Bank become the future Reichsbank, America signed the infamous “District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871”, , and on May 8, 1871 a “TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN” was proclaimed.

Articles 34, 35 and 36 made clear who was the final arbitrator of the treaty, without right of appeal.

Article XXXV.

The award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany shall be considered as absolutely final and conclusive; and full effect shall be given to such award without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever. Such decision shall be given in writing and dated; it shall be in whatsoever form His Majesty may choose to adopt; it shall be delivered to the Representatives or other public Agents of the United States and of Great Britain, respectively, who may be actually at Berlin, and shall be considered as operative from the day of the date of the delivery thereof.

http://translex.uni-koeln.de/502000/_/treaty-between-the-united-states-and-great-britain-1871-/#head_34

There’s little doubt the idea of the Royal Main Bank was ‘shot out of a canon’ at a wild party at Frederick the Great’s palace, “sans, souci.” From its humble beginnings, the Royal Main Bank gradually transformed to become the ultra-powerful Reichsbank in 1871. This was in the same year that Washington DC was made a corporation, The Prince of Prussia was appointed Emperor of Germany, the US and Great Britain signed a treaty to settle disputes between the two nations and the Kaiser was appointed final arbitrator of that Treaty.

In 1871 nothing was out of the reach of the Kaiser.

However, in true Prussian fashion, they knew they were missing out on something. That “something” was the huge economic boom that was destined for America. With its maritime borders on the Atlantic and Pacific, land borders with commodity-rich Canada and Mexico,

and an abundance of land, water, agriculture and commodities, would ensure America was going to be an economic superpower. By 1871 it was home to decentralized, freedom-loving entrepreneurs building enormous wealth for themselves.

A decentralized, booming free-economy where patriots can thrive is a complete anathema to the Prussian way of autocratic, centralized rule. The Kaiser knew exactly what America required: A central bank that had a monopoly on the issuance of currency so it could regulate trade and assert itself as “the bank” of the American empire.

Frederick the Great’s Royal Main Bank, now the mighty Reichsbank, would be the perfect model to implement into America.

The Lobby Group

#PrussiaGate is an evolution of research. It is an ongoing investigation into the mega institutions, families, corporations, and industrial complexes that somehow find their roots back to Prussia. The most important thing to understand about Prussia is that this is not a nation seeking world domination, but rather a weaponized ideology that seeks to infiltrate, dominate and control nation states. And perhaps this is the “Horrible Invisible Enemy” that President Trump consistently refers to.

Coronavirus: Trump calls himself 'wartime president' in battle with 'invisible en...



When it comes to the origins of the Federal Reserve, the connections to Prussia cannot be understated. In fact, they are overwhelming.

Marburg

In a previous #PrussiaGate paper, we unpacked all the strange happenings that were referenced back to the Prussian town of Marburg.

What exactly was this Marburg Plan?

The governments of the world, according to the Marburg Plan, were to be socialized while the ultimate power would remain in the hands of the international financiers "to control its councils and enforce peace [and so] provide a specific for all the political ills of mankind. [9]"³

As we unpacked in *The Prussian Origins of Marxism*, Prussia was instrumental in the downfall of Tsarist Russia. Using Marx as their poster boy, Prussia infiltrated the minds of Russians and radicalized them. They had weaponized philosophy for the benefit of the Prussian State. In 1917, when the time was right, the Kaiser seed-funded Lenin and his bankers on Wall Street drummed up the financing needed to complete the communization of Russia.

Antony C. Sutton's work, "Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution" brilliantly describes the role of Wall St in Lenin and Trotsky's overthrow of Tsarist Russia. However, we want to stay focused on the Prussia connection. Why was this plan for world domination named "Marburg"?

The man at the center of the plan was a gentleman by the name of Theodore Marburg. "He was the executive secretary of the **League to Enforce Peace**, and a prominent advocate of the **League of Nations**". The League of Nations was later to be revamped into the United Nations.



We all know President Trump's view on the bodies associated with the United Nations. Theodore Marburg was the lobbyist behind it all. Who was he?

Marburg has, in some respects, no counterpart in history. At times even Machiavelli seems, compared to him, like a novice at the game of politics. Of German extraction, he was born in Baltimore, July 10, 1862. In 1881, he attended Johns Hopkins and formed the acquaintance of Walter Hines Page.

were competent to take care of the radicals. Apparently it was just some more of the strange jargon which Adams, Jamison, Ely and other young professors at Johns Hopkins had brought back from Germany. This was the popular attitude of the mid eighties toward the "new learning." Such was the man whose intellectual development was to proceed concurrently with that of Wilson, and who was, indirectly at least, to dictate much of the latter's political philosophy.

source: Jennings C. Wise - Woodrow Wilson: Disciple of Revolution (New York: Paisley Press, 1938), p.22

- Theodore Marburg was an organizer.
- He was of German heritage, most likely Prussian since his surname refers to the town of Marburg.
- He was a strong advocate of the League of Nations and the Federal Reserve.

- He attended Johns Hopkins university, which not only brought radical “socialist” ideas back from Germany, the President was Daniel Coit Gilman. Gilman was a [Y]ale Bonesmen and co-founded the Russell Trust in 1856 with the founder of Skull and Bones, William Huntington Russell.
- Most importantly, he was attributed with dictating much of his philosophy to President Woodrow Wilson, who signed the Federal Reserve Act into Law.

Theodore played a central role in gathering the elites for a common cause. The group of “international financiers” were later labelled as the International Conciliation.

From these unlikely seeds grew the modern Internationalist movement, which included not only the financiers Carnegie, Paul Warburg, Otto Kahn, Bernard Baruch, and Herbert Hoover, but also the Carnegie Foundation and its progeny *International Conciliation*.

<https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Article=BolshevikRev&C=11.0>

That is quite some name drops. Let’s analyze a few names in the group?

Paul Warburg

The infamous banking family dates back to when Friedrich Karl Reichsfreiherr vom und zum Stein complained about the Jewish banking circles. The surname, Warburg, most likely refers to the town the family originated from. The quaint little town of Warburg was annexed by Prussia in 1802.



Well before 1913, Warburg was working diligently behind the scenes to get a central bank into America.

A colleague who had already been agitating behind the scenes for a central bank was Schiff's partner, Paul Moritz Warburg, who had suggested the plan to Schiff as early as 1903. Warburg had emigrated from the German investment firm of M. M. Warburg and Company in 1897, and before long his major function at Kuhn, Loeb was to agitate to bring the blessings of European central banking to the United States.²⁰

source: <https://mises.org/library/origins-federal-reserve>

It sounds like he was sent to America, from Germany, to implement a central bank. That's not infiltration, that's an outright invasion.

Warburg married the daughter of Solomon Loeb, Nina, and became a partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co. As you know, Solomon Kuhn and Abraham Kuhn were 48ers and "fled" Germany after the Marxist revolutions of 1848. As discussed in *Prussian Origins of Marxism*, they were disciples of the philosophy and ideology espoused by Karl Marx, and became part of a massive network of marxists in America.

