



TREASURIAN

SECRET MONEY CREATION

SPECIAL REPORT

*“A Private Wealth Association
Providing Systems For Growing Sustainable Economies
Starting With Your Business's Wealth First”*

HOW WEALTH IS REALLY CREATED

BY THE WORLDS WEALTHIEST TYCOONS

Throughout history there has always been a need to universally substitute something of value for labor – this was the original intent for money. A farmer growing potatoes and another growing wheat could sell their goods in the marketplace and get a universally accepted commodity (coinage or paper) in exchange for their goods.

This process created liquidity which made it possible for them to trade without barter. Barter is the physical exchange of goods for goods. While there are actually barter exchanges today, they usually focus on trading excess goods for other excess goods and trade for a credit system used to buy other excess goods. This is not the market we are addressing in this special report.

New Idea: Those with some form of controlling advantage have always devised ways to

give themselves a greater advantage. Sometimes this advantage is masked behind benevolence, with the end result the capture of one parties labor for another parties cunning. IE: Think about the sub-prime market that made it possible for people with low credit ratings to get mortgages they could not afford and then took that real estate away when they failed to make those payments. Benevolence followed by cunning thievery.

But the purpose of this special report is rather to provide a different perspective about not the creation of value (which most people associate with money), but with the real and hidden methodology of the actual creation of money (without the value essence attached) by those that are licensed to do so.

This different perspective will open the door to different activities, having nothing to do with value creation. Some people will become billionaires with this new information some multimillionaires, others will use the information to create value offerings (the traditional way people think of money), but most will remain oblivious to the whole money creation system and still think that the way you make money is by exchanging labor for it.

Our Heavenly Father, when organizing the intelligences did not make us all the same; he made us all unique and therefore unequal. "All men are created equal" is a political ideal, not a reality. There are no mothers or fathers or second cousins, we are all brothers and sisters. So it would behoove us to treat each other as such.

This inequality necessitates that we must all work together, as some are feet, some are hands, and some are brains. And when we all work together for a purpose regardless of our intellect, gifts or talents we can accomplish great things together.

The opportunity I am speaking of, that some have given themselves and their friends, can be likened to central planers that have created a pecking order. In the concentration camps, it was those that were privileged to work closest to the kitchen that survived. In the free market system it is those that have procured the licensing that can gain an advantage; that particular advantage appertaining to the particular benefits associated with the license they have acquired.

Occasionally those with a license must introduce others that do not have the license to participate in their system. Those invited are usually holders of a different kind of advantage which qualifies them to get the invitation. Together, the parties can then take advantage of the opportunity before them and mutually profit.

So if and when you get the privilege to play in the money creation game, you should figure out how you are going to bless the lives of your brothers and sisters with your free money. That is the test of our heart, and the activity that defines our purpose. One of the offers we will eventually introduce you to will require that you have at least \$2 billion

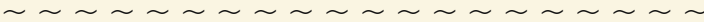
of developments planned before you will even get an invitation to participate. So begin to dream now, because we are building countries with these programs and delivering economic and social freedom and making peoples life better. If that is your dream we have the systems that can make it happen.

This is the secret Holy Grail of the money game – getting an invitation to participate in the creation of money. The advantage comes in specifically two ways:

- 1) No loss of capital is possible. That has always been the number one rule to growing capital – don't loose money. People that have the privilege to create money are certainly not also going to set up systems where they can loose any money.

- 2) The second advantage is the hidden extraordinary gains that are naturally possible when one has the license and privilege to create money, literally out of nothing; to manufacture money just as though they were printing it in the back room. But their costs are much lower than printing money because they are creating \$50 million dollar bills at a time. So the costs to create a single large debenture is considerably less than running a web press the size of a city block, its operation and maintenance.

“Those outsiders privileged to get an invitation will reap the rewards that others could only dream of.”



