

"For anyone trying to connect the dots between money, banking, wars, and politics, this book is worth its weight in gold." ~ G. Edward Griffin

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ROTHCHILDS

A Manual of Resources &
References Pertaining to the
Rothschild Dynasty

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PERTAINING TO THE ROTHSCHILD FAMILY
INTERNATIONAL BANKING DYNASTY**

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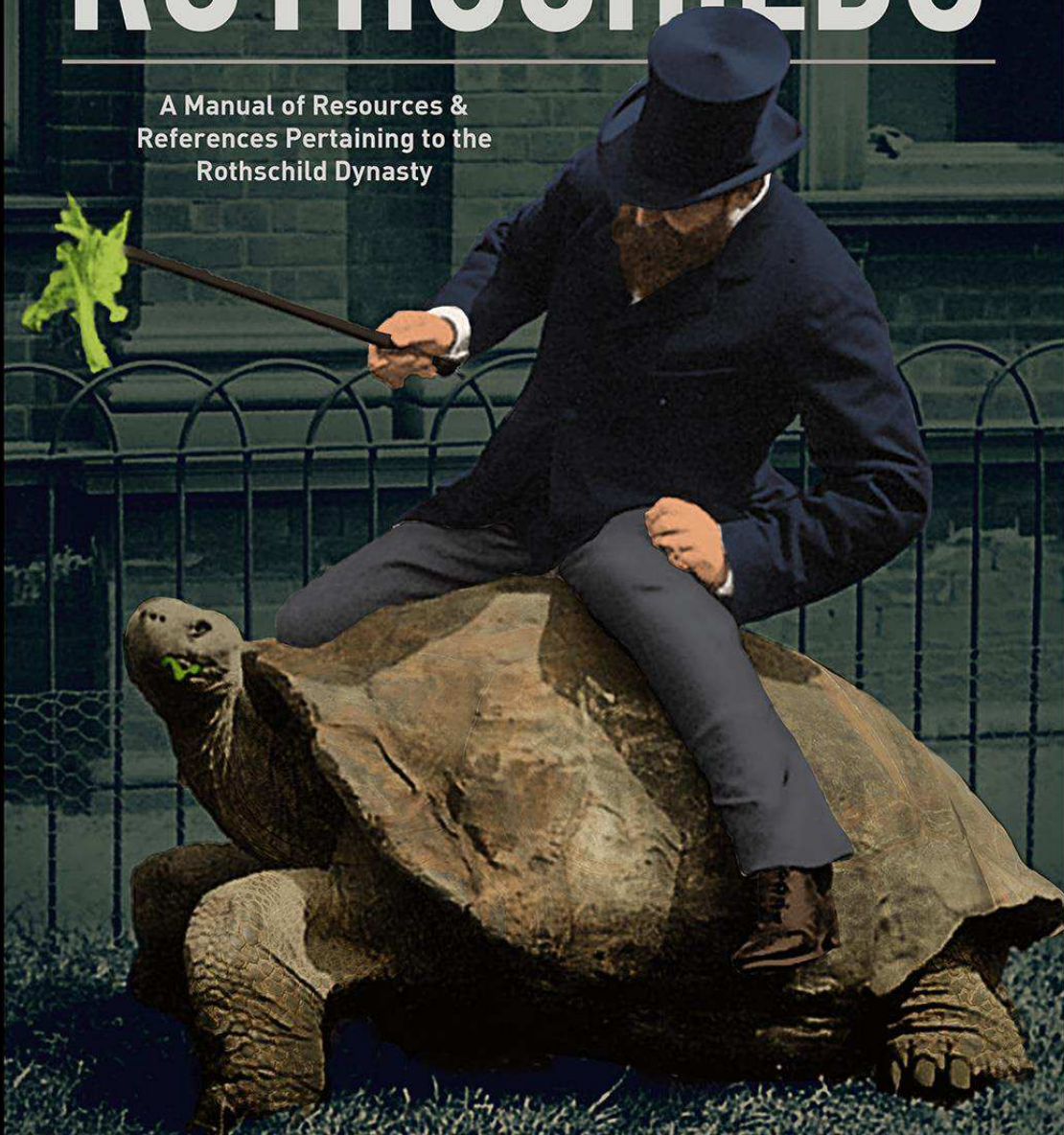
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Note: The cover which follows on the *next page* is a 1st draft, and [the gent on the tortoise is the same Baron Walter Rothschild](#) to whom the *Balfour Declaration* was addressed.

— THE TRUTH ABOUT THE — ROTHSCHILDS

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A T R A G E D Y A N D H O P E P U B L I C A T I O N

Table of Contents:

PREFACE: INCLUDES 44 SOURCE BOOKS ON THE ROTHSCHILDS IN THE WRITING OF THIS BOOK

Chapter 1: A Brief Introduction to the Rothschild International Banking Dynasty

Chapter 2: PRESENT DAY / Observations on the Rothschilds & their 2014 “*Inclusive Capitalism Initiative*” to “*Quell Global Revolt*”

Chapter 3: The Rothschilds in Their Own Words (From Their Own Websites)

Chapter 4: International Banking: The Entries for Rothschild in various Encyclopedias

Chapter 5: Colonialism: The Rothschilds, the British Empire, & Freemasonry

Chapter 6: The Rothschilds, Zionism, & the Creation of the State of Israel

Chapter 7: The Rothschilds & the Robber Barons

Chapter 8: The Rothschilds, Cecil Rhodes, & the Rhodes Scholarship Trust

Chapter 9: The Rothschilds & the creation of the Federal Reserve

Chapter 10: WWI: The Rothschild Plan to Merge America with the British Empire

Chapter 11: The Rothschilds & the Council on Foreign Relations

Chapter 12: The Rothschilds & 20th Century Communism

Chapter 13: WWII: The Rothschilds, Anglo-American Intelligence, & the Cold War

Chapter 14: The Rothschilds & “*Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time*”

Chapter 15: The Rothschilds & “*The Anglo-American Establishment: From Rhodes to Cliveden*”

Chapter 16: The Rothschilds, the Rockefellers, & Eugenics

Chapter 17: The Rothschilds, the United Nations, & World Federalism

Chapter 18: The Rothschilds & Agenda 21 / “Climate Change”

Chapter 19: 21st CENTURY & the Global Eco-Movement led by David Mayer de Rothschild

Chapter 20: CONCLUSION

Appendix 1: Book References for Rothschilds

Appendix 2: Rothschild Cast of Characters

Appendix 3: Prominent Rothschild inter-marriages

PREFACE

There are a multitude of resources on the international banking dynasty known as the Rothschilds; Appendix 1 of this project contains a list of 44 Rothschild-centric books currently extant in my personal research library. Here appears a shorter version of that list of selections for individual research & understanding:

Rothschild Autobiographies & Biographies (Alphabetical Order)

"A Casual View of America: The Home Letters of Solomon de Rothschild, 1859-1861" edited by Sigmund Diamond, 1961

"Baron James: The Rise of the French Rothschilds" by Anka Muhlstein, 1983

"Baron Philippe: The Very Candid Autobiography of Baron Philippe de Rothschild" by Baron Philippe de Rothschild & Joan Littlewood, 1984

"Edmund de Rothschild: A Gilt-Edged Life, Memoir" by Baron Edmund de Rothschild & forward by Leopold de Rothschild, 1998

"Elusive Rothschild: The Life of Victor, 3rd Baron" by Kenneth Rose, 2003

"Five Men of Frankfurt: The Story of the Rothschilds" by Marcus Eli Ravage, 1934

"Founder: A Portrait of the First Rothschild and His Time" by Amos Elon, 1996

"Rothschild: A Story of Wealth and Power" by Derek Wilson, 1988, revised 1994

"The English Rothschilds" by Richard Davis, 1983

"The French Rothschilds: The Great Banking Dynasty through Two Turbulent Centuries" by Herbert R. Lottman, 1995

"The Global Warming Survival Handbook" by David Mayer de Rothschild, 2007

"The House of Rothschild: Volume 1, Money's Prophets: 1798-1848" by Niall Ferguson [Oxford], 1998

"The House of Rothschild: Volume 2, The World's Banker: 1849-1999" by Niall Ferguson [Oxford], 1998

"The Magnificent Rothschilds" by Cecil Roth, 1939

"The Pan-Angles: A Consideration of the Federation of the Seven English-Speaking Nations" by Sinclair Kennedy, 1915

"The Rothschilds: A Family Fortune" by Virginia Cowles, 1973

"The Rothschilds: A Family Portrait" by Frederic Morton, 1961

"The Rothschilds at Waddesdon Manor" by Mrs. [Dorothy] James de Rothschild, 1979

"Two Rothschilds and the Land of Israel" by Simon Schama, 1978

The Rothschilds & the *Last Will and Testament of Cecil John Rhodes* (Merging U.S. with Britain)

“*The Last Will and Testament of Cecil John Rhodes*” by William T. Stead, 1902

“*Blood, Class, & Nostalgia: Anglo-American Ironies*” by Christopher Hitchens [Oxford], 1990

“*Cowboys into Gentlemen: Rhodes Scholars, Oxford, and the Creation of an American Elite*” by Thomas J. Schaeper & Kathleen Schaeper, 1998

“*Holism & Evolution*” by Gen. the Rt. Hon. Jan C. Smuts [acolyte of Cecil Rhodes’s plan], 1926

“*History of the Rhodes Trust: 1902-1999*” edited by [Rhodes Scholar] Sir Anthony Kenny, 2001

“*Pilgrims and Pioneers*” [a history of the Pilgrims Society] by Sir Harry Brittain [founder of the Pilgrims Society], KBE, CMG, DL, LL.D., 1947

“*Rhodes Scholars: Oxford and the creation of an American Elite*” by Thomas J. Schaeper & Kathleen Schaeper, 2007

“*The Anglo American Establishment: From Rhodes to Cliveden*” by Carroll Quigley, 1947 (written), 1981 (published posthumously)

“*The Ascent of Money: A Financial History of the World*” by Niall Ferguson [Oxford], 2008

“*The Colonizer’s Model of the World: Geographical Diffusionism and Eurocentric History*” by J.M. Blaut, 1993

“*The Corporation that Changed the World: How the East India Company Shaped the Modern Multinational*” by Nick Robbins, 2006

“*The Evolution of Civilizations: An Introduction to Historical Analysis*” by Carroll Quigley, 1961

“*The Round Table: A Quarterly Review of the Politics of the British Empire*” 1916

“*The Third British Empire*” by Alfred E. Zimmern [member of the Rhodes/Milner Roundtable Group], 1926

“*The Whims of Fortune: The Memoirs of Guy de Rothschild*” by Guy de Rothschild, 1985

“*The World’s Banker: A Story of Failed States, Financial Crises, and the Wealth and Poverty of Nations*” published by the Council on Foreign Relations and authored by Sebastian Mallaby, 2004

“*The World Since 1939: A History*” by Carroll Quigley, 1968 (the 2nd ½ of Tragedy and Hope, after the 1st ½ was censored & plates destroyed)

“*Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time*” by Carroll Quigley, 1966 & 2004

“*Union Now with Britain: Calling on Americans and citizens of the British Commonwealth to begin-while they may- The United States of Mar*” by [Rhodes Scholar] Clarence K. Streit, 1941

1

A Brief Introduction to the Rothschild International Banking Dynasty

1. **Purpose and scope:** To provide a metaphorical map outlining the broad landscape, major landmarks in history, substantial references and resources as related to the Rothschild dynasty; providing primary sources, and when possible, internet linked source materials. It is left to the individual to make inferences and judgments based on their own study of these inter-related facts of history.
2. We begin our observation of the Rothschild dynasty's history by first asking the questions: “**Do the Rothschilds exist?**” and “**If the Rothschilds exist, do they have an influence in today's world?**”, and then continuing forward by verifying that A) they exist and have existed for hundreds of years, and B) they have substantial influence in our lives to warrant a serious inquiry, deserving of our time and attention.
 - a. One can readily learn from a cursory study of the Rothschild family dynasty, that aside from financing wars and bankrupting countries, creating the [De Beers](#) diamond cartel, and setting daily gold prices for the world for over 90 years, the Rothschild dynasty was also busy creating financiers like Rockefeller, J.P. Morgan, and the Harriman dynasty, as well as holding ownership interests in [The Economist Group](#) which features publications like The Economist magazine, Congressional Quarterly Roll Call (aimed at decision makers on Capitol Hill), and financing schools like the [London School of Economics](#).
 - b. One finds also that the Rothschilds have their own style known as “[Le Goût Rothschild](#)”, or “*the Rothschild Taste*”, which inspired families such as the Morgans, [Vanderbilts](#), [Astors](#), [Rockefellers](#), [Du Ponts](#) and others who built and furnished their grandiose and palatial

residences in America in “*the Rothschild Taste*”. That is indeed a substantial enough influence to warrant further inquiry, if we desire to understand the world we live in today.