Warburg was eventually to become the first Vice Chairman of the Fed.

Otto Kahn

Otto Kahn was known as the "King of New York". Born and raised in Germany, Otto's father was also part of the 48ers who fled to America. However, magically, he was able to return back to Germany. You may recall that President Trump's grandfather was deported from Germany for not carrying out his compulsory military service.). Apparently though it was okay for Otto's father to return to Germany, even though he was part of a failed socialist revolution.

Otto was born in 1867. He worked in a bank in Karlsruhe and served for a year in the Kaiser's hussars. You may recall in *The Prussian Origins of Skull and Bones* that the emblem of the skull and bones, or Totenkopf, was the military emblem started by Frederick the Great and his Hussar cavalry. Otto was loyal first and foremost to his Kaiser Hohenzollern.



Otto Kahn became director of the American International Corporation, which tried to take advantage of China and Russia after their destruction following WWI. He also was a supporter of socialism, worldwide.

“This is the same Otto Kahn who lectured the socialist League of Industrial Democracy in 1924 that its objectives were his objectives.”⁴

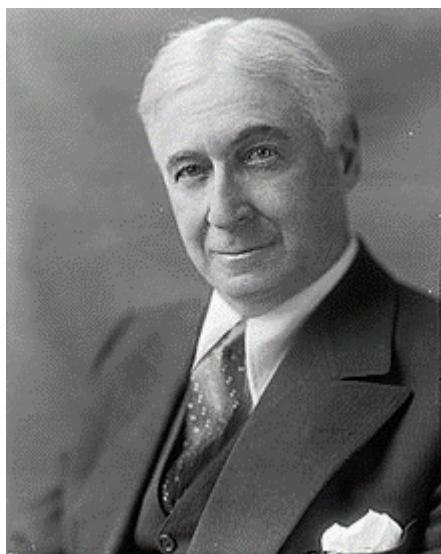
Theodore Marburg thought he would be a valuable asset to have as part of his *International Conciliation*.

Bernard Baruch

At first there did not appear to be much to discover with Bernard Baruch. He was the quintessential American success story. A story of rags to riches, Baruch made his initial money through speculation in the sugar market. He founded the International Rubber Company and formed a partnership with Senator Nelson Aldrich, Daniel Guggenheim, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., George Foster Peabody. Nothing to see here.

He was known colloquially as the “Lone Wolf of Wall Street”.

Lone wolf of Wall Street: The Jewish Financier Who Shaped 20th-Century American History



But Baruch was much more than just a realization of the American dream. He had that X factor. A combination of wisdom, magnetic presence, humility, and most of all, rare political smarts that made him an advisor to no less than seven American presidents!

<https://www.anumuseum.org.il/blog-items/lone-wolf-wall-street-jewish-financier-shaped-20th-century-american-history/>

Bernard was quite the influencer. Though there is not much to tie him directly to Prussia, it is interesting that his father Simon was born in Prussia. When he immigrated to America, Simon was helped out by Mannes Baum. Obviously, it meant a lot to Simon because he named his son Bernard Mannes Baruch.

In contrast to the Wolfes, Marks and Cohens, Bernard's father was a recent immigrant. Born in Schwersenz, Prussia in 1840, Simon Baruch left the Royal Gymnasium in Posen at the age of 15 for the strange new world of Camden, S.C. With the aid of Mannes Baum, a local merchant, Simon put himself through medical school and soon established himself as a successful country doctor. It was Mannes Baum who presented Baruch with a handsome uniform and sword when the young surgeon joined the Third Battalion, South Carolina Infantry, on April 4, 1862.

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/bernard-baruch-son-of-the-south/>

Bernard appears to be a man that acted on his own accord. However, he did support Theodore Marburg's plan of a League of Nations.

Baruch had enormous influence and power at the time of the push for the Federal Reserve. If his interests aligned with Marburg, he would be a very welcome member of the *International Conciliation*.

The Carnegie Foundation

The Carnegie Foundation was also relevant to Theodore Marburg's plan. When it was founded, the first president was no other than Daniel Coit Gilman.

As we know, Gilman was Bonesman and the co-founder of the Russell Trust. After 25 years at the helm of Johns Hopkins University, Gilman moved onto the next target for Prussian control. The wealth and influence of the Carnegie Foundation.

The trustees of Carnegie were, as we have seen, prominent on the board of American International Corporation. In 1910 Carnegie donated \$10 million to found the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and among those on the board of trustees were Elihu Root (Root Mission to Russia, 1917), Cleveland H. Dodge (a financial backer of President Wilson), George W. Perkins (Morgan partner), G.J. Balch (AIC and Amsinck), R.F. Herrick (AIC), H.W. Pritchett (AIC), and other Wall Street luminaries.

Woodrow Wilson came under the powerful influence of -- and indeed was financially indebted to -- this group of internationalists. As Jennings C. Wise has written, "Historians must never forget that Woodrow Wilson... made it possible for Leon Trotsky to enter Russia with an American passport." [12]

<https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Article=BolshevikRev&C=11.0#Note6>

So, as we unpack the Marburg Plan, an incredibly powerful group emerges:

- Theodore Marburg, a man of German extraction, who studied at John Hopkins and whose philosophy most likely influenced the decision of President Woodrow Wilson.
- Otto Kahn was heading up the American International Corporation, a corporation designed to take advantage of the chaos and poverty unfolding in Russia and China. Otto was part of Kuhn Loeb & Co.
- Daniel Gilman, after 25 years at John Hopkins, was running the show at Carnegie. Gilman studied in Berlin, became a member of Skull and Bones and set up the Russell Trust with William Huntington Russell.
- Paul Warburg was a partner of Kuhn Loeb & Co. He was sent to America from Germany with the expressed purpose of agitating and getting a "European" central bank off the ground.
- Bernard Baruch was a famously wealthy and influential character of the day, with direct ancestral lineage from Prussia.

This group would be the foundations of the great marketing campaign that was to befall America. A campaign to convince the nation that it needed a central bank that only the wealthy and powerful could be a part of. A central bank modelled directly off of Frederick the Great's invention in 1765.

The Reichsbank.

Origins of the Federal Reserve

To recap:

- The Prussian central bank model was about creating a monopoly on the issuance of currency. It destroyed competition through policy, not by free market actions. This is not a conspiracy, but a stated goal of the Prussian central bank.

The most important challenge of the Prussian Bank was the establishment of an issuing monopoly of money in order to assert itself against other issuing banks in the smaller neighboring countries. In 1856 the bank finally received an unrestricted right to issue, and the competing banks were reduced in importance by political decisions, including a ban on foreign currency.

On January 1, 1876, it was incorporated into the newly established **Reichsbank** .