This previous discussion might seem a little nebulous because you are not yet privy to the application of these practices. But I can assure you that the application of these practices are real and have been putting money in privileged peoples pockets for over 50 years – to be more exact 57 years.

But before we get into the money creation systems, I need to point out how these ideas play out in other markets so you can see there is nothing particularly unusual where equality and fairness are not at play when involved in the money making marketplace. We will start with a market segment that most everyone is familiar with, the stock market.

“Equality and fairness are not at play when involved in the money making marketplace.”

Lets say I'm an idea guy. I get what I think is a great idea about a solution to a rather universal problem. I do the work to package that idea so that it not only appears to be a logical solution to the market challenge but so that it appears to be a very profitable endeavor if scaled in the marketplace.

So my next step is to talk to the VC crowd and see who wants to step up and fund the scaling process, manufacture and take it to market. The VCs are only getting involved because they see a very profitable exit down the road. So they put up the risk capital take the product to market and then plan the foundation of their exit, a public offering.

They do the paperwork secure the legal rights to make an offer to the public and launch the IPO. What happens next is early birds line up and start paying more than what the business is worth right now. They are figuring that not too far down the road a bigger fool will pay more for the offering and they will then also exit with a profit.

So I'm the creator. I make a lot of money – so much money that I have to seriously consider denouncing my USA citizenship because the USA is just about the only country in the world that chases their citizens all over the world to collect taxes on business profits that are really none of their business. Think of Mark Z.

The VC's also make a lot of money, because they got a priority invitation to participate in my idea. They were the ones to light the match. Once the IPO opened people started paying more for my offering that it is worth today.

The VCs passed that match to them and when they got out early the next party ends up holding a rather short burning match and they will likely get burned. This is what the stock market is all about. People that invest think they are smarter than everybody else and will stick somebody else with the losses. But in reality it is just the value creator and the VC's that make any money, everybody else fights for the scraps.

This is the way the world works. It is the creators and those that get the vision first AND are ready with the capital and resources to take advantage of the opportunity. If I see the vision, it really doesn't matter if I am first, it also requires readiness in order to profit.

The world isn't fair. It will always be those that are most ready that will profit. This is especially true when you are considering the creation of capital associated with value propositions.

Let me show you how money is created when there is no value creation involved - except the value of the currency itself.

The most obvious example is central banks, these are often private very wealthy

concerns that have secured the right from a government in order to print money. They are also lenders but they do not need to create value - that value comes from acceptance of the citizens to use that currency. But the particular challenge with central banks is that they are only allowed to print the currency from their own country. If they print too much it creates a bubble in their marketplace (the country they operate in). We saw the result of this after WWI when Germany's central bankers decided to print currency hand over fist. Eventually people were burning the currency in fireplaces to keep warm because it was cheaper than wood. This resulted in a crazy man taking over the government and blaming the a specific sect of bankers for the whole mess. Money problems cause political problems that often lead to war.

Another example, commercial banks. Banks are not in the business you think they are in. They are not really taking deposits, the legal activity is really the taking of investments. Taking deposits is just what they tell the public (so they don't have to pay a return on the capital). The banks are licensed to do this activity and immediately convert that liability (the deposit) into an asset, which they leverage in order to buy debentures from private borrowers and business borrowers that are selling them paper in exchange for cash. So when banks purchase money they call it deposits and when they sell debentures they call it making loans. But they are licensed to create far more money than investors are depositing with them – they are in the business of creating money – which debt paper they hope to some day get paid for, even though it cost them nothing to create it. That is the privilege of licensing.

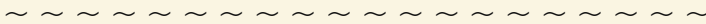
Insurance companies are also taking investments, those investments are called insurance premiums which the company then invests in the marketplace to make money on the float – the time between receiving the money and the time when the investor asks for the money back by making a claim. There are not too many businesses that can take investments and then charge the investor for giving them the money. Insurance is a great business to be in. Licensing is required to be in that business also. Rules must be followed.

