
Rothschild Emerges From The Shadows For The Centenary Of The London Gold Fixing

Description

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This month in London marks the 100th anniversary of the first “London Gold Fixing”, the infamous daily meeting of a secretive cartel of bullion banks which has met since 1919 to set benchmark gold prices used throughout the international gold market, a meeting which continues to this day through its thinly disguised successor, the [LBMA Gold Price](#) auction.

London gold price benchmarks are critically important to the global gold market because they are used as a valuation source for everything from ISDA gold interest rate swap contracts to gold-backed Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), and everything from OTC gold contracts to transaction reference prices used by physical bullion dealers when purchasing gold bars and gold coins from refineries and suppliers.

Since 2015, the London Gold Fixing has been known as the [LBMA Gold Price](#) following a rush by the [London Bullion Market Association \(LBMA\)](#) bullion banks to patch over the then scandalized ‘Fixing’ in a smoke and mirrors and circle the wagons relaunch and renaming exercise. The collusive Gold Fixing first formally came into existence on 12 September 1919 when the Bank of England tapped its favorite bankers N.M. Rothschild & Sons to be the daily Fixing’s permanent chairman. Rothschild and the Bank of England had been joined at the hip since the early 1800s and would continue to be so in the Gold Fixing throughout the next century.

The 1919 launch of the Gold Fixing by the Bank of England and Rothschild succeeded a more [informal version of a gold fixing](#) that had existed up to the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, which consisted of a meeting of four London gold brokers Mocatta & Goldsmid, Samuel Montagu, Sharps & Wilkins, and Pixley & Abell who between them set a daily gold price at the offices of Sharps & Wilkins.

For the next 85 years from its inception in September 1919, the Gold Fixing occurred daily at Rothschild’s headquarters in New Court, St. Swithins Lane, across the road from the Bank of England, with five men from five bullion banks religiously meeting at 10:30 am each morning. After the collapse of the London Gold Pool in 1968, the Gold Fixing moved to a twice per day pricing with an extra 3:00 pm meeting added by the fixers to ‘watch over’ the US morning hours gold market.

Rothschild would remain as the Gold Fixing’s permanent chairman until May 2004 at which point the fabled investment bank [mysteriously departed](#) the gold fixing and stepped back into the shadows [after 200 years](#) in the London Gold Market. Until now that is, for in one of its rare re-appearances, the LBMA’s seminar and cocktail reception to celebrate the Gold Fixing’s centenary took place this week at, you guessed it, NM Rothschild’s headquarters in St Swithins Lane. In the [words of the LBMA](#), the ‘momentous occasion’ of the centenary celebrations is being:

“held on the centenary of the first gold price, and held in the current Rothschild building which was built

on the site of (the second) New Court, St Swithin's Lane, where the first gold price was set. We are grateful to Rothschild & Co for their support in co-hosting this event with LBMA."

[N.M. Rothschild's London](#)

[headquarters at New Court in St Swithin's Lane, City of London](#)

So is the centenary of the Gold Fixing the 'momentous occasion' that the LBMA pitches it as, or is a more realistic perspective needed to counterbalance the [cheerleading](#) hullabaloo from the LBMA camp?

Let's take a look, drawing on some of the many articles on this website and elsewhere that have covered aspects of the infamous gold fixing over the course of its existence, including articles that have looked at more recent LBMA Gold Price. After all, the LBMA Gold Price is just another name for the Gold Fixing, and was conceded as such by the LBMA press office this month when they threw pretense out of the window, saying that: "12 September 2019 marks the centenary of the first London gold price, or what is now known as the LBMA Gold Price."

The very definition of the centenary as covering 1919 – 2019 underscores the continuity of the "**London Gold Fixing – LBMA Gold Price**" as one and the same thing, with the LBMA Gold Price just a disguised and more palatable version of the Gold Fixing, a classic case of same old wine in a new bottle, and a pricing process still controlled by the Bank of England and the bullion banks.