- Having a monopoly on currency is one thing, but the currency itself must be able to circulate freely around the world. The Prussian central bank was *complemented by merchant banks* who facilitated trade and provided foreign exchange. When the Prussian Bank was formed in 1765, around the same time the Rothschilds, Warburgs and other Jewish banking families were allowed to facilitate King Frederick's currency. This was done under the scrupulous eye of Prussia's espionage network.
- By 1871, the Hohenzollern dynasty had become the Kaiser of a united German Empire. Since 1776, Prussia had slowly infiltrated nearly every aspect of the American dream. In 1871, America signed a treaty with Great Britain whereby the Kaiser was the final arbitrator. The only thing the Kaiser did not have control of was the currency by which Americans traded in. It was a decentralized economy that was booming. In order to take control of America's economy, a central bank needed to be implemented in order to regulate the issuance of currency. This bank would be modelled off the Reichsbank.
- By the end of 19th century, Theodore Marburg conceived of a plan for a "New World Order" whereby nations would fall to socialism and be regulated and financed by "international financiers" - today known as the globalist central banking system. Marburg put together a group that would aggressively campaign for the implementation of the future Federal Reserve; signed in by a man whom he had influenced greatly, President Woodrow Wilson This group, incredibly, all have one thing in common. Their heritage, education or core philosophy all come from the totalitarian viewpoint of Prussia.

This provides ample evidence of Prussian infiltration, however, "Origins of the Federal Reserve" by Murray N. Rothbard 'nails the coffin shut' on any doubt the Federal Reserve was

anything but a Prussian attack on American life, liberty and happiness.

<https://mises.org/library/origins-federal-reserve>

This is required reading for anyone who wants to really understand the ‘hows and whys’ of the Federal Reserve. Simply put, it was nothing more than a coup upon America’s prosperity and its freedom. There is so much information in the paper, however for the sake of the #PrussiaGate focus, I will simply extract the references to Germany (which at the time was under Prussian rule). It beggars’ belief.

Bear in mind the goal of Prussia was to control and eliminate competition entirely, and it used its army of philosophers, educators and financiers to do so.

It then became clear to these big-business interests that the only way to establish a cartelized economy, an economy that would ensure their continued economic dominance and high profits, would be to use the powers of government to establish and maintain cartels by coercion, in other words, to transform the economy from roughly laissez-faire to centralized, coordinated statism. But how could the American people, steeped in a long tradition of fierce opposition to government-imposed monopoly, go along with this program? How could the public’s consent to the New Order be engineered?

In return for their serving as apologists for the new statism, the State was prepared to offer not only cartelized occupations, but also ever-increasing and cushier jobs in the bureaucracy to plan and propagandize for the newly statized society. And the intellectuals were ready for it, having learned in graduate schools in Germany the glories of statism and organicist socialism, of a harmonious "middle way" between dog-eat-dog laissez-faire on the one hand and proletarian Marxism on the other. Big government, staffed by intellectuals and technocrats, steered by big business, and aided by unions organizing a subservient labor force, would impose a cooperative commonwealth for the alleged benefit of all.

Furthermore, St. Louis and Chicago, after the 1880s, provided increasingly severe competition to Wall Street. Thus, St. Louis and Chicago bank deposits, which had been only 16 percent of the St. Louis, Chicago, and New York City total in 1880, rose to 33 percent of that total by 1912. All in all, bank clearings outside of New York City, which were 24 percent of the national total in 1882, had risen to 43 percent by 1913.

So much would occur in what #PrussiaGate calls the 1871 – 1917 window, but it truly was the window where this ideology was weaponized upon the US and the world. Yale was a “propaganda” tool to keep ‘the deplorable’s from catching on.

The influential Yale Review commended the convention for averting the danger of arousing popular hostility to bankers. It reported that "the conference was a gathering of businessmen in general rather than bankers in particular" (quoted in Livingston 1986, p. 105).

An army was deployed, but their weapons were not guns, they had socio-economic weapons.

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When Paul Warburg arrived at Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the senior partner was Jacob Schiff. Schiff was educated in Frankfurt and became a broker for the Rothschilds. In 1874, he was invited to join Kuhn, Loeb & Co, and effectively ran the bank thereafter.

Under the watchful eye of Theodore Marburg, Otto Kahn, Paul Warburg and Jacob Schiff all pushed for a US central bank modelled of the Reichsbank.

"In short, there was far too much freedom and decentralization in the system."

The campaign for a central bank was kicked off by a fateful speech in January 1906 by the powerful Jacob H. Schiff, head of the Wall Street investment bank of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., before the New York Chamber of Commerce. Schiff complained that, in the autumn of 1905, when "the country needed money," the Treasury, instead of working to expand the money supply, reduced government deposits in the national banks, thereby precipitating a financial crisis, a "disgrace" in which the New York clearinghouse banks had been forced to contract their loans drastically, sending interest rates sky-high. An "elastic currency" for the nation was therefore imperative, and Schiff urged the New York Chamber's committee on finance to draw up a comprehensive plan for a modern banking system to provide for an elastic currency (*Bankers Magazine* 1906, pp. 114–15).

Taking the lead in approaching this problem of small banks and decentralization was Paul Moritz Warburg, of Kuhn, Loeb, fresh from his banking experience in Europe. In January 1907, Warburg began years of tireless agitation for central banking with two articles, "Defects and Needs of our Banking System," and "A Plan for a Modified Central Bank."²¹

The intention of Warburg could not be clearer. Europe (Germany), not America, provided the superior banking model. Free market and fair competition would submit to a system of tight control.

The last speaker was Paul Warburg, who lectured his audience on the superiority of European over American banking, particularly in (1) having a central bank, as against decentralized American banking; and (2) — his old hobby horse — enjoying "modern" acceptance paper instead of single-name promissory notes. Warburg emphasized that these two institutions must function together. In particular, tight government central-bank control must replace competition and decentralization: "Small banks constitute a danger."

If that were not enough, the Germanized-minions running the press believed it was their responsibility to 'educate' the American people about the merits of the bank. This is why the

infiltration of the education and university institutions were so important, nearly a century earlier.

In a move no different to today's playbook, they flood the news with "experts" who know better than the people.

One was that of Sereno S. Pratt of the Wall Street Journal. Pratt virtually conceded that the purpose of the commission was to swamp the public with supposed expertise and thereby "educate" them into supporting banking reform:

Reform can only be brought about by educating the people up to it, and such education must necessarily take much time. In no other way can such education be effected more thoroughly and rapidly than by means of a commission ... [that] would make an international study of the subject and present an exhaustive report, which could be made the basis for an intelligent agitation.

The results of the "study" were of course predetermined, as would be the membership of the allegedly impartial study commission.

If Schiff and Warburg were alive today, cryptocurrencies would surely have sent them to an early grave. Their efforts were all about centralization of money, and they would accept no other alternative.