OK, the point of the above section is that it is not unusual that people create systems where one party has an advantage over others. Governments do this all the time to keep people out of the marketplace and to limit opportunity. In big cities in the USA you have to purchase a vendors license if you want to sell on the streets or sidewalks.

In third world countries everybody is selling something everywhere, even on the highways. In those countries, if the government imposed the same licensing rules people would starve to death – actually they would just break the law because they are hungry. The World is not open or fair.

So if you are blessed to get an invitation to participate in the manufacture of money, then you should consider using that free capital to make peoples lives better.

Further, and this will be the most difficult to accomplish, with the prosperity the Lord has blessed you with, you would do well to likewise bless others with their own prosperity. Try and create some balance of equity, liberty and equality, not hoarding all the ownership and wealth for yourself. So you need to limit debt and keep taxes at a maximum of 25% because both are tantamount to stealing the productive capacity of the people, your brothers and sisters, which is grievous to the Lord.



SECRET MONEY CREATION SYSTEMS - DEBENTURES

Now we can get to the secret money creation business. Debentures are a piece of paper with some printing on them and a signature and stamp and a type of serial number. If the originator of that paper is a very large bank, that paper will be treated “the same as cash.”

Further many debentures are also transferable and divisible. This allows a very large bank to create a very large instrument, much larger than any one business can use, and then sell it to a smaller bank that has a market for that paper by breaking it up into smaller pieces and selling those pieces to its business clientele for a profit.

If the originating bank has the credit and a network of smaller banks that are ready buyers, they can create these large debentures as often as there are ready buyers (banks) that have the money to purchase them.

The way it works is an offer is put out to the network. One of the banks in the network has sufficient demand and can purchase that debenture at a discount, break it into smaller pieces, and sell it to their customers at a higher price than they bought it for.

For the purchasing bank this is the Tier II marketplace – instruments are smaller and higher priced.

The Tier I marketplace sells much larger instruments sold at a discount to their face value and at zero risk.

Wait a minute – where did you get that zero risk?

Remember I said that paper was offered to a network of banks. I didn't say it was originated yet. They don't originate the paper until they; (1) have a willing buyer, (2) the

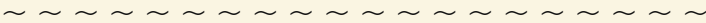
buyer has proved they have the money to purchase, (3) they know before the sale is commenced what their profit is to be.

The originating bank has a special printer that prints this paper that they keep locked in a back room. They have that cost to contend with and they also have a couple of very privately educated people that oversee the printing and signing of these instruments. They don't need a printer the size of a city block and hundreds of workers to oversee the printing and maintenance of that job, and they are printing \$50 million dollar pieces of paper and upwards in value. So their costs are really low (you know, economy of scale).

Now, there is one other factor I haven't mentioned. They can't just print this paper with nothing backing it. They must have on deposit a large pile of money that is specifically dedicated for that purpose. So, that large pile on money goes into an escrow account where nothing can touch it while it is under contract to be used to create money. No loss is possible – because it can not be touched.

But once that debenture is sold it is treated the “same as cash”. This means the capital in escrow is freed to create another large instrument, even that same day.

Where did this idea come from – money created mostly from nothing?



HISTORY OF DEBENTURES

Europe was devastated after WWII. Everything was ruined and the big European nations had extreme debt. They could not follow Germany's example after WWI. This was the world as it existed in July 1944 when a relatively small group of 130 of the Western World's most accomplished economic, social and political minds met in upstate New Hampshire at a small vacation town called Bretton Woods.

John Maynard Keynes, the man who had predicted the current catastrophe in his book, “The Economic Consequences of the Peace”, written in 1920, was about to become the principal architect of the post-World War II reconstruction.

Keynes presented a rather radical plan to rebuild the worlds economy, and hopefully avoid a third world war. This time the world listened, for Keynes and his supporters were the only ones who had a plan that in any way seemed grand enough in foresight and scope to have a chance at being successful.