Permanent Fixtures – Rothschild and Bank of England

So how did the old five gold fixers of Mocatta & Goldsmid, Samuel Montagu, Sharps & Wilkins, Pixley & Abell and of course NM Rothschild end up being the modern day five gold fixers of HSBC, Deutsche Bank, Barclays, Scotia, and SocGen, five banks which were exclusively running the Fixing until the 2014-2015 timeframe? To give a quick recap it was as follows.

[The five former gold fixers in the offices of Rothschild in London where the fixings took place until 2004.](#)

In 1957, Sharps & Wilkins merged with Pixley & Abell to become Sharps Pixley. In 1966, at the 'behest of the Bank of England', the Kleinwort Benson investment bank bought Sharps Pixley. In 1993, **Deutsche Bank** took over Kleinwort Benson, and in doing so acquired one of the seats at the Gold Fixing.

In 1957, Mocatta & Goldsmid was acquired by Hambros Bank, who then sold Mocatta to Standard Chartered Bank in 1973. In 1997, Scotiabank bought Mocatta Bullion from Standard Chartered to form **ScotiaMocatta**. That explains gold fixing seat number two.

In 1967, Midland Bank took control of Samuel Montagu, and made it a fully owned subsidiary by 1974. In 1992, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (**HSBC**) fully acquired Midland Bank, and thus acquired the third of the five seats at the Gold Fixing.

As a major gold refiner, Johnson Matthey (JM) had been involved in the gold fixing from the 1920s but in the early 1960s JM formed Johnson Matthey Bankers Ltd (JMB) which took on one of the seats in the fixing. In 1984, JMB collapsed in one of London's most memorable financial and gold market scandals and the Bank of England bought JMB, selling it on to Mase Westpac, the gold trading division of Australian bank Westpac. In 1993, Republic National Bank of New York bought Mase Westpac's fixing seat.

In 2000, HSBC also acquired Republic National Bank of New York. Since HSBC already had one of the five seats on the Gold Fixing, and Republic also had a seat (from its Mase Westpac purchase), HSBC then had two seats on the fixing, so sold one of these seats to Credit Suisse. In 2002, Credit Suisse sold on this seat to Societe Generale (**SocGen**). This explains Gold Fixing seat number four.

And of N.M. Rothschild? Well, in all of this you can see that the only thing permanent about the Gold Fixing throughout most of its history was the most powerful of all investment banks, NM Rothschild, as well as its old friend, the Bank of England operating behind the curtain. However in 2004, Rothschild mysteriously withdrew from the Gold Fixing. Was it a reprimand from the Bank of England for forcing the Bank to "stare into the abyss" and sell British gold reserves to bail out a market short of physical gold, or was it the characteristic Rothschild habit of retreating into the shadows? Whatever the reason, in 2004 the Bank of England organised for the more pliable **Barclays Bank** to buy Rothschild's gold

fixing seat.

Notably, the Rothschild influence lived on with Barclay's in the Gold Fixing because from 2006 to 2012, if you can believe this and its true, the chairman of Barclays was one [Marcus Agius](#), who is son-in-law of former NM Rothschild chairman, Edmund de Rothschild.

For Rothschild, acquainted with the number five in the form of the five houses of Rothschild and its five arrows symbolism, the fact that there were only ever five seats on the Gold Fixing, is, to say the least coincidental, and maybe even symbolic. But as to which was the real puppet master in the London Gold Market, Rothschild or the Bank of England, that has always been the question.

The Bank of England's not so hidden hand

The one constant in the Gold Fixing from its inception, apart from NM Rothschild, is of course the Bank of England, the central bank which controls and has always controlled the London Gold Market.

For example, the 1954 – 1968 period saw countless brazen attempts by the Bank of England and fellow central banks to cap the market price of gold at \$35 per ounce, culminating in the infamous [London Gold Pool](#), an experiment in gold price intervention from 1961 to 1968 which famously collapsed in March 1968 when the US Treasury ran out of Good Delivery gold bars despite the Bank of England as the Pool's agent selling thousands of tonnes of gold into the Gold Fixings in late 1967 and early 1968.