Worries about the existing system and hence about uncontrolled asset currency were voiced by the top bank reformers. Thus, Vanderlip expressed concern that "there are so many state banks that might count these [national-bank] notes in their reserves." Schiff warned that "it will prove unwise, if not dangerous, to clothe six thousand banks or more with the privilege to issue independently a purely credit currency." And, from the Morgan side, a similar concern was voiced by Victor Morawetz, the powerful chairman of the board of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (Livingston 1986, pp. 168–69).

And now we get to 'the guts' of the true intention of their plan. Since Theodore Marburg set up his little marketing group in 1902, the elite came right out and stated their goals.

Meanwhile, Paul M. Warburg capped his lengthy campaign for a central bank in a famous speech to the New York YMCA on March 23, on "A United Reserve Bank for the United States." Warburg basically outlined the structure of his beloved German Reichsbank, but he was careful to begin his talk by noting a recent poll in the Banking Law Journal that 60 percent of the nation's bankers favored a central bank provided it was "not controlled by 'Wall Street' or any monopolistic interest."

To calm this fear, Warburg insisted that, semantically, the new Reserve Bank not be called a central bank, and that the Reserve Bank's governing board be chosen by government officials, merchants, and bankers — with bankers, of course, dominating the choices. He also provided a distinctive Warburg-twist by insisting that the Reserve Bank replace the hated single-name paper system of commercial credit dominant in the United States, by the European system whereby a reserve bank provided a guaranteed and subsidized market for two-named commercial paper endorsed by acceptance banks. In this way, the United Reserve Bank would correct the "complete lack of modern bills of exchange [i.e., acceptances]" in the United States.

Warburg added that the entire idea of a free and self-regulating market was obsolete, particularly in the money market. Instead, the action of the market must be replaced by "the best judgment of the best experts." And guess who was slated to be one of the best of those best experts?

Those experts, along with Phi Beta Kappa, Yale, Skull and Bones and German-certified PhDs, would be the new invisible Prussian army. This was an army that would control nations.

There was also George Reynolds; the head of the American Bankers Association.

The bank reformers therefore went out of their way to bring such men as Forgan into enthusiastic support for the new scheme. In his presidential address to the powerful American Bankers Association in mid-September, 1909, George M. Reynolds not only came out flatly in favor of a central bank in America, to be modeled after the German Reichsbank; he also assured Forgan and others that such a central bank would act as depository of reserves only for the large national banks in the central reserve cities, while the national banks would continue to hold deposits for the country banks.

Not many people would know who George Reynolds was, but they would certainly know who was the President at the time.

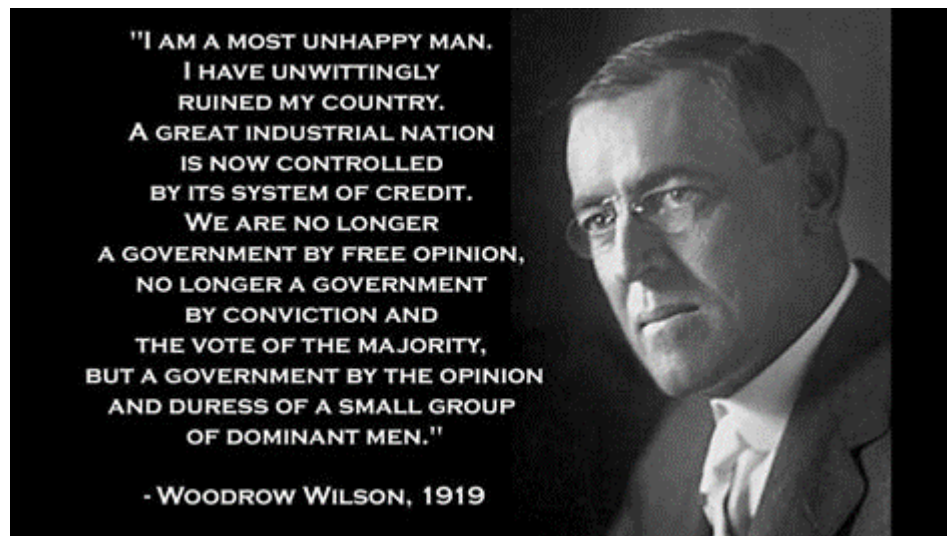
On September 14, at the same time as Reynolds's address to the nation's bankers, another significant address took place. President William Howard Taft, speaking in Boston, suggested that the country seriously consider establishing a central bank. Taft had been close to the reformers — especially his Rockefeller-oriented friends Aldrich and Burton — since 1900. But the business press understood the great significance of this public address: that it was, as the *Wall Street Journal* put it, a crucial step, "towards removing the subject from the realm of theory to that of practical politics" (quoted in Livingston 1986, p. 191).

President William Howard Taft was not only a Bonesman, but his father was a co-founder of the "Order". This was an Order that has its origins deeply within Prussia and their goal of

infiltrating and controlling nations. Furthermore, Taft was 'in on the gig' since 1900, which implies he was almost certainly aware of the Marburg Plan.

Once the marketing campaign had been exhausted and Reynolds and President Taft had made their intentions clear, it was time to get things done. This ushered-in the infamous Jekyll Island conspiracy and the final writings on the future Federal Reserve Act were completed.

Woodrow Wilson, a man who apparently was under the influence of Theodore Marburg, signed the Federal Reserve Act into Law on December 23, 1913. It was something he was to regret for the rest of his life.



It's all fine that Woodrow Wilson regrets the decision of signing the Federal Reserve into law, and we don't know the evil forces that may have been weighing upon him. Unfortunately, the Leviathan created in 1913 still sits upon the throne of a globalist central banking empire. The currency it owns has a monopoly to issue the world's reserve currency. This currency is literally backed by nothing other than debt.

In a world drowning in debt, the only entity liable to pay it back is 'We the People'. If we do not meet our debt obligations, the small group of dominant men will call in our loans, cause a financial crisis and deprive us of all that we [believe] we own. This is the essential definition of slavery, and exactly what was forewarned by Thomas Jefferson centuries ago.

CONCLUSION

Before looking into the origins of the Federal Reserve there was no foreknowledge that Prussia was involved. After a deep research dig, it is hard to deny that it was anything but a part of the Prussian playbook to infiltrate and subvert America away from the principles set

out by the Founding Fathers. Freedom is impossible if a nation is governed by tyrannical institutions.

The central banking experiment is an abomination. With the ability to create money, central banks have financed wars, massive welfare programs, communism and fascism. While 'We the People' drown in debt creation, the 'Big Guys' make billions at our expense.

They are the reason why gold has moved from \$20 to \$1800 and crypto currencies have gone "to the moon". Why has the cost of living outpaced wages for a century? Central bankers are also the reason for the largest wealth gap in human history. He who can borrow first can buy first, and therefore profit first. As Lloyd Blankfein once stated, he believes this is "God's work".

Lloyd Blankfein God's Work - Goldman Sachs CEO Is Doing God's Work!



Frederick the Great's father was known as the "the Soldier King". His achievement was to create and maintain the largest standing army in Europe, and developing the phenomenon of "Prussian militarism". His son would make this army formidable.