Yet Keynes had to fight hard to convince those rooted in conventional economic theories and partisan political doctrines to adopt his proposals. In the end, Keynes was able to sell about two-thirds of his proposals through sheer force of will and the support of the United States Secretary

of the Treasury, Harry Dexter White.

At the heart of Keynes proposals were two basic principals: first the Allies must rebuild the Axis Countries, not exploit them as had been done after WWI; second, a new international monetary system must be established, headed by a strong international banking system and a common world currency, not tied to a gold standard.

Keynes went on to reason that Europe and Asia were in complete economic devastation with their means of production seriously crippled, their trade economies destroyed and their treasuries in deep dept. If the world economy was to emerge from its current state, it obviously needed to expand. This expansion would be limited if paper currency were still anchored to gold.

The United States, Canada, Switzerland and Australia were the only industrialized western countries to have their economies, banking systems and treasuries intact and fully operational. The enormous issue at the Bretton Woods Convention in 1944 was how to completely rebuild the European and Asian economies on a sufficiently solid basis to foster the establishment of stable, prosperous pro-democratic governments. Democracy carries a strong impediment to war. Citizens with a vote will not easily send their sons to fight and die.

At the time, the majority of the world's gold supply, hence its wealth, was concentrated in the hands of the United States, Switzerland and Canada. A system had to be established to democratize trade and wealth; and redistribute, or recycle, currency from strong trade surplus countries back into countries with weak or negative trade surpluses. Otherwise, the majority of the world's wealth would remain concentrated in the hands of a few nations while the rest of the world would remain in poverty.

“This is still the case, and the reason to open the door to this information – to build third world countries so that some equitable balance can be established and to eradicate poverty.”

Keynes and White proposed that the United States supported by Canada and Switzerland would become the banker to the world, and the U.S. Dollar would replace the pound sterling as the the medium of international trade. He also suggested that the dollar's value be tied to the good faith and credit of the U.S. Government not to gold or silver, as had traditionally been the support for a nation's currency.

Keynes concept of how to accomplish all of this was radical for its time, but was based upon the centuries old framework of import/export finance. This form of finance was used to support certain sectors of international commerce which did not use gold as collateral, but rather their own good faith and credit, backed by letters of credit, avails, or guarantees. Napoleon had used a form of debenture paper to finance his war effort in the past.

Keynes reasoned that even if his plans to rebuild the world's economy were adopted at the Bretton Woods Convention, remaining on a Gold standard would seriously restrict the flexibility

of governments to increase the money supply. The rate of increase of currency would not be sufficient to insure the continued successful expansion of international commerce over the long term. This condition could lead to a severe economic crisis, which, in turn, could even lead to another world war. However, the economic ministers and politicians present at the convention feared loss of control over their own national economies, as well as, run-away inflation, unless a "hard-currency" standard were adopted.

The Convention accepted Keynes' basic economic plan, but opted for a gold-backed currency as a standard of exchange. The "official" price of gold was set at its pre-WW II level of \$ 35.00 per ounce. One U.S. Dollar would purchase 1/35 an ounce of gold. The U.S. dollar would become the standard world currency, and the value of all other currencies in the western, non-communist world, would be tied to the U.S. dollar as the medium of exchange.

The Bretton Woods Convention produced the Marshall Plan, the Bank for Reconstruction and development known as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Bank of International Settlements (BIS). These four would re-establish and revitalize the economies of the western nations. The World Bank would borrow from rich nations and lend to poorer nations. The IMF working closely with the World Bank, with a pool of funds, controlled by a board of governors would initiate currency adjustments and maintain the exchange rates among national currencies within defined limits. The Bank of International Settlements would then function as a "central bank" to the world.

The International Monetary Fund was to be a lender to the central bank of countries which were experiencing a deficit in the balance of payments. By lending money to that country's central bank, the IMF provided currency, allowing the underdeveloped country to continue in business, building up its export base until it achieved a positive balance of payments. Then, that nation's central bank could repay the money borrowed from the IMF, with a small amount of interest and continue on its own as an economically viable nation. If the country experienced an economic contraction, the IMF would be standing ready to make another loan to carry it through.