- c. A quick search on Forbes.com locates a useful article from February 28, 2002 titled “[*The Dynasties*](#)” which reads: “...***Yet the Rothschilds, Rockefellers, Michelins and 35 other billionaire families don’t appear on the [Forbes World’s Richest People](#) list. Why not? It’s a question of degrees. We have tried to distinguish between fortunes that belong to individuals or nuclear families, and those that have been passed down through more than one branch of the family tree and are often shared by dozens of heirs. Here are eight extended families we find especially noteworthy...***” The article goes on to list The Rockefeller Family, with \$8.5 billion in shared assets and 200 members, The Rothschild Family, with \$1.5 billion and at least “10 members”, and last but not least the Fleming family, listed at \$1.5 billion and at least 20 members. It becomes readily apparent upon further review, that [Ian Fleming](#) and his brother [Peter](#) prospered under the family merchant banking business ([Robert Fleming & Co.](#)) before becoming part of MI6’s “[Special Operations Executive](#)”, an elite British team of commandos and trained assassins. We’ll learn more about that in chapter 11.
 - i. It’s important to keep in mind that while any given family’s worth is estimated by Forbes, it is quite possible that the family dynasties listed control assets not being taken into consideration by Forbes.
- d. We next encounter the Wikipedia entry for “[Rothschild Family](#)”, which lists approximately 100 primary sources for its article, lists 131 prominent members of the Rothschild family network, and provides an additional 38 listings of influential inter-marriages undertaken by the Rothschilds (included at the conclusion of this article). On the same Wikipedia page we see a long list of photos running down the right hand margin boasts more than 25 family houses, which are far more grandiose than anything most of us have ever witnessed in person. Wikipedia in this case seems to have a healthy plethora of sources, so we’ll leave those to you and instead present additional sources to add value to our understanding.

3. NOTE: Add evidence from Wikileaks disclosures that Clinton campaign fostered and guided by the Rothschilds (Sir Evelyn de Rothschild and his wife, Lynn Forester de Rothschild)

2

PRESENT DAY: Observations on the Rothschilds & their 2014

“Inclusive Capitalism Initiative” to “Quell Global Revolt”

4. We continue our observation of the present day activities of the Rothschild dynasty with an article from the Guardian news service in the U.K.: “[*Inclusive Capitalism Initiative is Trojan Horse to quell coming global revolt*](#)”, published May 28, 2014 by Nafeez Ahmed. Quoting from its first, second, and fourth paragraphs, we read:
 - a. “Yesterday’s [*Conference on Inclusive Capitalism*](#) co-hosted by the City of London Corporation and EL Rothschild investment firm, brought together the people who control a third of the world’s liquid assets – the most powerful financial and business elites – to discuss the need for a more [*socially responsible form of capitalism*](#) that benefits everyone, not just a wealthy minority.
 - b. Leading financiers referred to statistics on rising global inequalities and the role of banks and corporations in marginalising the majority while accelerating systemic financial risk – vindicating the need for change...
 - c. ...Central to the proceedings was an undercurrent of elite fear that the increasing disenfranchisement of the vast majority of the planetary population under decades of capitalist business-as-usual could well be its own undoing.”
5. Given that substantial report of relevant information, we seek out more information: We find an article from the day prior, titled “[*World’s Richest People Meet, Muse on How to Spread the Wealth*](#)” by Ari Shapiro and published May 27, 2014 by NPR. Therein we can read the following statement: “The 250

people from around the world invited to attend this one-day conference do not represent "the 99 percent," or even the 1 percent. It's more like a tiny fraction of the 1 percent. **"We have \$30 trillion of assets under management in the room,"** says conference organizer Lynn Forester de Rothschild, who runs a major investment firm she and her husband, of the storied Rothschild banking family, founded in 2003. **That amount — \$30 trillion — is roughly one-third of the total investable wealth in the world. If money is power, then this is the most powerful group of people ever to focus on income inequality.** "If this bulk of capital decides that they are going to invest in companies that aren't only thinking about the short-term profit," says Rothschild, "then we will see corporate behavior change."

6. Following the idea of "*Inclusive Capitalism*" further, we arrive at an article posted on the International Monetary Fund's website titled "[*Economic Inclusion and Financial Integrity—an Address to the Conference on Inclusive Capitalism*](#)" authored by Christine Lagarde, Managing Director of the IMF, which reads as follows: "*Let me thank Lady Lynn de Rothschild and the Inclusive Capitalism Initiative for convening today's event. I would also like to recognize the great civic leaders here today—His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales; President Clinton, and Fiona Woolf, Lord Mayor of the City of London. We are all here to discuss "inclusive capitalism"—which must be Lynn's idea! But what does it mean? As I struggled with the answer to that, I turned to etymology and to history... The consecration of capitalism comes during the 19th century. With the industrial revolution came Karl Marx who focused on the appropriation of the means of production—and who predicted that capitalism, in its excesses, carried the seeds of its own destruction, the accumulation of capital in the hands of a few, mostly focused on the accumulation of profits, leading to major conflicts, and cyclical crises. So is "inclusive capitalism" an oxymoron? Or is it the response to Marx's dire prediction that will lead to capitalism's survival and regeneration—to make it truly the engine for shared prosperity?*"

- a. We can attempt to answer the IMF's question, by looking into the relevant history for ourselves.

7. Last but not least, before we embark on our formal journey of inquiry, let us first check the "[*Inclusive Capitalism Initiative*](#)" website, where we verify that it is indeed being hosted by the [*City of London*](#) and E.L. Rothschild; with guests listed as a who's who of the non-elected ruling class. We also note the

[Henry Jackson Society's](#) participation as a British Neo-Conservative Think Tank, with members such as [Sir Richard Dearlove](#), former head of MI6 Secret Intelligence Service from 1999-2004. The Henry Jackson Society supports an "[interventionist](#)" perspective, abusing reason in order to "pre-emptively attack" in order to keep the peace; *Interventionism* is the strategy which opened the infamous "[Global War on Terrorism](#)", inspiring the phrase "[the post 9-11 world](#)".

8. Noting that the "Inclusive Capitalism Initiative" is spearheaded by [Lynn Forester de Rothschild](#), who with her husband [Sir Evelyn de Rothschild](#) formed E.L. Rothschild in 2003, to manage their investments in [The Economist Group](#), as well as their other global holdings. Lynn Forester de Rothschild currently sits on the board of the Economist Group, after Sir Evelyn de Rothschild stepped down as chairman from 1972-1989.
 - a. Sir Evelyn de Rothschild's family homes include [Ascott House](#), a country estate owned and maintained by the [National Trust](#) in England; he was also a director of [De Beers Consolidated Mines](#), and we'll get to the history behind such ventures in the coming moments. Later in this presentation we'll learn how Agenda 21 codified in 1992 enacts the plan of Baron Rothschild, another relative of Sir Evelyn, and we'll also learn how Sir Evelyn's son, young billionaire [David de Rothschild](#) is spearheading the Climate Change revolution, in parallel to his family's "*Inclusive Capitalism Initiative*".
9. More recently, on July 23, 2014, a news story appeared via MSNBC (@5:35pm EST) which featured a guest from the Rothschilds' "*Inclusive Capitalism Initiative*", Rhodes Scholar and ex-President Bill Clinton, who claimed that "*whoever shot down MH17 is seeking a divided world*". Clinton had the following remarks at an AIDS conference in Australia (which lost several leaders in AIDS research when Malaysian Airlines flight 17 exploded over Ukraine a few days earlier), repetitively using the word "*INCLUSIVE*", as a measure to reiterate the current Rothschild agenda of "*Inclusive Capitalism*": "***The loss of our colleagues, and 290 others, in what appears to have been a deliberate act, is a stark reflection of the negative forces of our interdependence, PEOPLE WHO DON'T WANT A FUTURE OF INCLUSIVE ECONOMICS, INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE, INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES.***"

10. **Introductory summation:** The Rothschild family appears to be at the helm of a new global initiative which few people understand, with their network wielding control over 1/3 of the world's investable wealth; making decisions about the lives of others, without their input or representation. The question we should ask ourselves is **"What is the relevant and substantial history pertaining to the Rothschild family's influence in our lives?"**

- a. To find that answer, we're going to engage in rigorous collection of evidence and artifacts (without judgment), and once these resources are collected and the individual pieces of evidence are identified, it is our goal to study the available metadata in search of formulating a comprehensive and non-contradictory historical understanding of the [Rothschild banking dynasty](#) and its influence on the world we all share.

3

The Rothschilds: In Their Own Words (From their Own Websites)

11. One must at some point ask, “**What do the Rothschilds say about themselves?**”; thus moving on to our next readily available source, we visit www.Rothschild.com and search under “[about Rothschild](#)” tab to find its history timeline running from 1798-present. The opening paragraphs read as follows: “*In the early 19th century, the five sons of Mayer Amschel Rothschild set out from the family home in Frankfurt to the principal financial centres of Europe – London, Paris, Frankfurt, Naples and Vienna, to establish their great banking houses. The brothers remained closely connected to their father and to each other and together worked as a partnership, binding themselves by contract to clear, defined objectives and principles. **They created the fastest and safest courier network in Europe by which they exchanged market information, and soon positioned themselves as the best informed and most internationally effective banking group in the world. Today, 200 years later, we continue the approach established by the five Rothschild brothers. Our working style emphasises integrity and intellectual rigour. We constantly share knowledge and skills to bring our experience and expertise to any challenge or problem, anywhere around the world. We seek to innovate and improve in every area where we do business and are recognised by our creativity and flair. The Rothschild family motto ‘Concordia, Integritas, Industria’ translates as ‘Harmony, Integrity, Industry’. This has underpinned the family’s actions for over 200 years and remains central to our values today. **To find out more about our history click through to the Rothschild timeline.*****”

- a. [We find an interesting entry under the years 1798-1820](#), describing the son of Mayer Amschel Rothschild: “*In 1809 Nathan moved his base to the City of London. He took premises at New Court in St Swithin’s Lane – to this day the home of the bank which bears his name. Here he*

*developed banking activities, dealing in bills of exchange and arranging foreign loans. **His 'best business' came in 1814 when he and his brothers were commissioned by the British government to raise the funding to help Britain and her allies defeat Napoleon.***"

- b. [During the years 1820-1850](#), the Rothschild.com site lists financing the Prussian government, and raising funds for governments throughout the world by issuing bonds, forming the core of the Rothschild business model. In 1840, N.M. Rothschild & Sons became a bullion broker to the Bank of England, and set up agencies in California and Australia, also acquiring key mines forming their precious metals conglomerate which exists to this day.
- c. [From 1850-1880](#) the Rothschild.com site lists significant growth in the acquisition of precious art, and financing governments and wars; and in 1875 Lionel de Rothschild enabled the British Government to acquire controlling interest in the Suez Canal.
- d. [From 1880-1914](#) the Rothschild.com resource yields more nuggets: "*The French took a major interest in the mining of base metals – in particular copper and nickel – **and in England the Rothschilds backed a new venture, The Exploration Company, to seek out mineral sources throughout the world. With the provision of funding for the creation of De Beers in 1887, Rothschild also turned to investment in the mining of precious stones, in Africa and India. For a time too, along with the Nobels, they were at the forefront of developing oil fields, in Baku and Batoum in south-west Russia. Away from business, new family interests grew. In 1895, Edmond de Rothschild, youngest son of Baron James, visited Palestine for the first time. In the years to come he was to support the founding of a number of Jewish colonies. His interest in the development of the country continued until his death in 1934. In England, Walter, son of the first Lord Rothschild (the first Jewish peer, created in 1885) began his interest in zoology, which was to produce one of the world's great collections of specimens, while his cousin Henri was becoming a leading French expert on infant nutrition.***"
- e. According to Rothschild.com, from [the years 1914-1945](#) we learn that the daily fixing of the world gold price became a Rothschild responsibility: "***The First World War marked a change***

of fortune and emphasis for Rothschild. After the First World War, merchant banks yielded their traditional place in raising finance for governments to new international funding institutions. The Rothschild banks now began a steady transition towards the raising of finance for commercial and industrial concerns. British clients between the wars included the London Underground. In 1919, in a new page in the long history of Rothschild involvement with gold, N M Rothschild & Sons took on the role of Chair for the new daily fixing of the world gold price, a City tradition which continued at New Court until 2004.”

- f. Continuing on toward the present, Rothschild.com lists [the years 1945-1980](#) as a time when the Rothschilds gained a more solid foothold in America, forming Rothschild, Inc.; while in its London offices they took on an early role in the Eurobond markets.
 - g. [1981-today](#): “After 200 years, Rothschild remains a respected and effective force in world banking.”
12. Now, if you’d like to fill in all the details of the Rothschild timeline, we’ll need to move beyond what’s easily available and readily findable on the internet. The first stop would be with the Present-Day Official Biographer of the Rothschild family, namely Niall Ferguson’s 2-volume set “***The House of Rothschild: The World’s Banker 1798-Present***”, and while we don’t have time in this presentation to cover the contents of the 2 volume set, nor the 40+ other books available just like it (listed at the end in Appendix 1), they make for interesting reading when you can locate them in hardcopy.
13. For those of you who prefer to watch a good film rather than curl up with a good book, there’s a 1934 classic which was nominated for an Academy Award (and includes among its cast Boris Karloff) titled “***The House of Rothschild***” which can [usually be found on YouTube](#). IMDB, [the Internet Movie Database provides this summary](#):
- a. “The story of the rise of the Rothschild financial empire founded by Mayer Rothschild and continued by his five sons. From humble beginnings the business grows and helps to finance the war against Napoleon, but it’s not always easy, especially because of the prejudices against Jews.”