<https://prussianhistory.com/prussian-army-under-the-soldier-king/>

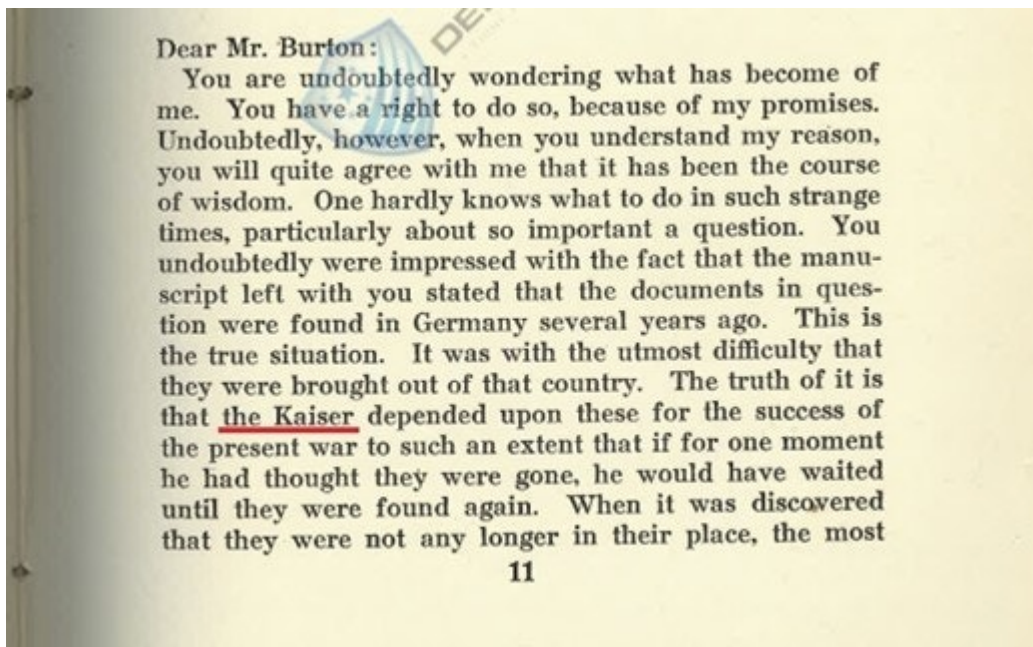
Thomas Jefferson knew the dangers of standing armies. During the American Revolution, the Hessian mercenaries joined King George in battles against his patriots.

Jefferson also knew that central banks were an even greater danger. Whether he knew this was to be of Prussian origin, we will never know. All the big players laying the foundations of the Federal Reserve had connections to Prussia: Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Warburg, Kahn, Schiff (Rothschild), [Y]ale, Skull & Bones, Johns Hopkins, the Carnegie Foundation, Marburg, Reynolds, the Reichsbank, President Taft and many more.

The Soldier King may have formed the largest military standing army in Europe, but his son Frederick the Great formed them into the most dangerous army in the world. Through a slow process of infiltration, his army of weaponized philosophers, educators, bankers, and PhDs were able to slowly usurp control of the freedoms and liberties granted to Americans in 1776.

This process which was largely complete by 1913. The same year of the founding of the Alfalfa Club, who claims that their “secrets” were obtained from Germany, and that the Kaiser depended on these for his successes.

This is described in *Prussian Weaponized Philosophy*



https://liberty.blob.core.windows.net/public/Continuing%20Education/books/Alfalfa_club_history_With_watermark.pdf

The Alfalfa Club were a group of elitists who dictate American and world policy, founded at the same time as the Federal Reserve – an institution formed by elitists with extraordinary ties to Prussia and its central bank monopoly. It would appear as a symbolic transfer of power, for Germany has lost every war since, and 33 years after the outbreak of WWI, the state of Prussia was officially abolished in 1947.

This is the Prussian origins of the US Federal Reichsbank.

ADDENDUM: President Trump and the Solution to the Federal Reserve Dilemma

While it is fine to look into the Prussian origins of the Federal Reserve, global central banking is still deeply embedded within our lives. It entered into our homes and infiltrated our lives. Many are completely unaware of the perils of the debt based monetary system and debt servitude. We the People have unwittingly been placed into slavery.

When the pandemic hit in 2020, President Trump showed us the solution to the central bank problem. Sometimes we need to be shown rather than told.

Before explaining the brilliance of what occurred during 2020, we must first understand how much President Trump was at odds with the elites in the financial world. Quite simply, they hated him.

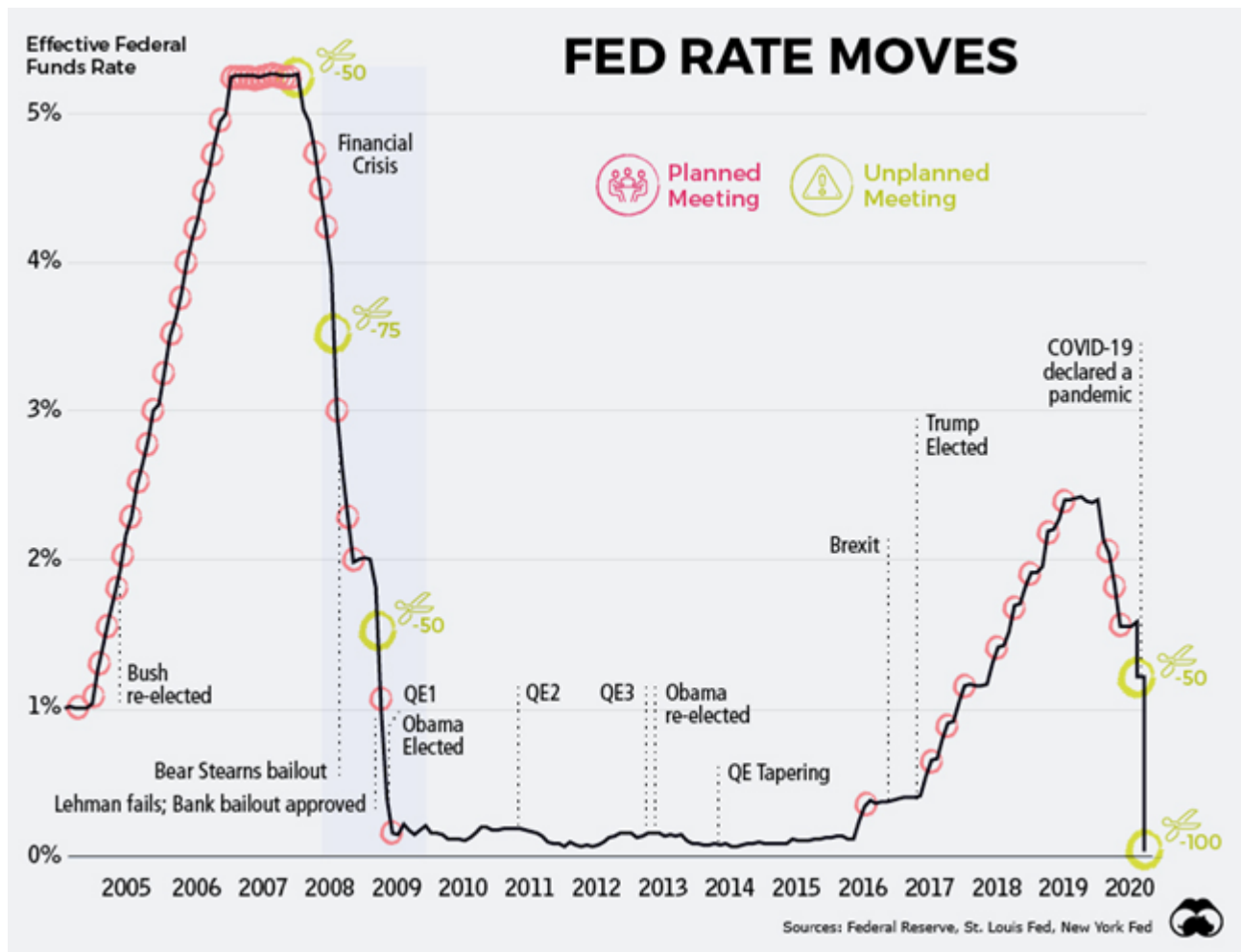
The economic boom that President Trump was creating in America was a no brainer. Lowering taxes, stripping down red tape, becoming energy independent and implementing tariffs against unfair trading partners (ie: CCP) allowed the creativity and productivity of Americans to shine. Companies were moving back and wages for the middle class were rising like never before. Trump was Making American Great Again.