But something else went on behind closed doors. Maynard Keys had provided some solutions before WWII but nobody listened. This time they would listen. Behind closed doors the secret plan to finance development was hatched by the top bankers in the world. They would quietly give themselves license to create debentures, originated by the worlds top banks.

By 1961, the plans adopted at the Bretton Woods convention of 1947 were succeeding beyond anyone's expectation. Proving that Keynes was right. Unfortunately, Keynes was also right in his prediction of a world monetary crisis. It was brought on by a lack of sufficient currency (U.S. dollars) in world circulation to support rapidly expanding international commerce.

The solution to this crisis lay in the hands of the Kennedy Administration, the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank of International Settlements. The world needed more U.S. Dollars to facilitate trade. The U.S. was faced with a dwindling gold supply to back such additional dollars. Printing more dollars would violate the gold standard established by the Bretton Woods agreements. To break the treaty would potentially destroy the stable core at the center of the worlds economy, leading to international discord, trade wars, lack of trust and possibly to outright war.

The crisis was further aggravated by the belief that the majority of the dollars then in circulation was not concentrated in the coffers of sovereign governments, but rather in the vaults or treasuries of private banks, multinational corporations, private businesses and individual personal bank accounts. A mere agreement or directive issued by governments among themselves would not prevent the looming crisis. Some mechanism was needed to encourage the private sector to willingly exchange their U.S. Dollar currency holdings for some other form of money.

The problem was solved by using the framework of a forfait finance; a method used to underwrite certain import/export transactions which relies upon the guarantee or aval (a form of guarantee under Napoleonic law) issued by a major bank in the form of either documentary or standby letters of credit or bills of exchange which are then used to guarantee an exporter of future payment for the goods or services provided to an importer.

The documents used in such financing were standardized and controlled by international accord, administered by the members of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) headquartered in Paris.

Because of the monetary crises in 1961 and 1971 certain accommodations would be made.

1. Reduced reserve requirements via off-shore transactions.
2. Support of the program by the central banks. World Bank, IMF and Bank of International Settlements. International regulatory control.
3. Off-balance sheet accounting by the banks involved. If you want to understand how big banks can stay in business with such low margins, this is how.
4. Instruments were to be legally ranked "para passu" (on the same level) with depositors funds.

They would sell those debentures to smaller banks and those banks could then use those instruments to keep the international trade business liquid. Those debenture notes would hold a deal together while awaiting final payment. This instantly made the world wide international trade business liquid, for once. Because these debenture notes could be used anywhere and because they were respected "same as cash" they would not create a bubble in any one market. At the time there were only about twenty countries that were doing any international trade and just a handful of very large businesses. Demand was not huge.

There were some minor adjustments made to the program in 1971, when everyone went off the gold standard. The banks could now create these private instruments off the books. This gave banks access to amounts of capital not previously available. International trade boomed.

Originally they realized that these instruments needed cash backing to be originated and respected. They also realized that central banks, private banks and governments could not be expected to discipline themselves to limit the expansion in the growth and use of these instruments. They needed a market mechanism that would only create these instruments when demanded and they needed a system to park large amounts of cash to back these instruments.

Their plan was to only use only private money. This kept the expansion down as only a few private investors had sufficient capital of \$100 million to enter the Tier One marketplace.

Further they had to keep this system secret. Otherwise everyone with sufficient capital would pull their money out of circulation and out of lower interest bank offerings and put their money to the task of creating banking instruments. So they made simple rules. No soliciting for this capital would be allowed. Penalties would be the loss of the traders license, fines and possible jail time. The SEC would also help by keeping the best safest and highest interest offerings out of the marketplace. Thus leaving only higher risk, lower interest rate offerings available to the public. Just the entry level of \$100 million would suffice to keep smaller players out of the game for years.