4

International Banking: The Entries for Rothschild in various Encyclopedias

14. Delving deeper to find more truth about the Rothschilds, we must continue to use our 5-senses to seek out that which exists, in terms of relevant and substantial objective evidence and credible artifacts, regarding the Rothschilds.
15. The primary sources available on the Rothschilds are not all easily attainable or readily verifiable. For instance, one might attain for personal reference, the numerous autobiographies by the Rothschilds themselves, and the plentiful biographies about them. Finding and purchasing books of this variety can be quite arduous and expensive. Not everyone knows a forensic historian who has gone through the trouble to collect all of the relevant pieces of evidence and artifacts in their native form and format; so for the foundation of this search, we'll for the most part rely upon readily available and web-accessible data from which to attempt to draw knowledge of the truth about the Rothschilds.
16. **We'll begin our introductory quest for knowledge with the well-known and widely available academic resource known as the [Encyclopedia Britannica](#), starting with a historical predecessor to the Rothschild financial empire, by searching the word "*Fugger*".** We then learn that the Fugger family was "... a German mercantile and banking dynasty that dominated European business during the 15th and 16th centuries, developed capitalistic economic concepts, and influenced continental politics", noting also that it went bankrupt in 1499. If we're going to learn about the Rothschilds, one must first be willing to gain a cursory understanding of the timeline of the history of banking among human beings.

- a. Searching for more data on the Fugger family also results in [an interesting link from Princeton University](#), which reads “*This banking family replaced the family known as the [Medici](#) who influenced all of Europe during the Renaissance. The Fuggers took over many of the Medici assets as well as their political power and influence*”; one can also learn that, in addition to taking over the Venetian power structure of foreign and domestic politics, the Fuggers ultimately, through the Rothschilds, introduced the Venetian system of human resource management and statecraft to England.
17. We can also find the source of how a key phrase used in common parlance to refer to bankers, originated hundreds of years ago. “*Andreas Fugger, was a merchant in the weaving trade, and was nicknamed ‘the rich Fugger’, buying land and other properties*”, so we have the origin of the phrase, “*that rich Fugger*”, which continues today in our culture, with various spellings. The Fuggers, themselves, have a long history; but that’s a truth story for another time.¹
18. All that which we’ve learned up to this point in the journey now prepares us to engage a new resource, from which to draw more relevant history about the Rothschilds: an online source called [JewishEncyclopedia.com](#) which presents the “*unedited full-text of the 1906 Jewish Encyclopedia*”, and has a lengthy table of contents under [Rothschild](#), the general entry for the family history, as well as more than 25 individuals in that family over the past few centuries. The article from 1906 begins with Fuggers, which is a banking dynasty’s family name now familiar to us as representing the continuity of the Venetian banking dynasty known as the Medici.
19. The 1906 Jewish Encyclopedia entry for “[Rothschild](#)”: “*Celebrated family of financiers, the Fuggers of the nineteenth century, deriving its name from the sign of a red shield borne by the house No. 148 in the Judengasse of Frankfort-on-the-Main.*”
20. The word Rothschild is a compound noun, based on the English translation of the German words Roth, which means red, and schild, which means shield. In essence, Rothschild means “red shield.” Reading from the [official website of Waddesdon Manor](#), we find this in their own words:

¹ “The Fuggers took over many of the Medici assets as well as their political power and influence.”
<https://www.princeton.edu/~achaney/tmve/wiki100k/docs/Fugger.html>

- a. *“The Rothschild name comes from the house their 16th century forefathers, ‘zum roten Schild’ (at the sign of the red shield), in Frankfurt’s Jewish ghetto. The Rothschilds became one of the richest and most powerful European families of the 19th century - they acted as bankers to monarchs and governments, built palaces and castles and collected fine and decorative art. The five sons of Mayer Amschel (1744-1812) settled in the financial capitals of Europe: Frankfurt, Vienna, Naples, Paris and London. The branches of the family are descended from the brothers and often intermarried.”*
21. The [Jewish Encyclopedia from 1906 also mentions the Rothschilds in the article on the history of Banking](#):
- a. *“When French influence became prominent in Holland in 1803, the financial operations of the powers opposing Napoleon were transferred to Frankfort-on-the-Main (Ehrenberg, "Das Zeitalter der Fugger," ii. 318), and the financial control of the anti-Napoleonic League fell into the hands of Mayer Amschel Rothschild, court Jew of William I., elector of Hesse-Cassel. His father, Frederick II., had died in 1785, leaving about £8,400,000, derived chiefly from the hire of soldiers to the British government to suppress the rebellion in America. As the fortune of the Rothschilds was ultimately dependent on the manipulation of this, it is curious to reflect that their financial predominance in the nineteenth century is in the last resort due to America.”*
22. Under the same article in the 1906 Jewish Encyclopedia, we find this statement about the [Rothschild network of financiers in the United States after the Civil War](#):
- a. *“In the United States: But in the two great wars Jewish financiers played a considerable role, owing doubtless to their European connections: Haym Solomon in the Revolutionary war (see "Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of America," passim), while Seligman Bros. and Speyer & Co. financed the North, and Messrs. Erlanger the South (J. C. Schwab, "Confederate States of America," p. 102, New York, 1901), in the great Civil war. More recently, in the great development of railway finance, the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has taken a prominent position. **Altogether, the influence of Jews on Banking has been only short-lived, and was due to***

the preliminary advantage given to them by their international position, which is nowadays shared by them with others. It is a significant fact that at the beginning of the twentieth century the typical Jewish banking house of Rothschilds gave up its original foundation at Frankfort.”

23. The 1906 Jewish encyclopedia also has a relevant article on “[Finance](#)”, where it states

- a. “When Napoleon captured Holland, the financial center of the Anti-Napoleonic league was transferred to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where the house of Rothschild obtained its prominent position in the financial world”, and the article continues its Rothschild listing under a section on its “[Special Activity](#)”, “In railways, however, Jewish activity was not so prominent, though Baron de Hirsch in Turkey, the Rothschilds in France, Strousberg in Rumania, Poliakoff and Speyer & Co. in Russia, and more recently Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in the United States, have been important factors in railway financing. Jewish financial interests have rarely been connected with industrials, except as regards some of the precious stones and metals, the Rothschilds controlling mercury, Barnato Bros. and Werner, Beit & Co. diamonds, and the firms of Lewisohn Brothers and Guggenheim Sons controlling copper, and to some extent silver. Perhaps the most important operation financed by Jewish capital in recent years has been the great dam of the Nile, the capital for which was furnished by Sir Ernest Cassel. It is, however, mainly in the direction of foreign loans that there has been any definite predominance of Jewish financiers, this being due, as before stated, to the international relations of the larger Jewish firms.”

24. Also in the 1906 Jewish Encyclopedia’s article on [Finance](#), we find a section titled “[The Stock Exchange](#)” and again find the topic of the Rothschilds and their financial network:

- a. “The activity of Jews in this latter direction is intimately connected with their work as foreign exchange-brokers, the movement of the precious metals throughout the world being largely directed by Jewish hands, and the rate of exchange between one country and another being largely determined by them. It is only in this direction that there can be any mention made of Jewish finance as such. The chief Jewish firms of financial importance, besides the

*Rothschilds, are those of Camondo, Fould, Pereire, and Bischoffsheim in Paris; Montague, Sassoon, and Stern in London; Bleichröder, Warschauer, and Mendelssohn in Berlin; Günzburg in Russia; and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Seligman, and Lazard in the United States. **The members of some of these firms have terminated their connection with the Jewish faith, but still maintain connections with their Jewish relations. It is characteristic of these and of most Jewish financial firms that they do not lose their identity in joint-stock companies, but retain personal control of the business.***

5

Colonialism: The Rothschilds, the British Empire, & Freemasonry

25. What role did the Rothschilds play in the financing of the American Revolutionary War for Independence?

- a. The following references provide insight into the origins of the United States, as the Rothschilds were principally responsible for providing funding for Hessian Soldiers to aid the British against America – a business strategy which accumulated enormous wealth for the Rothschilds.
- b. Financing wars via loans and government bonds led to the Rothschild rise to international banking power and influence over the autonomy of nations.
- c. [William I, Elector of Hesse-Kassel](#), whose mother was Princess Mary of Great Britain (daughter of George II), played an important role in Rothschild history. According to Wikipedia's entry for William I, which draws its information in this case from "*Founder: Meyer Amschel Rothschild and His Time*" by Amos Elon, "*Upon the death of his father on 31 October 1785, [William I, Elector of Hesse] became William IX, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel. He was said to have inherited one of the largest fortunes in Europe at the time. William looked for help in managing his estate. He hired [Mayer Amschel Rothschild](#) as "[Hoffaktor](#)" (translated as "Court Jew" meaning banker or usury lender rather than a religious connotation) in 1769,^[1] to supervise the operation of his properties and tax-gathering. **The wealth of William's estate provided a good living for Rothschild and the men had a strong relationship; he founded the [Rothschild family](#) dynasty, which became important in financing and banking in Europe. Although they had been acquainted since 1775, William IX did not formally designate Rothschild as his overseer until 1801. The early fortunes of the Rothschild family were***

made through a conjunction of financial intelligence and the wealth of Prince William. During the Napoleonic Wars, William used the Frankfurt Rothschilds to hide his fortune from Napoleon. This money then saw its way through to Nathan Mayer, (N.M.) in London, where it helped fund the British movements through Portugal and Spain. The interest made from this venture was reaped by the budding banker barons, who used it to swiftly develop their fortune and prestige in Europe and Britain. It was not long before their riches outweighed those of their benefactor, William of Hesse-Kassel."

26. At this point it is appropriate to ask about the relevance and relationship that fraternal societies play in the expansion of international banking. We ask the question: what role did esoteric Freemasonry play in creating the British Empire?

a. After locating and reviewing many books on this topic, the book which I've found to be most credible and informative in this area of study is titled: "[*Builders of Empire: Freemasons and British Imperialism, 1717-1927*](#)" which was authored by University of Florida Professor Jessica Harland-Jacobs. This book thoroughly focuses on the use of Freemasonry as the progenitor of the expanding British Empire and describes in overwhelming detail how the British Empire used Freemasonry as the spearhead through which to *colonize* the world by force.

i. During the 19th century Oxford graduate and British Freemason Cecil Rhodes designed a plan to colonize the world by uniting all the English-speaking nations; calling themselves the [*Pan Angles*](#), they formulated a plan based on the Last Will and Testament of Cecil Rhodes (1902) to re-conquer America for the purpose of re-integrating the United States into the British Empire, as a means through which to introduce global governance by way of a philosophy of dominance now known as [*Holism*](#).

1. The term "holism" was later coined in 1926 by [*Jan Smuts*](#), a [*South African*](#) statesman, in his book *Holism and Evolution*.^[4] Smuts defined holism as the "tendency in nature to form wholes that are greater than the sum of the parts through creative evolution".^[5]

27. It is at this point that I asked the question “What is the connection, if any, between esoteric Freemasonry and the concept of Zion”?

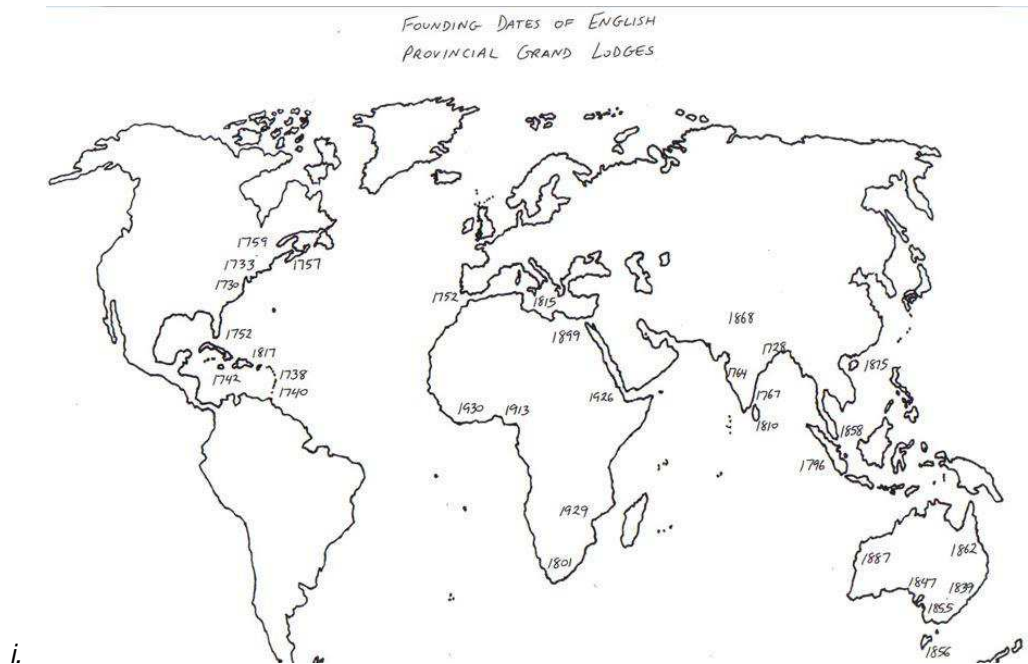
- i. According to “[A New Encyclopedia of Freemasonry, Volume 2](#)” by A.E. Waite has an entry on page 485 of the topic of “Zion”: *“Zion is the beauty of the world below and Salem the beauty which is above; but this is because the King Who reigns for ever – as it is written: the King in His beauty. Now, we know that Israel wept by the waters of Babylon, because they remembered Zion. In the Babylon of this world the soul also remembers; but this is the memory of Salem, the Jerusalem which is above. On such account, we are told in the Secret Tradition that Jerusalem is rebuilt forever in the heart. Assuredly those Sons of the Doctrine who put the Tradition on record were Emblematic Masons.”*

28. Seeing that the 20th century concept of “holism” bears strong resemblance to the ancient concept of “Organic Union” or “Organic Unity”, I asked this question: “How does the concept of Organic Unity play into the Freemasonic colonization tactics of the British Empire, and what role do the Rhodes scholars play in its progression”?