But the the Bank of England had been regularly intervening into the Gold Fixing even before the London Gold Pool, to exercise what it aloofly called a 'moderating influence' on the gold price. This is starkly illustrated in the following passage from a Bank of England's Quarterly Bulletin in 1964 in which it [wrote](#) (page 16):

“The Bank of England are not physically represented at the fixing. But they are able, like any other operator, effectively to participate in the fixing by passing orders by telephone through their bullion broker and at the fixing they use exclusively the services of the chairman of the market, namely, Rothschilds.

..., the Bank aim, as in the case of the foreign exchange and gilt-edged markets, **to exercise, so far as they are able, a moderating influence on the market, in order to avoid violent and unnecessary movements in the price** and thus to assist the market in the carrying on of its business.”

After the London Gold Pool collapsed in March 1968, the gold market reopened after two weeks using a two tier approach of an official gold price pegged at \$35 per ounce for central banks, and a supposedly 'free market' gold price for everyone else. Notably, upon reopening, the daily Gold Fixing of Rothschild and friends switched to being priced in US dollars, and an afternoon fixing meeting was added 3:00 pm so as to allow the Bank of England and the five fixers to exert more control over morning trading hours in New York.

But if you think that the Bank of England bowed out of thinking about ways to manipulate the gold price in 1968, then you would be mistaken. On the contrary, it continued to scheme behind closed doors and in secretive ways right up to the modern era, including discussions with other G10 central bank governors at the Bank of International Settlements (BIS) in Basel, Switzerland in 1979 and 1980 about forming a new interventionist gold pool to "break the psychology of the market" and hold the gold price "at a critical time holding it within a target area" (see "[New Gold Pool at the BIS Basle, Switzerland: Part 1](#)" and "[New Gold Pool at the BIS Basle: Part 2 – Pool vs Gold for Oil](#)").

The Bank of England also devised the London [gold lending market](#), a top secretive and opaque market that emerged on the 1980s in which central banks lend out their gold via LBMA bullion banks, the lent gold positions of which are sold into the market and have a subduing effect on the price. Ask the LBMA

and Bank of England for data on outstanding gold loans or the size of the lending market and you will not get an answer. The Bank of England also allowed the development [unallocated gold](#) position trading in London, a vast ponzi of paper gold positions (mere credit in the form of bullion bank promises) that have little or no backing of real gold, but whose trading still perversely is hugely influential in [gold price discovery](#).

And the Bank of England's "moderating influence" on the Gold Fixings also continued. This is illustrated by the astounding case of the head of the Bank of England's foreign exchange and gold Terry Smeeton intervening into the Gold Fixing during the 1980s: "Terry's gold activities, often partly aimed at helping the London Market's daily gold fixes, produced an overall profit. To see exactly what this refers to, please see ["The Bank of England and the London Gold Fixings in the 1980s"](#).

For anyone with doubts about how the London Gold Fixings have suppressed gold prices over time, take a look at the following chart from Nick Laird's www.goldchartsrus.com website which shows three price lines of gold prices from 1970 when the price was \$35 per troy ounce to 2019. In red is the actual US dollar gold price, in blue is the theoretical gold price if you bought at the afternoon London gold fix and held overnight and sold at the next day's morning gold fix, in black is a theoretical gold price if you bought at the morning gold fix and sold same day at the afternoon gold fix.

[The Fix is In – Subduing effects of](#)

[the London Gold Fixings on gold prices over nearly 50 years. Source: www.goldchartsrus.com](#)

Starting in 1970 when the price of gold was \$35 per ounce, if every day you bought at the price of the afternoon Gold Fixing and sold 19.5 hours later at the price of the next day's morning Gold Fixing price, your \$35 would now be worth \$15,843. That's the cumulative value of the Overnight strategy. On the other hand if every trading day since 1970 you bought at the morning Gold Fixing price and sold 4.5 hours later at the afternoon Gold Fixing price, your \$35 would now be worth, wait for it, just \$3.33. That's the cumulative value of the Intraday strategy. The key point is the the London Gold Fixings suppress the gold price intraday and that the current gold price of around \$1500 is far lower than it should be because of the prices in these Gold Fixes. None of which is mentioned by the LBMA in its

commentaries of the 100th anniversary of the Gold Fixing this month in London.