Conversely, Obama only saw the downfall of America. There was no magic wand in his eyes that could reverse it. He hated President Trump so much he could not say his name.

Obama's Magic Wand



For the central bankers, Trump's boom was not part of their plan. As America boomed, they tried desperately to counter Trump's moves to de-Prussify the US, by raising interest rates. Obama enjoyed eight years of near zero rates to borrow trillions of dollars from the Fed. They made sure Trump had to pay.




Trump let the Federal Reserve know he was not happy with their actions. The President and the Federal Reserve Bank were clearly in a war.

 <https://finance.yahoo.com/news/trump-slams-fed-says-trade-125924402.html>

Trump slams Fed, says trade war forced China to use ...

Trump slams Fed, says trade war forced China to use stimulus plan. Hours after Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell said he did not see the U.S. sliding into a recession despite uncertainty ...

 <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/trump-slam-fed-chair-jerome-powell-hurting-economy>


Trump slam on Fed Chair Jerome Powell: Is the president ...

Trump slams Fed, denies climate science 09:48. Donald Trump's bare-knuckled attack on Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell in recent weeks has overshadowed a more pressing question for the U.S ...

 <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/donald-trump/trump-slams-fed-chief-who-our-big-...>


Trump increases tariffs on Chinese goods hours after ...

Trump slams Fed chief: 'Who is our biggest enemy, Jay Powell or Chairman Xi?' Afterward he doubled down on Chinese tariffs. Trump announced in a statement Friday that he would be raising tariffs ...

 <https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/trump-slams-fed-chair-questions-climate-ch-...>


Trump slams Fed chair, questions climate change and ...

27 Nov 2018 · Trump slams Fed chair, questions climate change and threatens to cancel Putin meeting in wide-ranging interview with The Post. President Trump on Tuesday again questioned the CIA's conclusion ...

 <https://www.etftrends.com/relative-value-channel/trump-slams-fed-and-calls-inverted-...>

Trump Slams Fed, Calls Inverted Yield Curve "Crazy"

U.S. President Donald Trump was quick to slam the Federal Reserve and call the notion of an inverted yield curve "crazy." ... You are at: Home » Relative Value Channel » Trump Slams Fed, ...

 <https://www.foxbusiness.com/economy/trump-federal-reserve-china-economic-stimul-...>

Trump slams Fed, says trade war forced China to use ...

Trump has often criticized Powell for stifling economic growth by raising interest rates in 2018. In July, Fed policymakers cut interest rates for the first time since the financial crisis.

Finally, there is the man who “broke the bank” of England. There is a lot we could say about George Soros. An entire investigation will need to be devoted towards him because by no we should all know that he takes orders from an “invisible” authority. However, with respect to

Trump, in 2018 Soros used his crystal ball to predict that in 2020 Trump will have major problems and will simply “disappear”.

Soros Calls Trump Administration a 'Danger to the World'



What was George referring to back in Davos 2018?

As we know 2020 was the year of the “unforeseen” pandemic, and Trump was faced with challenges on all fronts. The biggest challenge, however, lay in the economic annihilation that was unravelling from draconian and enduring lockdowns. In many cases, States that were heavily locked down where also financially backed by none other than George Soros.

George Soros Bought District Attorneys Across the Nation

ON JUNE 15, 2021 • (10 COMMENTS)

For the past decade, New York billionaire George Soros funded campaigns of leftist District Attorney challengers across the United States. Many were elected. Now Americans are paying dearly—many with their lives.



George Soros

<https://cleverjourneys.com/2021/06/15/george-soros-bought-district-attorneys-across-the-nation/>

Why is all this important?

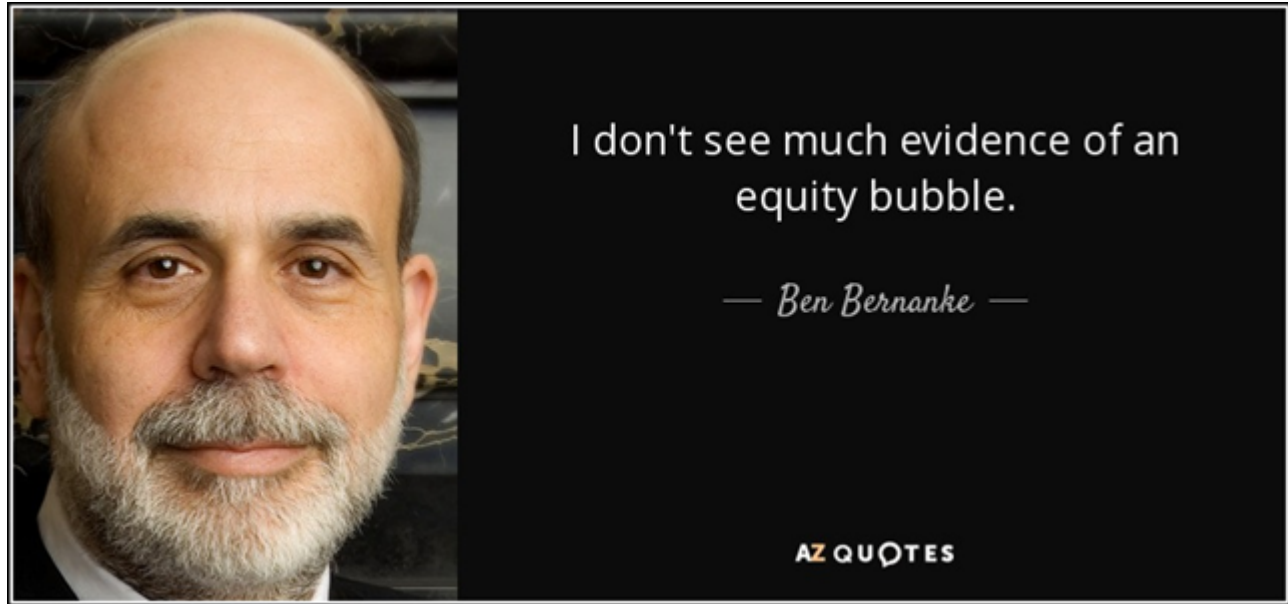
In a debt based monetary system, most of the people are smothered in debt. It is their daily lives of working and running businesses that allow them to service and eventually pay back debt. Those daily lives are filled with transactions that involve getting out and about to buy and sell stuff, and to pursue life, liberty and happiness.