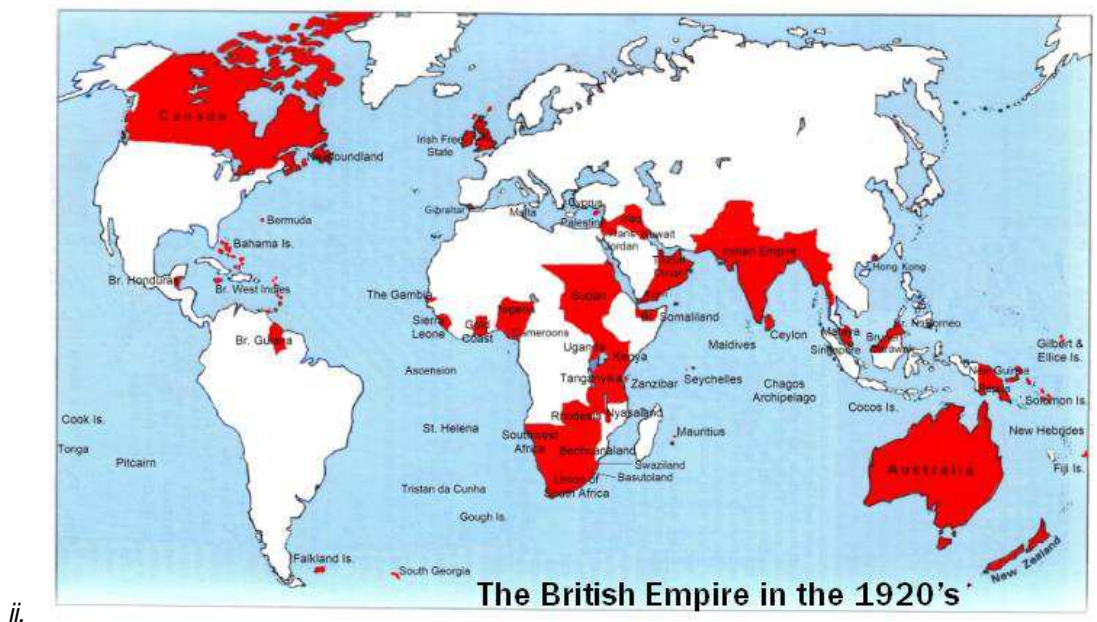
- a. What I found was that the key to understanding British Freemasonry was its role in the creation of British Organic Unity (or dominance through forceful union of independent parts).
 - i. Reading from the Wikipedia entry for “[Organic Unity](#)” we find: “**Organic Unity** is the idea that a thing is made up of interdependent parts. For example, a body is made up of its constituent organs, or a society is made up of its constituent social roles. In [literature](#), Organic unity is a concept founded by the philosopher, [Plato](#). The structure in itself, started to take rudimentary form through certain works by Plato including [The Republic](#), [Phaedrus](#) and [Gorgias](#).”... The concept of organic unity gained popularity through the [New Critics](#) movement. [Rhodes Scholar] [Cleanth Brooks](#) played an integral role in modernizing the organic unity principle. Organic unity is the common thread that keeps a theme from becoming broken and disjointed as a work moves forward.^[2]

- a. “*New Criticism*” is a way of using ambiguity and paradox as a way of understanding – a concept which is antithetical to logic and reason as the primary means of acquiring knowledge and developing understanding.
 - ii. Cleanth Brooks is a *Rhodes Scholar*, who along with other *Rhodes Scholars* (Stringfellow Barr, Scott Buchanan, John Crowe Ransom, Robert Penn Warren, and Frank Aydelotte) popularized [*Logical Positivism*](#) (a form of [*Solipsism*](#), which is a sophisticated deception based on the negation of truth for purposes of creating power) in addition to the “[*New Criticism*](#)” as part of creating an *Organic Unity* (i.e. forcefully harnessing the mental resources of America through means of deception) by imposing an artificial scarcity on the minds of Americans.
 - a. This same group also participated in the creation of “*The Great Books of the Western World*” project in the 20th century based out of the University of Chicago.
 - b. I then asked the question “What role did British Freemasons Cecil Rhodes and Rudyard Kipling play in serving Colonial-style Organic Unity in Freemasonry of the British Empire”?
 - iii. Prior to creating his Last Will and Testament / Secret Society / Rhodes Scholars program, Freemason Cecil Rhodes’s close friend and confidant, Rudyard Kipling, also a Mason, helped to create the atmosphere of colonization on a global level, Kipling’s poems, including “[*The White Man’s Burden*](#)” (which in 1898 was popularized to pressure the U.S. into adopting Britain’s global military strategy of colonization), and “[*The Burden of Jerusalem*](#)” which Kipling wrote and popularized by Winston Churchill to promote colonization of Palestine by Britain, warning the U.S. to stay out of that affair.
29. Simply stated, the British Empire utilized Freemasonry as a form of proto-colonization for the world, and clearly from the maps of the British Freemason Grand Lodges on the globe foreshadows the reach of the British Empire... as the following maps demonstrate:

FOUNDING DATES OF ENGLISH PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES IN THE 18th AND 19th CENTURIES



THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE 1920's



- Page 26 of 169

6

The Rothschilds, Zionism, & the Creation of the State of Israel

31. When researching the historic and religious origins of Zionism, we discover a long-standing plan which has continued to evolve to the current day. According to an article on [Wikipedia](#) on the history of Zionism: “***In 1648 [Sabbatai Zevi](#) from modern Turkey claimed he would lead the Jews back to Palestine.***” Since Wikipedia is not a reference but a collection of resources, we need to dig into the actual reference materials available to do our own thinking.

- a. We’ll also need to search alternative spellings, such as “Shabtai Tzvi”, and other variations which have been recorded in the past 300+ years.
- b. [Searching for “Sabbatai Zevi” in the 1906 Jewish Encyclopedia](#) (an actual reference resource), we read: “*Apart from this general Messianic theory, there was another computation, based on a presumably interpolated passage in the Zohar and particularly popular among the Jews, according to which the year 1648 was to be the year of Israel's redemption by the Messiah. **All these things so worked on the bewildered mind of Shabbethai as to lead him to conceive and partly carry out a plan which was of the gravest consequences for the whole of Jewry and whose effects are felt even at the present time: he decided to assume the role of the expected Messiah.** Though only twenty-two years old, he dared (in the ominous year 1648) to reveal himself at Smyrna to a band of followers (whom he had won over through his cabalistic knowledge, his attractive appearance and personality, and his strange actions) **as the true Messianic redeemer designated by God to overthrow the governments of the nations and to restore Israel to Jerusalem.** His mode of revealing his mission was the pronouncing of the*

Tetragrammaton in Hebrew, an act which was allowed only to the high priest in the Sanctuary on the Day of Atonement. This was of great significance to those acquainted with rabbinical and especially cabalistic literature.”

- c. We learn that Sabbatai Zevi created the historical Jewish Sabbataian movement, and according to the [World Heritage Encyclopedia, in its entry on “Sabbateans”](#), we read: **“Sabbateans and early Hasidism: Some scholars see seeds of the Hasidic movement within the Sabbatean movement.^[2] When Hasidism began to spread its influence, a serious schism evolved between the [Hasidic](#) and non-Hasidic Jews. The Hasidim dubbed any Jews who rejected the Hasidic movement as [misnagdim](#) (“opponents”). **Critics of Hasidic Judaism expressed concern that Hasidism might become a messianic sect as had occurred among the followers of both [Sabbatai Zevi](#) and [Jacob Frank](#). However [The Baal Shem Tov](#), the founder of Hasidism, came at a time when the Jewish masses of Eastern Europe were reeling in bewilderment and disappointment engendered by the two Jewish [false messiahs](#) [Sabbatai Zevi](#) (1626–1676) and [Jacob Frank](#) (1726–1791) in particular.”****
- d. According to the [World Heritage Encyclopedia’s entry on “Jacob Frank”](#), we read that he was: “an 18th-century [Jewish](#) religious leader who claimed to be the reincarnation of the self-proclaimed messiah [Sabbatai Zevi](#) and also of the biblical patriarch [Jacob](#). The Jewish authorities in Poland excommunicated Frank and his followers due to his heretical doctrines that included deification of himself as a part of a trinity and other controversial concepts such as neo-[Carpocratian](#) “[purification through transgression](#)”.^[1] Frank arguably created a new religion, now referred to as [Frankism](#), which incorporated some aspects of Christianity into Judaism. The development of Frankism was one of the consequences of the [messianic](#) movement of [Sabbatai Zevi](#), the religious mysticism that followed violent persecution and socioeconomic upheavals among the [Jews of Poland](#) and [Ukraine](#).”
- e. Reading further on [“Frankism”, from an article on Wikipedia](#): “Frankism was an 18th-century to 19th-century Jewish religious movement^[1] centered around the leadership of the

[Jewish Messiah claimant Jacob Frank](#), who lived from 1726 to 1791. At its height, it claimed perhaps 50,000 followers, primarily [Jews](#) living in [Poland](#) and other parts of [Eastern Europe](#).^{[1][2][3]} Unlike traditional [Judaism](#), which provides a set of detailed guidelines called [halakha](#) that are scrupulously followed by observant Jews and regulate many aspects of life,^[4] Frank claimed that "all laws and teachings will fall"^[5] and asserted that one's most important personal obligation was the transgression of every boundary.^[6] **Frankism is commonly associated with [Sabbateanism](#), a religious movement that formed around the claim that the 17th-century Jewish [rabbi Sabbatai Zevi](#) was the Jewish [messiah](#).**^{[1][3]} Like Frankism, the earlier forms of Sabbateanism believed that at least in some circumstances, [antinomianism](#) was the correct path.^[7] Zevi himself would perform actions that violated traditional Jewish taboos, such as eating fats that were forbidden by [Jewish dietary laws](#) and celebrating former fast days as feast days.^[8] Especially after Zevi's death, a number of branches of Sabbateanism evolved, which disagreed among themselves over which aspects of traditional Judaism should be preserved and which discarded. Some branches of Sabbateans actually converted to [Islam](#), in emulation of Zevi—in 1666, the Ottoman Sultan had forced Zevi to become a Muslim.^{[9][9]} The more radical branches even engaged in [orgies](#).^[10] In Frankism, orgies featured prominently in ritual.^[2]"

- f. Eminent descendants of Frankists include former [United States Supreme Court](#) justice [Louis Brandeis](#).^[9] (reference: "[Redemption Through Sin](#)" by Gershom Scholem. In *The Messianic Idea in Judaism and Other Essays*, pp. 78-141.)

32. If Frankism is a form of religious movement, then the political objective of that religious movement's activities can be viewed as "Zionism". Reading from the [1906 Jewish Encyclopedia, we find that Zionism is described as](#): "[a] Movement looking toward the segregation of the Jewish people upon a national basis and in a particular home of its own; specifically, the modern form of the movement that seeks for the Jews "a publicly and legally assured home in Palestine," as initiated by Theodor Herzl in 1896, and since then dominating Jewish history."

- a. Reading further from [within the same article](#): “*Rejected by Reform Judaism: **The Reform wing of the Synagogue, however, rejects this doctrine**; and the Conference of Rabbis that sat in Frankfort-on-the-Main July 15-28, 1845, decided to eliminate from the ritual “the prayers for the return to the land of our forefathers and for the restoration of the Jewish state.” The Philadelphia Conference, Nov. 3-6, 1869, adopted as the first section of its statement of principles the following: “The Messianic aim of Israel is not the restoration of the old Jewish state under a descendant of David, involving a second separation from the nations of the earth, but the union of all the children of God in the confession of the unity of God, so as to realize the unity of all rational creatures, and their call to moral sanctification.” This was re-affirmed at the Pittsburg Conference, Nov. 16-18, 1885, in the following words: “**We consider ourselves no longer a nation, but a religious community; and we therefore expect neither a return to Palestine, nor a sacrificial worship under the sons of Aaron, nor the restoration of any of the laws concerning a Jewish state.**”*

33. Sabbatai Zevi and Jacob Frank create proto-Zionism

- a. [An Israeli National Radio interview with Dr./Rabbi Marvin Antelman, the Tamar Yonah Show, June 20, 2006](#), addresses the history of Sabbataism and Frankism as the roots of modern-day Zionism, calling into reference aside from his own works, the works of Professors Carroll Quigley and Antony C. Sutton.
 - i. The references within that interview are from Rabbi Marvin Antelman’s 1974 book “[To Eliminate the Opiate: An in Depth Study of Communist and Conspiratorial Group Efforts to Destroy Jews and Judaism](#)”
 1. Not readily available online – so how do we verify this?
- b. Rabbi Antelman’s book is not easily available to be viewed online, however the act of searching it brings up a list of related books, such as Canadian-born Israeli author Barry Chamish’s “[Shabtai Tzvi: Labor Zionism and the Holocaust](#)” which presents a compelling series of historical facts which lead to his study of Sabbataians and Frankists culminating in the phenomenon of Labor Zionism, represented in this quote from page 305-306: “*The initial*

financiers of Labor Zionism and Theodore Herzl were barons of the Rothschild clan. Their goal was the creation of a state in the image of their Sabbataian beliefs; that is, anti-Torah, anti-Talmudic, anti-religious and anti-Jewish. To the Sabbataians, any Jew who does not accept anti-Judaism is fit for execution. Israel has chosen morality and God, and that means execution is the correct punishment. Rabbi Antelman is not alone in tracing the Rothschild path to an American financial takeover. Hundreds, if not thousands of researchers have proven that the European Rothschilds sent their German agents of the Schiff, Astor, and Warburg families to serve the interests of the cabal formed by the Jesuit illuminati, British Freemasonry and Sabbataianism.”