The London Gold Market Fixing Limited

Also not mentioned by the LBMA in its centenary celebrations this month is the fact that the incredibly named [The London Gold Market Fixing Limited \(LGMFL\)](#), a private company comprising the five member banks of the Gold Fixing (Barclays bank Plc, HSBC Bank USA, The Bank of Nova Scotia, Deutsche Bank and Societe Generale), is still an active company on the UK Companies House register. And it does exactly what it says on the tin. Incorporated in January 1994, the company's accounts are still prepared on a going concern basis because the company can't be wound up as it is currently being sued in New York courts by class actions suits accusing LGMFL of involvement in gold price manipulation.

For example, the latest activity on the company register, just filed on 4 September 2019, shows the recent [appointment](#) of SocGen's Francois Combes as a LGMFL director on 30 August 2019, the termination of SocGen's Vincent Domien, as a LGMFL director on the same date, and the termination of Scotia's Steven Lowe in August 2018.

In addition to SocGen's Francois Combes, other current directors of LGMFL are [Simon Weeks](#) of Scotia, [Xavier Lannegrace](#) of SocGen, [Paul Voller](#) of HSBC, and [Jerzy Burnicz](#) of Barclays. Deutsche Bank has successfully [extracted itself](#) from the LGMFL at this time. Recent filings also show the latest [annual accounts](#) for The London Gold Market Fixing Limited to December 2018, with a critical commentary that:

“The London Gold Market Fixing Limited four member banks have been named as defendants in class action lawsuits pending in the United States Federal Court for the Southern District of New York, the first of which was filed on 3 March 2014 in connection with their roles in setting the London benchmark gold price. The complaints allege among other things that The London Gold Market Fixing Limited and its member banks collectively violated provisions of the Sherman Act, the Commodity Exchange Act, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) rule 180.1 (a) and various state laws by **manipulating the London benchmark gold price.**”

The US class actions being referred to by the London Gold Market Fixing Limited above were covered in posts on the BullionStar website such as ["Spoofing Futures and Banging Fixes: Same Banks, Same Trading Desks"](#) and in the detailed and ground-breaking analysis of the class action court papers by Allan Flynn on his blog site [here](#).

And its not only in New York where investors think they have been the victims of gold market fraud. Investor groups are also using Canadian courts to pursue class actions against The London Gold Market Fixing Limited and the five gold fixing banks using the Ontario Superior Court. The above LGMFL accounts state that the Canadian class actions say that:

“London Gold Market Fixing Limited and the member banks conspired, agreed and / or arranged with each other to manipulate the London benchmark gold price, and seek damages of Can\$ 1 billion under the Competition Act and for civil conspiracy, unjust enrichment and waiver of tort.”

See [here](#) and [here](#) for more details. Missing from the LBMA's momentous occasion centenary update on 12 September were any references to The London Gold Market Fixing Limited still being a very

much live and active company, or the fact that London Gold Market Fixing Limited and four of the five fixers are currently defendants in class action suits in New York and Canada.