In a lockdown, no one can get out and about. No one can buy and sell stuff. People stop making money. Debts can't be paid. When debts can't be paid, things get ugly and the dreaded D word rears its ugly head.

Default.

The 2008/9 Global Financial Crisis was all about defaults. When loans can't be paid back, money vanishes. Those who saw the storm clouds in 2007 and 2008 were savvy enough to take

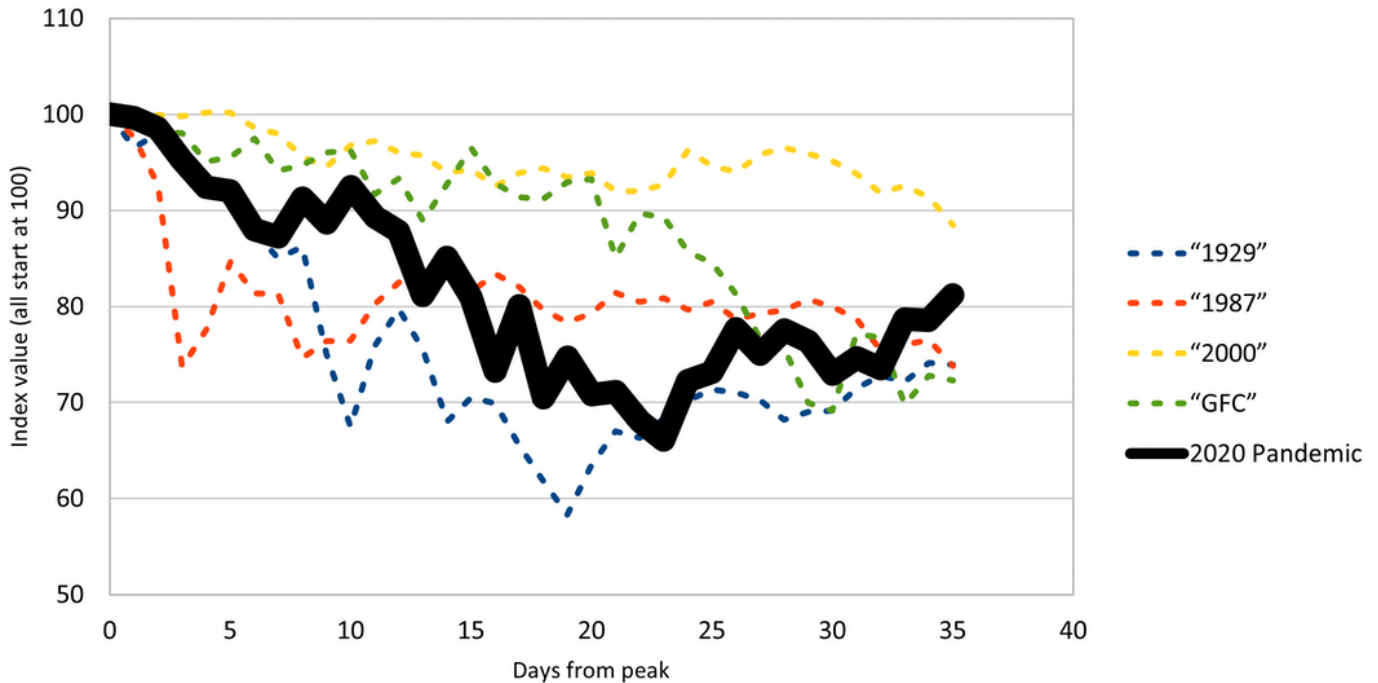
positions in CDS (Credit Default Swaps). Unfortunately, not many people saw the GFC coming because they listened to the high priest of the central bank, Ben Bernanke.



Before I spit out my own beer in disgust at the dismal history of central banking and central bankers, we need to return back to what Trump was facing at the onset of the pandemic in 2020. Lockdowns were causing people to go into bankruptcy, and a wave of defaults were looming. Soros and his minions are no strangers to shorting the market. The stock market began to fall precipitously.

To put things in perspective, the severity of the financial market crash that Trump was facing was 2nd only to the 1929 crash.

Top 5 Crashes Last 100 years



The markets were anticipating a wave of defaults caused by the 2020 lockdown mania. This was very serious. Economic collapses always precede misery, poverty, famine and suicides. Not only were people locked away from the world, they were going to lose everything in the process.

George Soros' magical crystal ball in 2018 appeared to have had a Nostradamus effect. The Federal Reserve dropped interest rates back to near zero, but that was it. It seemed a perilous and hopeless situation and speculators were just sitting back and waiting for their trading 'shorts' to pay off.

This included everyone except Trump and his Treasury Secretary Mnuchin. They were about to show the world how the Treasury, not a privately owned central bank, will deal with a crisis.

On March 18, 2020, Mnuchin approved the establishment of the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF). This was the first move in stemming the impending wave of defaults.

On March 23, Mnuchin announced a "slew of programs the Federal Reserve will employ to keep the economy on track".