34. Fusion of Reform Judaism, Islam, and Christianity = British Freemasonry

- a. According to Moses Hess, in his 1862 book “*Rome and Jerusalem*”, “fusionism” is the conglomeration of the old “cults”, which represents Hess’s terminology for the religious streams of Christianity, Islam, and Judaism; the structure of Freemasonry specifically caters to fusing together international brotherhoods which are independent of politics and religion, thereby making those subjects subservient to the organic unity woven by the likes of Freemasonry, which Hess claims was infiltrated and thus controlled in many European lodges by proto-Zionists.

35. In 1829 a truly fascinating artifact appears in the history of American journalism, it’s from a newspaper titled “*The Columbian Star and Christian Index*”, this is from volume 1, Philadelphia, Saturday November 28, 1829, no. 22.; and it is found easily online in “[The Columbian Star and Christian Index, Volumes 1-2](#)”.

- a. ***“It is stated that Baron Rothschild, the celebrated London Jewish Banker, is about to purchase all Palestine the Holy Land, including Jerusalem, as a Kingdom for the Jews, of whom he is to be king.”***
- b. The point is not whether or not that statement is accurate in 1829, only that it was made, published, and as we are about to see... predictive of the future of the Rothschild dynasty.

36. Also, a similar report, published on the same day, in 1829: From the [Niles' Weekly Register, Baltimore, November 28, 1829](#) we read:

- a. ***“There is a report that the Rothschilds have purchased Jerusalem! We see nothing improbable that, in the pecuniary distress of the sultan... The sultan is in great difficulty-- Baron Rothschild was proceeding to Constantinople & a second rebuilding of the temple is not among the most strange things expected in these strange times, by some of the Jews.”*** There’s also a book which documents this article in history, “[Weekly Register, Volume 49](#)” which lists entries on pages 429, 347, 41, 331, & 139 regarding the Rothschilds.

- a. Again, the point is not whether or not this is accurate reporting, only that it was reported and published, and again, as we’re about to see through myriad sources, predictive of the next century of Palestine’s future.

37. In 1835 we find yet another instance of a claim which precedes the State of Israel by over 100 years: From the [Niles Register, September 19, 1835](#) (page 41 of *Weekly Register*, Vol. 49) we find this passage:

- a. *“The Rothschilds are the wonders of modern banking. Sprung from that poetic, that ancient, that mysterious race, from whom we all derive our religion and half of our civilization, we see the descendants of Judah, after a persecution of two thousand years, peering above kings, rising higher than emperors, and holding a whole continent in the hollow of their hands. The Rothschilds govern a Christian world. Not a cabinet moves without their advice. They stretch their hand, and with equal ease, from Petersburg to Vienna, from Vienna to Paris, from Paris to London, and from London to Washington. Baron Rothschild, the head of the house, is the true king of Judah, the prince of captivity, the Messiah so long looked for by this extraordinary people. He holds the keys of peace and war, blessing or cursing. To what will all of this lead? Is the holy city to be rebuilt? – the third temple to rear its turrets to heaven? No. The lion of the tribe of Judah, Baron Rothschild, possesses more real force than David- more wisdom than Solomon. What do they care for the barren seacoast of Palestine? They are the brokers and counsellors of the kings of Europe, and of the republican chiefs of America. What more can*

they desire? We understand that an accomplished and beautiful daughter of this house, is married to an American, and intends to soon make New York her permanent residence. The beauty of Judah is not departed, nor is the strength of the House of Israel weakened. [N.Y. Herald reprint]”

- a. Once again, it is not about the veracity of the report, only that 100 years later the world reflected the claims described in reality, with the Rothschilds being instrumental in the creation of the State of Israel, as we’re about to learn.

38. In 1841 we find an article published in the “[*Colonial Times*](#)” (now The Times of London), published February 23rd of that year, containing Lord Shaftesbury’s “**Memorandum to Protestant Monarchs of Europe for the Restoration of the Jews to Palestine**”.

- a. Reading further on this topic of proto-Zionism on [Wikipedia](#) we read: “*Ideas of the restoration of the Jews in the Land of Israel entered [British](#) public discourse in the early 19th century, at about the same time as the British Protestant Revival.^[13] Not all such attitudes were favorable towards the Jews; they were shaped in part by a variety of [Protestant](#) beliefs,^[14] or by a streak of [philo-Semitism](#) among the classically educated British elite,^[15] or by hopes to extend the Empire. At the urging of [Lord Shaftesbury](#), Britain established a consulate in Jerusalem in 1838, the first diplomatic appointment in the city. In 1839, the [Church of Scotland](#) sent [Andrew Bonar](#) and [Robert Murray M'Cheyne](#) to report on the condition of the Jews there. The report was widely published^[16] and was followed by Memorandum to Protestant Monarchs of Europe for the restoration of the Jews to Palestine. In August 1840, The Times reported that the British government was considering Jewish restoration.^[13] Correspondence in 1841–42 between [Moses Montefiore](#), the President of the [Board of Deputies of British Jews](#) and [Charles Henry Churchill](#), the British consul in Damascus, is seen as the first recorded plan proposed for political Zionism”*
- b. Reading further, we visit an article on Wikipedia titled “[Timeline of Zionism](#)” and find these points which provide more context: “1839: [Lord Shaftesbury](#) takes out a full-page advert in The Times addressed to the Protestant monarchs of Europe and entitled “The State and

the rebirth of the Jews", which included the suggestion for the Jews to return to Palestine to seize the lands of Galilee and Judea, as well as the phrase "Earth without people – people without land".

- c. 1840: Lord Shaftesbury presents a paper to British Foreign Minister [Lord Palmerston](#) calling for the **'recall of the Jews to their ancient land'**.
- d. 1840 (August 11): [Lord Palmerston](#) writes to [Lord Ponsonby](#), [British Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire](#): *"There exists at the present time among the Jews dispersed over Europe, a strong notion that the time is approaching when their nation is to return to Palestine... **It would be of manifest importance to the Sultan to encourage the Jews to return and settle in Palestine because the wealth which they would bring with them would increase the resources of the Sultan's dominions; and the Jewish people, if returning under the sanction and protection, and at the invitation of the Sultan, would be a check upon any future evil designs of Mehemet Ali (of Egypt) or his successor... I have to instruct Your Excellency strongly to re-commend (to the Turkish Government) to hold out every just encouragement to the Jews of Europe to return to Palestine.**"*^[16]

39. In 1862 we find a road-map to colonizing Palestine, leveraging the Rothschild and Freemason networks, in a book authored by Moses Hess.

- a. According to Rabbi Marvin Antelman, Moses Hess was a follower of the Sabbataian-Frankist philosophy, but being that we need more data to make an informed perspective, we'll seek out some older references.
- b. As the 1906 *Jewish Encyclopedia* elaborates, [Moses Hess](#) was a "Jewish socialist and nationalist; ... he began his literary activity at an early age, and became **editor of the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung."** **Originally a National-Liberal, he became a Democrat, and later a Social-Democrat, joining Marx and Engels.** ... Though he had already turned his back upon Judaism, the Damascus affair reawakened his interest in Jewish matters, and he conceived the idea of the indestructibility of Jewish nationality. He intended to give form to this idea in a "cry of anguish"; but, as he himself

says, the stronger feelings aroused by the sufferings of the European proletariat threw his racial patriotism into the background. However, he found little sympathy among his fellow socialists... The neo-Hegelian Arnold Ruge called him ironically the "communist Rabbi Moses."

- c. To compare and contrast the 1906 Jewish Encyclopedia with today's Wikipedia, Moses Hess was "a German-French-Jewish philosopher and socialist, and one of the founders of [Labor Zionism](#)... As correspondent for the "Rheinische Zeitung", a radical newspaper founded by liberal Rhenish businessmen (and for which [Karl Marx](#) also worked), he lived in Paris, fleeing to [Belgium](#) and [Switzerland](#) temporarily following the suppression of the 1848 commune and again during the Franco-Prussian war... **Hess originally advocated Jewish integration into the Universalist socialist movement, and was a friend and collaborator of [Karl Marx](#) and [Friedrich Engels](#). Hess converted Engels to [Communism](#), and introduced Marx to social and economic problems. He played an important role in transforming [Hegelian](#) dialectical idealism theory of history to the [dialectical materialism](#) of Marxism, by conceiving of man as the initiator of history through his active consciousness.** Hess was probably responsible for several "Marxian" slogans and ideas, including religion as the "opiate of the people." Hess became reluctant to base all history on economic causes and class struggle, and he came to see the struggle of races, or nationalities, as the prime factor of history... **When [Theodor Herzl](#) first read Rome and Jerusalem he wrote about Hess that "since [Spinoza](#) Jewry had no bigger thinker than this forgotten Moses Hess" and that he would not have written Der Judenstaat (The Jewish State) if he had known Rome and Jerusalem beforehand. [Vladimir Ze'ev Jabotinsky](#) honored Hess in The Jewish Legion in the World War as one of those people that made the [Balfour declaration](#) possible, together with Herzl, Rothschild and Pinsker."**
- d. [The Jewish Encyclopedia of 1906 has this to say about Moses Hess](#): "Following are the leading ideas in Moses Hess's work: (1) The Jews will always remain strangers among the European peoples, who may emancipate them for reasons of humanity and justice, but will never respect them so long as the Jews place their own great national memories in the background and hold to the principle, "Ubi bene, ibi patria." (2) The Jewish type is indestructible, and Jewish national feeling

can not be uprooted, although the German Jews, for the sake of a wider and more general emancipation, persuade themselves and others to the contrary. (3) If the emancipation of the Jews is irreconcilable with Jewish nationality, the Jews must sacrifice emancipation to nationality. Hess considers that the only solution of the Jewish question lies in the colonization of Palestine. He confidently hopes that France will aid the Jews in founding colonies extending from Suez to Jerusalem, and from the banks of the Jordan to the coast of the Mediterranean."

- e. **Why do we need to learn about Moses Hess?** For two primary purposes, so we'll have the context to understand his 1862 book "[Rome and Jerusalem](#): A Study in Jewish Nationalism" and to comprehend quotes like this: ***"To this coming cult, Judaism alone holds the key. This "religion of the future" of which the eighteenth century philosophers, as well as their recent followers, dreamed... Each nation will have to create its own historical cult; each people must become like the Jewish people, a people of God."***
- f. Reading from a 1995 reprint of the 1862 "[Rome and Jerusalem](#)" by Moses Hess on pages 114-115 we begin to identify key pieces to the Rothschild puzzle, and it begins with Hess describing the "historical cults" (i.e. Christianity, Islam and Judaism) and fusing these religions together by using Freemasonry. Here's Hess in his own words: ***"More reasonable are the attempts of those fusionists who, like my friend [Rabbi] Hirsch, of Luxemburg, are utilizing freemasonry as a means to amalgamate all the historical cults into one. The Luxemburg Rabbi, the antipode of his namesake, the Frankfort Rabbi Hirsch, developed the idea of fusion so thoroughly in the excellent lectures which he delivered at the Luxemburg [Freemason] Lodge, and later published under the title "Humanity as Religion", that, according to him, the matter may be considered closed. All that remains for the rabbis to do is to close up their reform temples and send the school children to the masonic temples."***
- g. Reading from page 116: *"But, mark you, from all these real or imaginary benefits from which the Jews in dispersion confer upon the world, none will be diminished even after the restoration of the Jewish State."*

- h. Next, Hess lays out the players in the plan to colonize Palestine at that time in 1862, on page 173 we read: *“Even if the time of Grace has not yet come, when we should think of erecting an altar to the Lord in Zion, even if we cannot expect to win the consent of the Sultan, the following proposal is still practical, especially at a time when under God’s Providence, **there have arisen in Israel a number of men who possess great political influence or rule, by virtue of their wealth, men like Montefiore, Albert Cohn, Rothschild, Fould, and others. These men are Jewish princes such as the Jewish people has not had since the dispersion. These should organize a Society for the Colonization of Palestine, a Chebra Eretz Nosheveth.**”*
- i. Moses Hess then drops a very useful clue as to who the prime movers of the Zionism project are on pages 176-177, and proposes a plan embraced by the Rothschilds, which led to the creation of the State of Israel. Hess, in his own words, states as follows in 1862: *“**I already foresee the organization of the Society proposed by the pious Jewish patriot, and its ultimate settling of the Holy Land with Jewish colonists under the protection of the Western civilized nations.** When the Jewish situation in Palestine is once and for all adjusted under the protection of law, and on the foundation of labor, there will arise in the Holy Land, as in Germany and other European countries, universities conducted by able scholars whose spirit will not conflict with but harmonize with the ancient Jewish national religion”,* continuing on page 177, Hess foreshadows an external threat *“already preparing”* to inspire Jewish Nationalism through coordinated violence from outside their group: *“On the other hand, Occidental Judaism is surrounded by an almost indissolvable crust, composed of the dead residue of the first manifestation of the modern spirit, from the inorganic chalk deposit of an extinct rationalistic enlightenment. **This crust will not be melted by the fire of Jewish patriotism; it can only be broken by an external pressure under the weight of which everything which has no future must give up its existence.** In contradistinction to orthodoxy, which cannot be destroyed by an external force without at the same time endangering the embryo of Jewish Nationalism that slumbers within it, **the hard covering that surrounds the hearts of our cultured Jews will be shattered only by a blow from without, one that world events are already preparing; and which will probably fall in the near future.**”*

40. At this point we need to make ourselves more knowledgeable on the role Zionism has played in formulating what we know today as “the Middle East”, our first goal would be to understand the nature of the “Aliyas”.