Its also interesting that a majority of the five gold price fixers of London Gold Market Fixing Limited have now exited the entire precious metals markets in London. This includes [Deutsche Bank](#), [Barclays](#), and more recently [SocGen](#). Another member of the cartel, Scotia Mocatta, tried but [failed to sell](#) its precious metals business but did execute a reorganization of that business. That just leaves HSBC still fully active in the London Gold Market As explained in "[Curse of the London Gold Fix strikes again as SocGen abandons ship](#)":

"The casualties of the still active [London Gold Market Fixing Limited](#) are now looking so severe that the of time before the fifth member of



[Bank of England, a 'moderating](#)

[influence' on the gold price](#)

'The best thing to do was to Pull it'

But what lead to the Gold Fixing being pulled in 2015 (while being replaced with practically the same thing under a new name)? The unraveling of the London Gold Fixing arguably began in late 2013 in the wake of the LIBOR scandal when financial regulatory authorities such as the UK FCA and Germany's BaFin began [investigating the Gold Fixing](#) and scrutinizing the five gold fixing banks. Germany's financial regulator BaFin appeared particularly efficient in its investigation into Deutsche Bank's gold fixing activities, and whatever was in the [documents that Bafin demanded from Deutsche](#) in late 2013 caused Deutsche Bank to [run for the exits](#) of the London gold and silver market in January 2014 and abandon both its Gold Fixing and Silver Fixing seats.

Unable to sell either its Gold Fixing or Silver Fixing seat, as no other banks would touch the fixings given the regulatory investigations, Deutsche Bank gave just two weeks notice and [walked away on 13 May 2014](#), leaving four banks on the Gold Fixing (Barclays, Scotia, HSBC and SocGen), and only two banks on the Silver Fixing (Scotia and HSBC).

This then opened the flood gates for the rest of the fixers to abandon ship, but not before all 10 directors of the London Gold Market Fixing Company at that time were profiled on 15 May 2014 in ZeroHedge's excellent article "[From Rothschild To Koch Industries: Meet The People Who "Fix" The Price Of Gold](#)", The names of these directors were Matthew Keen and James Vorley of Deutsche Bank, Simon Weeks and Steven Lowe of Scotia, Jonathan Spall and Martyn Whitehead of Barclays, Peter Drabwell and David Rose of HSBC, and Vincent Domien and Xavier Lannegrace of SocGen.

Less than a week later on 20 May 2014, Barclays then [announced](#) that its Head Of Gold Trading Marc Booker was leaving the bank. Then three days later on 23 May 2014, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), the UK's financial regulator, announced that Daniel Plunkett, a director on the Barclays precious metals desk in London and a colleague of Booker, Spall and Whitehead on the trading floor in Canary Wharf, had been [charged with manipulating gold prices](#) of the afternoon Gold Fixing, and was being levied with a financial penalty and prohibition from trading. This is the same Daniel Plunkett who became infamous for his "[I Am Hoping For A Mini Puke](#)" statement, the mini puke being a lower gold price.

At the same time [the FCA fined Barclays](#) Bank Plc (Barclays) £26,033,500 for

"failing to adequately manage conflicts of interest between itself and its customers as well as systems and controls failings, in relation to the Gold Fixing. These failures continued from 2004 to 2013."

Yes, you have read that correctly. Barclays was fined for [manipulating the price of gold for a decade](#) from 2004 to 2013, i.e. the entire time that Barclays was in on the fixing. The year 2004 is also interesting because from 2004 onwards the five fixers were no longer meeting face to face each day but meeting remotely using a web based application and electronic chat apps. See the article "[The pre-2015 London Gold Fixings – More technologically advanced than reported](#)" for details. These networked and chat apps would make collusion a lot easier but would also leave a [trail of evidence](#).

Conclusion

As the great and the good of the London Gold Market raise a toast to the centenary of the Gold Fixing this September, while lauding the 'new' LBMA Gold Price, it would be well to keep in mind the old phrase 'you can put lipstick on a pig, but its still a pig'.

The LBMA recently [asserted](#) that "it took 89 years for the gold price to break through the \$1,000 barrier, reaching a new all-time high of \$1,023.50 on 17 March 2008". To which we might well ask, what would the gold price be now in the absence of the infamous London Gold Fixings?

This article is an abridged version of an article which was originally published on the [BullionStar.com](#) website under the same title "[Rothschild emerges from the shadows for the Centenary of the London Gold Fixing](#)".