“You will never see a bank trader advertise any offering. You will never even get to talk to one or receive an email from one. Private means private.”

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Nowadays hundreds of these instruments are used every day to guarantee international trade; and still only a few banks can create Tier I instruments of the large type. So to encourage participation for the necessary private capital required to originate these instruments, profits from the bank instrument trading activity are shared with these large depositors. When the investment capital is deposited it goes directly into an escrow account. Nobody can touch that money and there is a bank endorsed Safekeeping Guarantee issued to the investor stating that at no time will the investors capital be less that the original cash deposit. Zero losses are allowed.

“Those that have a license to create money, do it without risk.”

Those that are privileged to get an invitation into this private money creation business get extraordinarily unbelievably high yields with zero risk. But just like after WWII there is one additional requirement.

Eighty percent of the grants the investors receive must be used for development. You have to be willing to use money to make peoples lives better. Of course you also get to own everything you build without debt. This is the other reason banks really do not want anybody to know about this program – they need to make loans (purchase debentures) to make a profit.

But this is really a short sighted perspective because a much stronger economy will also increase the depth of involvement in bank offerings, insurance offerings and pension offerings. Growth is very good for the financial sector.

Now you have a little better idea why my rather cryptic introduction to this special report. Once you see the application of the advantage you begin to get a vision about the possibility of getting an invitation to participate.

But there is more to come.

The demand pressure to create more and more credit instruments to satisfy the growing international trade business and the associated profits these large banks can create has caused a gradual lowering in the deposit minimum participation levels for these programs.

In addition, certain very favored traders are making banks a lot of money, and to make it easier a very small number of offerings are allowed with reduced entry levels. These windows of opportunity open and shut without notice and can get filled quickly.

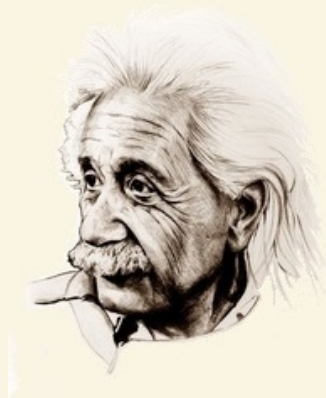
These **lower capitalized investments** allow participation in a higher yield, zero risk program by the participant moving their capital to a trade account managed by our firm. The originating bank will then give the trader a leveraged credit line in order to create a specific type of credit instrument – which is then sold for a profit to large institutions.

The SEC is there to protect the general public from loss and misrepresentation. Because this investment is private placement a membership structure is required to be able to provide an offering. Treasurer Private Wealth Association is required and limited to follow all SEC regulations so that any offering remains registration exempt. We also provide other recommendations that our membership may move forward on that are also zero risk opportunities.

Membership in our private wealth association is the door opener to this incredible offering.

***“Compound interest is the eighth wonder of the world.
He who understands it, earns it ...
he who doesn't, pays it..”***

Now here is the magic. **COMPOUNDING**
Make sure you spend as little as possible of the grants you receive; because you may invest a second time with the growth capital you acquired the first time. Compounding one investment into following investments results in a whopping



ROI. NOTE : Because these lower capitalization programs open and fill without notice and change almost every time they are offered, you need to work with an organization whom has an ear open to that marketplace from several different angles.

That's the whole story – The kind of returns you can acquire are transformative to your financial situation. There are very few opportunities where you can passively grow your capital to become a millionaire within a single year. Business owners now have a vehicle allowing them to expand their enterprise without debt. Retirement accounts can now grow with a contracted return in stead of risking their future in the equities market.

This program can change everything for those fortunate enough to be invited to participate. But this program is not for everybody. You have to have a reason to participate. If you don't have that drive and the capital to support it the program will just seem "too good to be true."

***Prepare to Transform your Cash Flow Picture with Our
Bespoke Step-by-Step System to Uniquely Fit Your Asset Situation.
Contracted Results – Zero Risk.***

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