- a. The First Aliya, according to Wikipedia: *“In the late 1870s, Jewish philanthropists such as the [Montefiores](#) and the [Rothschilds](#) responded to the persecution of Jews in Eastern Europe by sponsoring agricultural settlements for Russian Jews in Palestine. The Jews who migrated in this period are known as the [First Aliyah](#).^[23] Aliyah is a Hebrew word meaning “ascent”, referring to the act of spiritually “ascending” to the Holy Land and a basic tenet of Zionism.”*

41. The Role of the Rothschild Family in the colonization of Israel out of the land of Palestine

- a. [Edmond James de Rothschild](#) of the French Rothschild family
- a. According to Wikipedia, Baron Edmond James de Rothschild was *“was a French member of the [Rothschild banking family](#). A strong supporter of [Zionism](#), his generous donations lent significant support to the movement during its early years, which helped lead to the establishment of the [State of Israel](#)... Edmond de Rothschild inherited Château Rothschild... acquired an important collection of drawings and engravings that he bequeathed to the [Louvre](#) consisting of more than 40,000 [engravings](#), nearly 3,000 [drawings](#), and 500 illustrated books. Included in this gift were more than one hundred engravings and drawings by [Rembrandt](#). A portion of his art collection was bequeathed to his son James A. de Rothschild and is now part of the [National Trust](#) collection at [Waddesdon Manor](#).”*
 - i. When Baron Edmond de Rothschild died in 1934, his remains were transported by naval frigate to Israel: *“At the port of [Haifa](#), the ship was met with sirens and a nineteen-gun salute. A state funeral was held with former [Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion](#) giving the eulogy following which Edmond de Rothschild and his wife were re-interred in [Ramat HaNadiv](#) Memorial Gardens near the towns of [Zichron Ya'akov](#) and [Binyamina](#), both of which he helped found and are named in his family's honor.”*
 - ii. It is further noted that: *“Israel's 1982/5742 [Independence Day](#) coin is dedicated to the memory of Edmond de Rothschild and marks the centenary of his first projects in*

Israel. From 1982 until 1986, the [Bank of Israel](#) used his portrait on the 500 [Israeli sheqel](#) note.^[3] [Rothschild Boulevard](#) in [Tel Aviv](#) is named after him, as well as various localities throughout Israel which he assisted in founding.”

42. [Palestine Exploration Fund](#) is a British society founded in 1865, and a few simple clicks avails us of several primary source documents which verify the active nature of the Rothschild interests in colonizing Palestine in the 1800’s:

- a. First we have a book titled “[Palestine Exploration Fund: Quarterly Statement](#)” which features Baron Rothschild on pages 137-138, under the chapter “*History of Modern Colonisation in Palestine*”: “*At the time of the refugee movement some Jewish students in Russian universities, disgusted with the treatment they had received, resolved to emigrate to Palestine*” and it goes on to list how the Rothschilds financed and colonized these settlements from pages 135 to 142. On page 135-136 we read an interesting statement about colonization of Palestine prior to 1899: “*There are 170 families resident, and of these Baron Edmond de Rothschild, of Paris, supports 25... Baron Rothschild owns 5,500 donnims of the land.*”
 - i. Another book turns up in the search results of this topic, and it’s titled “[Catalogue of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition, Royal Albert Hall](#)” by Joseph Jacobs, on page 147 in the chapter “*Palestine Exploration Fund*” we see that the Rothschilds are prominently listed there as providing art to the exhibition.
- b. Last but not least on the topic of the Palestine Exploration Fund, there’s a book titled “[Rothschild and Early Jewish Colonization in Palestine](#)” by Ran Aaronsohn, which presents the history of the Rothschilds and their efforts for the *Early Jewish Colonization of Palestine*. For instance, on page 274 we find this paragraph: “***In the course of this study, we have discussed land ownership as a key factor in Rothschild’s achievements in the colonies and his policies in this regard have indeed attracted attention. Some researchers have concluded that “Rothschild had in mind two geo-political goals: penetrating and establishing a presence in various parts of the country [Palestine], and merging the Jewish lands into blocs as large as possible.” Without detracting from the significance of this issue, we would argue that Rothschild’s land policy was not altogether***

*coherent. **Gaining control of the land was one of three tactics he employed in the colonies, and not necessarily the most important one.** This is a conclusion we have reached after carefully examining Rothschild's actions in the colonies [of Palestine] and rural sector, and reflecting the scope of his efforts over time from an economic perspective... **Comparing statistics for the Rothschild colonies [in Palestine] and other rural settlements in the years 1890 and 1900 (Table 8), we find that the one noticeable increase among all the items examined was in the proportion of land owned by Baron de Rothschild. Even in absolute terms, Rothschild's acquisition of real estate [in Palestine] was far greater in the 1890s than in the 1880s.**" Later, on page 278 Ran Aaronsohn writes: "By now, the long-standing debate over Rothschild and his administrators and their role in modern Jewish colonization has attained a solid footing in the historiography of Eretz Israel."*

43. Another substantial source through which to learn about the Rothschilds involvement in colonizing Palestine prior to the creation of the State of Israel is offered by British Historian, [Simon Schama](#) and seek out his book "[Two Rothschilds and the Land of Israel](#)" (published 1978), which presents a study of the Rothschild Brothers (Edmond and James de Rothschild) activities in Palestine. A succinct [review of the book](#) relates it thusly: "...**illustrating how Baron Edmond's immediate concern in 1882 for the sanctuary of Eastern European pogrom victims was, by the turn of the century, translated into a total commitment to the development of a self-supporting Jewish homeland and finally a state. These stages paralleled his own concrete contributions: purchasing land and equipping colonies (when colonies were not dirty words), developing cash crops and industry, and finally in 1957 simultaneously dismantling the Palestine Jewish Colonization Association while underwriting the Israeli Knesset (Parliament) building as a testament both to the existence of the Jewish state and the Rothschilds' role in building it.**" [There are 83 useful Rothschild references in the online version of this book.](#)
44. The next resource we encounter is a book titled "[Zionism and Technocracy: The Engineering of Jewish Settlement in Palestine 1870-1918](#)" by Derek J. Penslar. In the process of deciding whether or not this is a necessary book to purchase, we read the following academic review:

- a. Review of Penslar's "Zionism and Technocracy" by [Cambridge University's "Historical Journal"](#) (*The Historical Journal* / Volume 37 / Issue 03 / September 1994, pp 757-759; Copyright © Cambridge University Press 1994)
- b. Reading from [page 757 of "The Historical Journal"](#) we find Cambridge's commentary on Penslar's book: *"When it came to combining technology and colonialism, the Zionist movement was no different from Britain or France. Though free of the ethos of empire and the need to enrich a metropole, Zionism employed technology to gain a foothold in Palestine and, once attained, to fortify the borders of a state. This process of state-building has already been investigated from several angles- from Stein's study of Zionist land policy to Shapira's work on Zionism and the use of force. **But while force was one of the ways in which Zionists acquired land, it could not transform that land into a modern state- that required technology. The unique role of technology in the Zionist enterprise has now been examined in a masterful book, Zionism and Technocracy, by Derek J. Penslar. Penslar's recurrent theme is that of synthesis. He traces its beginnings to the split between capitalist philanthropy of central Europe and the socialist utopianism of the east. **These seemingly incompatible schools would eventually be united by the common bond of technology.** This, Penslar notes, 'served two hallowed goals of the Zionist movement: **it offered guidance for the great social restructuring that was to accompany immigration to Palestine, and it epitomized the secular knowledge that many Zionists felt would existentially transform the Jews into a people like the nations of the world.** The Zionist preoccupation with technology derived from the basic assumption of the Jewish Enlightenment- the Haskalah – of the previous century. Accordingly, the social anomaly of the Jews was a product not only of religious separatism, but more fundamentally, social aberration."***

45. The Rothschilds, Cecil Rhodes & Theodor HERZL

- a. As we're about to learn in a forthcoming chapter, the goal of the Rothschild-Financed Legacy of Cecil Rhodes was to re-integrate America into the British Empire. Rhodes's plan was admired by many, and among Rhodes' acolytes was Theodor Herzl, creator of the first Zionist

Congress, who greatly admired the strategies and tactics of population control practiced by Cecil Rhodes.

- b. In searching the connections between Rhodes and Herzl, one finds many sources which reflect the letters between Rhodes and Herzl with respect to colonizing Palestine, also a Rothschild-financed project.

- i. Reading from "[*Palestine and Israel: A Challenge to Justice*](#)" by John Quigley, we find on page 7, in a chapter titled "*The British Connection*", we find: "**Herzl approached Britain because, he said, it was "the first to recognize the need for colonial expansion." According to him, "the idea of Zionism, which is a colonial idea, should be easily and quickly understood in England."** In 1902 Herzl approached Cecil Rhodes, who had recently colonized the territory of the Shona people as **Rhodesia**. "You are being invited to help make history," [Herzl] said in a letter to Rhodes. "It doesn't involve Africa, but a piece of Asia Minor, [Palestine], not Englishmen, but Jews. How, then, do I happen to turn to you since this is an out-of-the-way matter for your? How indeed? **Because it is something colonial.**" Britain had already shown interest in Palestine. In 1839 Lord Palmerston as foreign secretary had opened a consulate in Jerusalem, instructing it to protect the Jews. Then in 1840 Palmerston proposed to the Ottoman Empire that it encourage settlement of European Jews in Palestine and that the Jews be permitted to make complaints against Ottoman officials through the British Embassy in Constantinople. While nothing came of this plan, the British consul at Jerusalem carried out Palmerston's directive to assist the Jews. When anti-Jewish violence erupted in Damascus in 1840, Britain extended protection to Jews in Palestine."

- b. After the demise of Herzl, Chaim Weizmann continued to progress the Rothschild financed plans of Zionism, applying the model of Cecil Rhodes to the colonization of Palestine.

- i. Reading from "[*A History of the Middle East*](#)" by Saul Friedman, we find on page 223 under the chapter heading "*Political Zionism*" the following passages in context of

colonizing Palestine in the 19th century: *“What followed on October 28, 1898, must go down as one of the most surrealistic moments in history. A few miles outside Jaffa, on the road to Jerusalem, at the entry to one of Lord Rothschild’s colonies, Herzl and a group of Jewish children greeted the Kaiser with a chorus of Heil D rim Siegerkranz (the German National Anthem)... In fact the Kaiser had no intention of championing Jewish nationalism. Instead, he told Abdul Hamid: “The Zionists are not dangerous to Turkey, but the Jews everywhere are a nuisance we should like to get rid of.” Later, Herzl would express relief that Jews had not been enrolled under German protection, for “we would have had to pay a must usurious interest.” Between 1899-1901, Herzl tried a direct approach to Abdul Hamid. A meeting with the sultan on May 17, 1901, arranged by Professor Armin Vambery, a Jewish apostate to Islam, went rather well. For his part, Herzl promised to erase the billion-dollar Ottoman public debt. In return, Abdul Hamid awarded him the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Mejidje and a sampling of Turkish cigarettes. While Herzl appealed for funds from Nathan Rothschild, Sir Thomas Lipton, Cecil Rhodes, Andrew Carnegie, and the French Pereire family. Adbul Hamid privately confirmed that he had no intention of alienating land that had been won by Turkish blood. In frustration, Herzl turned to Great Britain, Abdul Hamid’s worst enemy.”*

- c. Reading from [*“The Jewish Question in German Literature, 1749-1939”*](#) by Ritchie Robertson on page 467, we find the connection between Rhodes, Herzl, and the Prussian education system talked about by former New York Teacher of the Year, John Taylor Gatto: *“[Herzl] felt an affinity with another strong-willed visionary, Cecil Rhodes, and drafted a letter to him, requesting help, in which he said: “You, Mr. Rhodes, are either a politician full of fantasy or a practical fantasist”; but Rhodes died before the two could enter into contact. Herzl’s Jewish State was modelled on Rhodesia, in so far as Rhodes’s Chartered Company suggested the settlement by formal charter, guaranteeing the settlers’ rights, that Herzl proposed to the Sultan of Turkey in 1899. Herzl also compares his project to Stanley’s quest for Livingstone*

and to the exploitation of gold mines on the South African Rand. Throughout his life Herzl was fascinated by Prussianism. He confided to his diary: "If I could be whatever I liked to, I should be a Prussian nobleman of ancient lineage."

46. [Zionist Federation of Great Britain](#)

- a. According to Wikipedia: "***The Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland***, also known as the ***British Zionist Federation*** or simply the ***Zionist Federation*** (ZF), was established in 1899 to campaign for a permanent homeland for the [Jewish](#) people. The Zionist Federation is an [umbrella organisation](#) for the [Zionist movement](#) in the [United Kingdom](#), representing more than 120 organisations, and over 50,000 affiliated members.^[1]
- b. Among its aims and objectives, the Zionist Federation lists:
 - i. Support, co-ordinate and facilitate the work of all its affiliates nationwide, and to continue its commitment to the Zionist youth movements.
 - ii. Encourage the participation of Jews in Zionist activities including education, culture, Hebrew language and Israel information, ***underpinned by the belief that the main goal of Zionism is Aliyah.***
 - iii. The Zionist Federation is an umbrella organisation encompassing most of the Zionist organizations and individuals in the country and, as such, represents the Zionist movement in the United Kingdom
- c. In 1917, the [British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour](#) communicated the [Balfour Declaration](#) to the leader of United Kingdom's Jewish community [Lord Rothschild](#) for "***transmission to the Zionist Federation.***"
- d. For more information you can visit the [Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland](#) and the [World Zionist Organization](#) website.