Mnuchin shuts down idea that coronavirus relief is 'corporate welfare'



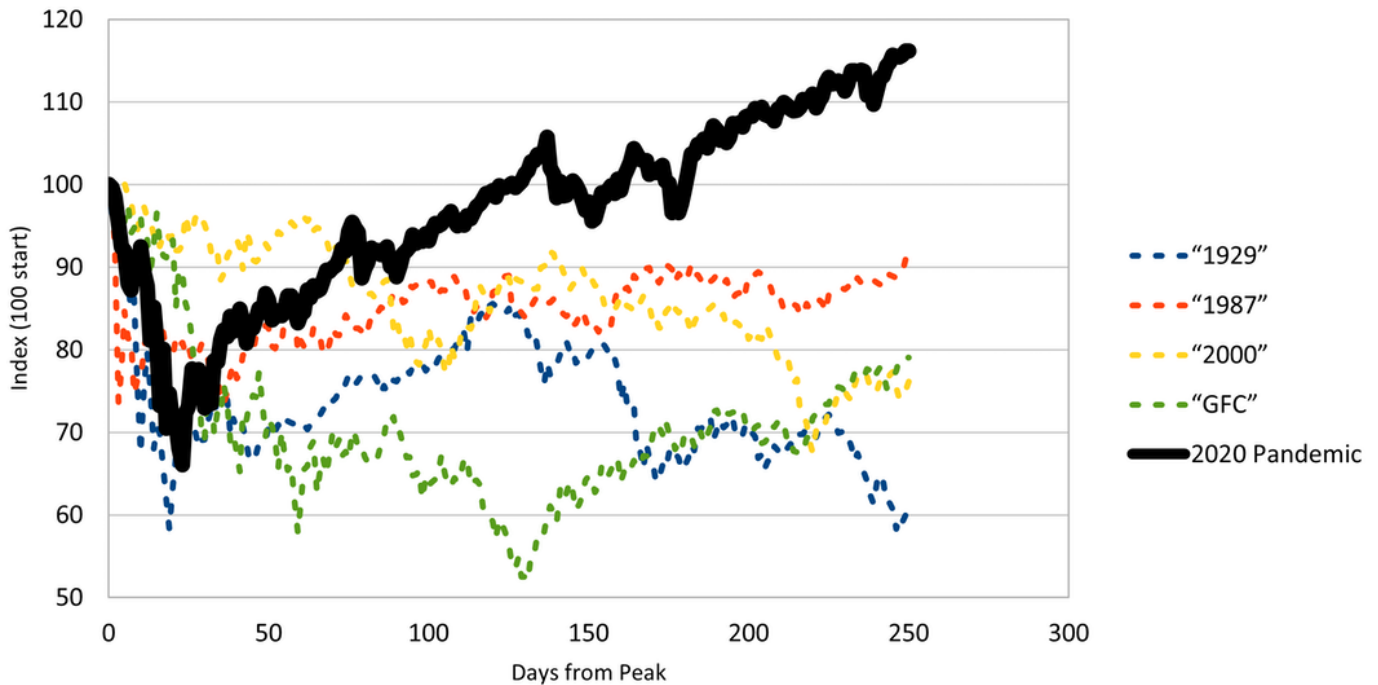
Then Trump signed The CARES Act into law on March 27, 2020.

The Cares Act allowed the Treasury to set up special purpose vehicles (SPVs), which could invest in specific debt assets. Termed CPFF, PMCF, TALF, SMCCF and MSBLP, these programs were all designed to do one thing:

TO BACKSTOP LOANS, PREVENT DEFAULTS AND THE ECONOMY FROM COMPLETE COLLAPSE.

The Treasury would seed fund these SPVs and the Federal Reserve were forced to loan them the rest. Trump and Mnuchin set about ensuring businesses would not collapse or default. The effect on financial markets was instant. The largest and fastest crash-recovery in history followed.

1 YEAR CRASH RECOVERY



The invisible enemy was not happy. Crises are the bread and butter of their profit engines. The MSM began declaring Trump had taken over the Fed. For a while, they were right of course.

In other words, the federal government is nationalizing large swaths of the financial markets. The Fed is providing the money to do it. BlackRock will be doing the trades.

This scheme essentially merges the Fed and Treasury into one organization. So, meet your new Fed chairman, Donald J. Trump.

<https://finance.yahoo.com/news/feds-cure-risks-being-worse-110052807.html>

While many had assumed this was about destroying the Federal Reserve once and for all, nothing would be exciting without a twist. Trump and Mnuchin had shown the world how a responsible Treasury would act in the face of a crisis. Tens of millions of people were able to hang on and eventually get back to business when the lockdowns ended and the economy began opening up. The SPVs ensured that the GFC would not re-occur. The Soros expected wave of debt defaults did not happen.

However, after the 2020 election was declared in favor of Biden, Mnuchin played an incredible hand. On November 24, 2020, Mnuchin decided to park the money that was being used by

Treasury to back-stop loans and place it in a “general fund”.

FINANCIALS NOVEMBER 25, 2020 / 7:56 AM / UPDATED A YEAR AGO

Mnuchin will put clawed-back Fed funds out of Yellen's reach -Bloomberg

By Reuters Staff

1 MIN READ



<https://www.reuters.com/article/usa-fed-mnuchin-idUSL1N2IA2LO>

This was a brilliant move. If Biden and the “Horrible Invisible Enemy” thought they were going to access the CARES Act funds for their own useless programs they had another thing coming. They would need to revert back to the classical method and coerce the Congress into extending the Federal Reserve credit card.

As expected, they were livid. The MSM went on their usual character assassination rants.

<https://thehill.com/homenews/house/528429-katie-porter-in-heated-exchange-with-mnuchin-youre-play-acting-to-be-a-lawyer>

Mnuchin Sabotages Americans By Eliminating \$455,000,000,000 of CARES Act Funds



Sabotage, pure and simple.

<http://smartdissent.com/article/mnuchin-sabotages-americans-eliminating-455000000000-cares-act>

For a small window of time, and perhaps at one of the most critical junctures in modern history, Trump and Mnuchin took the reins off the Fed and showed the world what responsible Treasury behavior looked like.

When Trump released the report from the 1776 Commission, he was explicitly telling the world of the need to revert back to the principles of the Founding Fathers.

<https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/The-Presidents-Advisory-1776-Commission-Final-Report.pdf>

Central banking is clearly not one of those principles. When the 2020 US election was “declared”, Trump and Mnuchin handed the central banking nightmare back to the corrupt establishment and wished them all the best.

Trump let everyone know what will happen if Biden is elected.

Trump predicts market crash 'never seen before' if Biden wins 2020



While we haven't seen a crash yet, I would take President Trump's warning very seriously. After all, he has the magic wand Obama is obsessed about.

We shall all have to see what happens.

- 1 <https://www.forbes.com/sites/robertlenzner/2011/11/06/thomas-jefferson-warned-the-nation-about-the-power-of-the-banks/?sh=35f6d5ed2b18>
- 2 https://de.zxc.wiki/wiki/Heinrich_Friedrich_Karl_vom_und_zum_Stein
- 3 <https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Article=BolshevikRev&C=11.0>
- 4 <https://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Article=BolshevikRev&C=11.0#Note6>

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By Will Zoll · Launched 3 months ago

An invisible hand sits behind humanity, exerting control over the human will. This hidden virus scours the earth, looking for hosts who will adopt its ideology, and wage war against dissenters. You cannot leave a captivity that you cannot see.





German Anon Jan 17

It could be worth digging into Bleichröder bank. Based in Berlin they financed Chancellor Bismark and the unification of the German States in 1871. The bank later moved to NYC. George Soros worked for them for over a decade.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerson_von_Bleichr%C3%B6der

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arnhold_and_S._Bleichroeder

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Patrick Gunnels Jan 11

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