47. [Balfour Declaration of 1917](#)

- a. "***Dear Lord Rothschild, I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.***" – Arthur Balfour

48. [Walter Rothschild, 2nd Baron Rothschild of the British Rothschild Family](#)

- a. Reading from the entry on Wikipedia: “**Lionel Walter Rothschild, 2nd Baron Rothschild, Baron de Rothschild** [Bt FRS](#) (8 February 1868 – 27 August 1937), a scion of the [Rothschild family](#), was a British banker, politician, and zoologist... At the age of seven, he declared that he would run a zoological museum. As a child, he collected insects, butterflies, and other animals.^[2] Among his pets at the family home in [Tring Park](#) were kangaroos and exotic birds.^[2] As a boy, Rothschild was once dragged off his horse and assaulted by workmen while on a hunting ride near Tring, an experience that he personally attributed to [Anti-Semitism](#).^[3] At 21, he reluctantly went to work at the family bank, [N M Rothschild & Sons](#) in London. He worked there from 1889 to 1908. He evidently lacked any interest or ability in the financial profession, but it was not until 1908 that he was finally allowed to give it up. However, his parents established a zoological museum as a compensation, and footed the bill for expeditions all over the world to seek out animals.^[2]”
- b. From the Israeli publication [“Harretz”, we read on December 27, 2007 in an article describing a “truly Zionist species of giraffe”](#) crafted by Michael Handelzalts, which cites that “At [age] 21, [Walter] Rothschild [2nd Baron Rothschild] had to start work at the family’s bank, and he kept at it, unwillingly, for many years. But at the same time, he got a consolation present from his parents: a zoological museum, which served as a base from which expeditions were sent to seek out animals all over the world. He himself went to study zoology at Cambridge, accompanied by a flock of his beloved kiwis. He opened his museum to the public, and it was one of the richest private collections in the world. Although he was very shy (despite towering over everyone at a height of 6’3”), **Rothschild had his photograph taken riding on a giant turtle, and once drove a carriage harnessed to six zebras to Buckingham Palace (to prove a scientific point: that zebras can be tamed)**. He published the results of his studies, mainly in taxonomy, but while existing scientific journals insisted on binomial Latin terminology (genus and species only), he favored the trinomial type (genus, species and sub-species). When the authorities refused to be persuaded, he started a

*scientific journal of his own. **Because Rothschild was the first to describe a subspecies of giraffe of a certain color and with five horns (instead of two) on its head, it was named after him: giraffe camelopardis rothschildi. Another 153 insects, 58 birds, 17 mammals, 3 fish, 3 spiders, 2 reptiles, 1 milliped and 1 worm also carry his name. He gave scientific names to hundreds of species and subspecies of other animals, birds and insects.***

- c. Reading further on [Baron Walter Rothschild's activities and interests we find his ardent support of Zionism in an article listed on Wikipedia](#), under a section titled "Zionism and the Balfour Declaration", which reads as follows: "**As an active [Zionist](#) and close friend of [Chaim Weizmann](#), he worked to formulate the draft declaration for a Jewish homeland in [Palestine](#). On 2 November 1917 he received a letter from the [British foreign secretary](#), [Arthur Balfour](#), addressed to his London home at 148 [Piccadilly](#). In this letter the British government declared its support for the establishment in Palestine of "a national home for the Jewish people". This letter became known as the [Balfour Declaration](#).**"^[2]

- 49. On page 169 of his posthumously published 1981 book *The Anglo-American Establishment*, Georgetown University history professor Carroll Quigley explained that the Balfour Declaration was actually drafted by Lord Alfred Milner. Quigley wrote: "*This declaration, which is always known as the Balfour Declaration, should rather be called "the Milner Declaration," since Milner was the actual draftsman and was, apparently, its chief supporter in the War Cabinet. This fact was not made public until 21 July 1937. At that time Ormsby-Gore, speaking for the government in Commons, said, "The draft as originally put up by Lord Balfour was not the final draft approved by the War Cabinet. The particular draft assented to by the War Cabinet and afterwards by the Allied Governments and by the United States...and finally embodied in the Mandate, happens to have been drafted by Lord Milner. The actual final draft had to be issued in the name of the Foreign Secretary, but the actual draftsman was Lord Milner."*^[27]"

- a. It is worthy of note that Lord Milner, Leo Amery, and Arthur Balfour were all protagonists playing lead roles in the manifestation of the goals laid out by The Last Will and

Testament of Cecil John Rhodes; and therefore agents of the Rothschild International Banking Dynasty's plans to subjugate America into the British Empire.

- b. Whether or not Balfour, Milner, or Leo Amery wrote the Balfour Declaration, it was nevertheless addressed to Baron Walter Rothschild, and Balfour, Milner, and Amery's efforts were all blessed and financed by the Rothschild Dynasty, in line with their efforts to colonize Palestine.**

50. Moving along we find more evidence of Rothschild colonization in Palestine, in the form of an obituary from the *New York Times*, published December 13, 1988: "[Dorothy de Rothschild, 93, Supporter of Israel](#)" with the contents reading as follows: "*Dorothy de Rothschild, a philanthropist, died Saturday at her home in London after a brief illness. She was 93 years old. **Mrs. de Rothschild and her husband, James A. de Rothschild, were longtime supporters of Israel, active in pressing the British Government for what became known as the Balfour Declaration, the 1917 commitment to work toward a Jewish homeland in British-administered Palestine. When Mr. de Rothschild died in 1957, he bequeathed to Israel the money for a new building for the national Parliament, which Mrs. de Rothschild dedicated in 1966. Toward the end of her life she gave Israel a new Supreme Court building...*** After her husband's death, their home at Waddesdon Manor, a 6,000-acre estate in Buckinghamshire, was left to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, along with a considerable art collection."

51. [The World Zionist Organization](#), according to Wikipedia, "*consists of Zionist institutions like The World Zionist Unions, The international Zionist Federations; and other international organizations that define themselves as Zionist*"

52. Why does Great Britain identify with the Zionists?

- a. To answer this question we must make ourselves familiar with a movement known as "The British-Israel World Federation", also known as [World Federalism](#) or [British Israelism](#)**
- b. According to Wikipedia, "[The British-Israel-World Federation](#) was born as a movement in the 19th century and federated in 1919 during the days when the "sun never set on the British**

*Empire". From 1924, the organization maintained an office next to Buckingham Palace. In 1990, it moved to Putney on the Thames, but since 2003 has been based near Bishop Auckland in Co Durham. **British Israelism** (also called **Anglo-Israelism**) is a doctrine based on the hypothesis that people of Western European descent, particularly those in Great Britain, are the direct lineal descendants of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel. The doctrine often includes the tenet that the **British Royal Family** is directly descended from the line of King David."*

53. Zionists such as the Warburgs, Schiffs, and Kuhn Loeb were instrumental in the creation of the Federal Reserve banking system which then spawned the rise, direct financing & protection of Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, and later Hitler. This story of 20th century Democide funded by the Rothschild international banking syndicate is distilled in detail within monumental works such as Antony C. Sutton's "Wall Street Trilogy" (i.e. *Wall Street & the Bolshevik Revolution*, *Wall Street & Hitler*, and *Wall Street & FDR*), "Tragedy and Hope" and "The Anglo-American Establishment" by Carroll Quigley, as well as "Secrets of the Federal Reserve" by Eustace Mullins. We'll learn more about this in upcoming chapters.

7

The Rothschilds & the Robber Barons

54. The Fleming Banking Dynasty in relation to the Rothschild Banking Dynasty:

- a. Insights into the heritage and lineage of Ian Fleming, whose actions on behalf of the Anglo-American Establishment are discussed later in this book.
- b. According to [Wikipedia](#): “In 1873, Robert Fleming cofounded the [Scottish American Investment Company](#) for the purpose of investing in high risk, high return American [railroad bonds](#). The [Scottish Widows](#) [Investment Company] was a significant early investor. In 1876, Flemings represented the bondholders' committee of the [Erie Railway](#), then under the control of [Jay Gould](#), and saw its plan for the financial reorganisation of the railroad largely adopted. Due to the successful Erie experience, and in its role as a significant railroad investor, **Flemings was involved in the successful restructuring of numerous other North American railroads in the 1870s, 1880s and 1890s. Each restructuring produced significant gains for the Fleming investment trusts and drew more investors. Flemings assumed a central role in the 1886 battle with Jay Gould for control of the [Texas & Pacific Railway](#), in which the Flemings bondholder group ultimately triumphed. Overall, Flemings claimed to have made a 40% return on investments in US railroads.**^[1]”
- c. Robert Fleming & Co. or simply “Flemings” became a 50% partner in 1970 with [Jardine Matheson](#), an infamous [Scottish opium conglomerate-turned-bank](#), which built its riches through the British East India Company’s global trade route. Forming [Jardine Fleming](#), a highly successful Asian investment bank, the Flemings cashed out by selling their bank to Chase Manhattan in 2000, now part of the JPMorganChase Empire.

- d. Tying it neatly together with a bow, is a text titled “[*The History of Foreign Investment in the United States to 1914*](#)”, and reading from page 207, it states as follows: “*Robert Fleming (1845-1933). Fleming was a pioneer in Scottish investment trusts. He was frequently in the United States and from the mid-1870’s onward served on numerous U.S. railroad reorganization committees. By 1900 he had moved his residence from Dundee, Scotland, to London, where he became a consultant on U.S. investments, particularly those in U.S. railroads. Like Sir Ernest Cassel, [Robert] Fleming was an intimate friend of Jacob Schiff. Between 1901 and 1909 Flemings “participations” in American railway securities came to almost \$34 million. Lord Rothschild, Lord Revelstoke, Sir Ernest Cassel, and Robert Fleming ranked at the pinnacle of the many in Edwardian London who were extraordinarily well versed in U.S. railroad finance.*”

55. The Harriman Family in relation to the Rothschilds:

- a. Known as “the Flemings of America”, the Harriman Family rose to fame and fortune on the backs of those who actually built the great American railroads.
- b. On page 103 of “[*Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler*](#)” Professor Antony C. Sutton provides insight into Hitler’s financiers, Fritz Thyssen and W. A. Harriman & Company, just after he deals with the rumor of Hitler being related to the Rothschilds: “*In any event, and more relevant from our viewpoint, the August Thyssen front bank in Holland controlled the Union Banking Corporation in New York. The Harrimans had a financial interest in, and E. Roland Harriman (Averell’s brother) was director of, this Union Banking Corporation. The Union Banking Corporation of New York City was a joint Thyssen-Harriman operation*”, Sutton notes that the board of directors of Union Banking Corporation intermingled Brown Brothers Harriman, UBC, and National Socialists.
- c. We can read about Averell Harriman during his time as U.S. Ambassador to Russia in Greg Behrman’s book “*The Most Noble Adventure: The Marshall Plan and the Time when America Helped the World*” on pages 193-194: “*Arriving in Paris in late April, Harriman’s first order of business was to secure a headquarters for the Office of the Special Representative. In short*

time, he obtained the Hotel de Talleyrand, a palatial building looking out on Place de la Concorde and the American Embassy. Originally Napoleon had presented the building to his foreign minister, Talleyrand, and it served as the site of the diplomat's many political intrigues and liaisons with women. After Napoleon's defeat, it was briefly occupied by the Russian Czar, and then later by Edouard de Rothschild. Stalin coveted the building. It was a particular delight, therefore, for Harriman to set up his own office in a resplendent reception salon at the corner of the building, looking out over la Place through floor-to-ceiling windows, surrounded by eighteenth century antiques, oil paintings, burgundy silk cushions and a large bust of Benjamin Franklin, America's first representative to Paris."

56. The Schiff Family in relation to the Rothschilds:

- a. [The 1906 Jewish Encyclopedia has an entry on the Schiff family](#): *"Family of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. The earliest known member, Jacob Kohen Zedek Schiff, who is mentioned on the tombstone of his son, Uri Phoebus, as having discharged the function of dayyan at Frankfort-on-the-Main, must have been born about 1370, the earliest date to which any contemporary Jewish family can be definitely traced... The name occurs on one of the signs of the Judengasse as early as 1613: in Middle High German the word "schiff" means a vial and may have been used as the sign of an apothecary or physician."*
- b. The same article in the Jewish Encyclopedia of 1906 also has this to say about [Jacob Henry Schiff](#), at that point in history: *"American financier and philanthropist; born Jan. 10, 1847, at Frankfort-on-the-Main. **He was educated in the public schools of Frankfort, and adopted the vocation of his father, Moses Schiff, one of the brokers of the Rothschilds in that city.** In 1865 he emigrated to the United States, and was employed for a time by the firm of Frank & Gans, brokers, New York... He then went to Europe, where he made connections with some of the chief German banking-houses. Returning to the United States, he became on Jan. 1, 1875, a member of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, of which he was soon practically the head. Owing to his connection with the German money market, Schiff was able to attract much German capital to American enterprise, more particularly in the field of railway*

finance. His firm, under his direction, became the financial reconstructors of the Union Pacific Railroad about 1897; and in 1901 it engaged in a struggle with the Great Northern Railway Company for the possession of the Northern Pacific Railway; this resulted in a panic on the stock exchange (May 9, 1901), in which the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. held the situation at its mercy... Schiff's firm was chosen to float the large stock issues not only of the Union Pacific and allied companies, but also of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, and the Missouri Pacific railway companies, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and many others. It subscribed for and floated the three large Japanese war loans in 1904 and 1905, in recognition of which the Mikado conferred upon Schiff the Second Order of the Sacred Treasure of Japan. He was also received in private audience in 1904 by King Edward VII. of England."

- c. Of course, that was way back in 1906. Did Jacob Schiff do anything pertinent in world history beyond that date?
 - i. A quick search lands us on the Wikipedia entry for [Jacob Schiff](#), which notes his close association in financing E.H. Harriman's railroad empire, and offers a meaningful connection between the Schiffs, Kuhn Loeb, and the Fleming banking dynasties: **"Schiff accepted Kuhn's invitation in January 1875, bringing to Kuhn, Loeb & Company his connections with Sir [Ernest Cassel](#) of London, [Robert Fleming](#) of Dundee (later of London), and [Edouard Noetzelin](#) of the [Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas](#).^[5] On May 6, 1875, he married Therese Loeb, daughter of [Solomon Loeb](#). The couple were the parents of a son, [Mortimer L. Schiff](#) and a daughter, [Frieda](#).^{[4][5][6]}"**
 - ii. In one of the last entries in the Wikipedia article on Jacob Schiff, we read the following: **"A practitioner of [Reform Judaism](#),^[18] Schiff supported political, secular [Zionism](#). Despite not agreeing fully with the ideas of [Theodore Herzl](#), and in fact believing that Zionism would cause Americans to question his loyalty, he donated to many Jewish projects in [Palestine](#), including the [Technical Institute of Haifa](#). As the situation for**

Eastern European Jews grew more dire, with the [Russian Revolution](#), and pogroms in [Ukraine](#). Schiff made more considerable contributions to the Zionist effort; he even offered to join the Zionist organization, provided he could publish a statement he'd prepared. This offer was denied, and so he never formally joined the Zionist camp. **Historian George Kennan noted that Schiff helped finance revolutionary propaganda during the Russo-Japanese war and revolution of 1905.^[19]** The Jewish Communal Register of New York City stated that "Mr. Schiff has always used his wealth and his influence in the best interests of his people. **He financed the enemies of autocratic Russia and used his financial influence to keep Russia from the money markets of the United States.**"^[20]

- iii. This reference points out that the Schiffs helped to finance enemies of the Russian Tzar, leading up to the Bolshevik Revolution; this topic is covered more in depth by Professor Antony C. Sutton in his book "Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution".
- iv. Interestingly, the Wikipedia article doesn't mention anything about Jacob Schiff working with the Warburg family to create the Federal Reserve System. If we don't leverage the benefit of having internet access to superb history books, we might be left to think that Jacob Schiff *didn't* follow in his dad's footsteps of banking on behalf of the Rothschilds.

57. Reading from page 100 of a pdf version of "Secrets of the Federal Reserve", we read a description of the long-standing relationship of the Schiff family to the Rothschild Dynasty:

- a. "When the Elector of Hesse earned a fortune by renting Hessian mercenaries to the British to put down the rebellion in the American colonies, Rothschild was entrusted with this money to invest. He made an excellent profit both for himself and the Elector, and attracted other accounts. In 1785 he moved to a larger house, 148 Judengasse, a five story house known as "The Green Shield" which he shared with the Schiff family."
- b. On page 117, we learn that more than 100 years later, the relationship between the Schiffs and Rothschilds had grown, not withered: "Paul Warburg, a Governor of the Federal Reserve Board

*of Governors, also held 3000 shares of National Bank of Commerce. His partner, Jacob Schiff had 1,000 shares of National Bank of Commerce. This bank was clearly controlled by Morgan, who was really a subsidiary of Junius S. Morgan Company in London and the N.M. Rothschild Company of London; and Kuhn, Loeb Company, which was also known as a principal agent of the Rothschilds.” The passage continues on page 118: “... **Mary W. Harriman, widow of E.H. Harriman, also owned 5,000 shares of National Bank of Commerce in 1914. E.H. Harriman’s railroad empire had been entirely financed by Jacob Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb Company.”***

- c. On page 151 of “*Secrets of the Federal Reserve*” we read: “On September 26, 1920, The New York Times mentioned in its obituary of Jacob Schiff in reference to Kuhn, Loeb and Company, “During the World War certain of its members were in constant contact with the Government in an advisory capacity. It shared in the conferences which were held regarding the organization and formation of the Federal Reserve System.”
- d. On page 152 we read: “The background of Kuhn, Loeb & Company had been exposed in “Truth Magazine”, edited by George Conroy: “**Mr. Schiff is head of the great private banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. which represents the Rothschild interest on this side of the Atlantic.** He has been described as a financial strategist and has been for years the financial minister to the great impersonal power known as Standard Oil. He was hand-in-glove with the Harrimans, the Goulds and the Rockefellers, in all their railroad enterprises and has become the dominant power in the railroad and financial world in America.”
- e. Again on page 157 we find Schiff prominently mentioned: “**[Bernard] Baruch worked with Edward H. Harriman, who was Schiff’s front man in controlling America’s railway system for the Rothschild family.** Baruch and Harriman also combined their talents to gain control over the New York City transit system, which has been in perilous financial condition ever since.”
- f. Reading from page 36 of “*Secrets of the Federal Reserve*” by Eustace Mullins, we see a credible, relevant, and substantial mention of Jacob Schiff’s banking activities, after 1906,

referring to the removal of uncertainty as pertaining to the 1912 Presidential Election in the United States: *“As a Republican ex-president, it was obvious that Roosevelt would cut deeply into Taft’s vote. This proved the case, and Wilson won the election. To this day, no one can say what Theodore Roosevelt’s program was, or why he would sabotage his own party. **Since the bankers were financing all three candidates, they would win regardless of the outcome. Later Congressional testimony showed that in the firm of Kuhn Loeb Company, Felix Warburg was supporting Taft, Paul Warburg and Jacob Schiff were supporting Wilson, and Otto Kahn was supporting Roosevelt. The result was that a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President were elected in 1912 to get the central bank legislation passed.** It seems probable that the identification of the Aldrich Plan as a Wall Street operation predicted that it would have a difficult passage through Congress, as the Democrats would solidly oppose it, whereas a successful Democratic candidate, supported by a Democratic Congress, would be able to pass the central bank plan.”*

- g. Looking further into “*Secrets of the Federal Reserve*” for the next reference of Jacob Schiff, we hit another solid Rothschild connection provided by Mullins (who draws from Col. Garrison’s interview of Col. House): *“Col. Garrison, an agent of Brown Brothers bankers, later Brown Brothers Harriman, had entree everywhere in the financial community. He writes of Col. House, “Col. House agreed entirely with the early writing of Mr. Warburg.” Page 337, he quotes Col. House: “I am also suggesting that the Central Board be increased from four members to five and their terms lengthened from eight to ten years. This would give stability and would take away the power of a President to change the personnel of the board during a single term of office.” Garrison also wrote in this book, “Paul Warburg is the man who got the Federal Reserve Act together after the Aldrich Plan aroused such nationwide resentment and opposition. The mastermind of both plans was Baron Alfred Rothschild of London.” House noted that he and Wilson knew that in passing the Federal Reserve Act, they had created an instrument more powerful than the Supreme Court. The Federal Reserve Board of Governors actually comprised a Supreme Court of Finance, and there was no appeal from any of their*

rulings. In 1911, prior to Wilson's taking office as President, House had returned to his home in Texas and completed a book called *Philip Dru, Administrator*. Ostensibly a novel, it was actually a detailed plan for the future government of the United States, "which would establish Socialism as dreamed by Karl Marx", according to House. This "novel" predicted the enactment of the graduated income tax, excess profits tax, unemployment insurance, social security, and a flexible currency system. In short, it was the blueprint which was later followed by the Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt administrations. In 1955, Westbrook Pegler, the Hearst columnist from 1932 to 1956, heard of the Philip Dru book and called Viereck to ask if he had a copy. Viereck sent Pegler his copy of the book, and Pegler wrote a column about it, stating: "One of the institutions outlined in Philip Dru is the Federal Reserve System. The Schiffs, the Warburgs, the Kahns, the Rockefellers and Morgans put their faith in House. The Schiff, Warburg, Rockefeller and Morgan interests were personally represented in the mysterious conference at Jekyll Island. Frankfurter landed on the Harvard law faculty, thanks to a financial contribution to Harvard by Felix Warburg and Paul Warburg, and so we got Alger and Donald Hiss, Lee Pressman, Harry Dexter White and many other protégés of Little Weenie." House's openly Socialistic views were forthrightly expressed in *Philip Dru, Administrator*; on pages 57-58, House wrote: "In a direct and forceful manner, he pointed out that our civilization was fundamentally wrong, inasmuch, among other things, as it restricted efficiency; that if society were properly organized, there would be none who were not sufficiently clothed and fed. The result, that the laws, habits and ethical training in vogue were alike responsible for the inequalities in opportunity and the consequent wide difference between the few and the many; that the results of such conditions was to render inefficient a large part of the population, the percentage differing in each country in the ratio that education and enlightenment and unselfish laws bore to ignorance, bigotry and selfish laws." In his book, House (Dru) envisions himself becoming a dictator and forcing on the people his radical views, page 148: "They recognized the fact that Dru dominated the situation and that a master mind had at last risen in the Republic." He now assumes the title of General. "General Dru

announced his purpose of assuming the powers of a dictator . . . they were assured that he was free from any personal ambition . . . he proclaimed himself 'Administrator of the Republic.'"

1. It's worth adding that Col. House verifies his authorship of "*Philip Dru: Administrator*" within his private papers, see the table of contents of Volume 1, "*The Intimate Papers of Col. House*".
- h. "*Secrets of the Federal Reserve*" contains some references from "*The Intimate Papers of Col. House*" (1926) edited by Charles Seymour of Yale University, so we look into Volume 1, page 161 of the first edition of Col. House's papers, and we can now start to connect the dots being shared by House's intimate notes purveyed therein: **"December 19, 1912. I talked with Paul Warburg over the phone concerning currency reform. I told of my trip to Washington and what I had done there to get it in working order. I told him that the Senate and the Congressmen seemed anxious to do what he desired, and that President-elect Wilson thought straight concerning the issue."**
- i. Reading further we find the actual plans for the creation of the Federal Reserve banking system (pages 46-48 of the electronic version of "*Secrets of the Federal Reserve*", with the primary source being "*The Intimate Papers of Col. House*"):
 - i. "March 13, 1913. Warburg and I had an intimate discussion concerning currency reform.
 - ii. March 27, 1913. Mr. J.P. Morgan, Jr. and Mr. Denny of his firm came promptly at five. Morgan had a currency plan already printed. I suggested he have it typewritten, so it would not seem too prearranged, and send it to Wilson and myself today.
 - iii. July 23, 1913. I tried to show Mayor Quincy (of Boston) the folly of the Eastern bankers taking an antagonistic attitude towards the Currency Bill. I explained to Major Henry Higginson* with what care the bill had been framed. Just before he arrived, I had finished a review by Professor Sprague of Harvard of Paul Warburg's criticism of the Glass-Owen Bill, and will transmit it to Washington tomorrow. Every banker known to

Warburg, who knows the subject practically, has been called up about the making of the bill.

- iv. *October 13, 1913. Paul Warburg was my first caller today. He came to discuss the currency measure. There are many features of the Owen-Glass Bill that he does not approve. I promised to put him in touch with McAdoo and Senator Owen so that he might discuss it with them.*
- v. *November 17, 1913. Paul Warburg telephoned about his trip to Washington. Later, he and Mr. Jacob Schiff came over for a few minutes.*
- vi. *On December 24, 1913, Jacob Schiff wrote to Col. House, "My dear Col. House. I want to say a word to you for the silent, but no doubt effective work you have done in the interest of currency legislation and to congratulate you that the measure has finally been enacted into law. I am with good wishes, faithfully yours, JACOB SCHIFF." (page 52 of the electronic version)*
- vii. *On page 53 of "Secrets of the Federal Reserve", Mullins continues to describe the machinations of Col. House in collusion with the Warburgs and Schiff families, working on behalf of the Rothschilds: "The ten year terms of office of the members of the Board were lengthened by the Banking Act of 1935 to fourteen years, which meant that these directors of the nation's finances, although not elected by the people, held office longer than three presidents. **While Col. House, Jacob Schiff and Paul Warburg basked in the glow of a job well done, the other actors in this drama were subject to later afterthoughts. Woodrow Wilson wrote in 1916, National Economy and the Banking System, Sen. Doc. No. 3, No. 223, 76th Congress, 1st session, 1939: "Our system of credit is concentrated (in the Federal Reserve System). The growth of the nation, therefore, and all our activities, are in the hands of a few men."***
- viii. *On page 82 of "Secrets of the Federal Reserve" Mullins offers "Chapter Five: The House of Rothschild", which mentions the activities of Schiff, and Kuhn Loeb, among*

others: *"The success of the Federal Reserve Conspiracy will raise many questions in the minds of readers who are unfamiliar with the history of the United States and finance capital. How could the Kuhn, Loeb-Morgan alliance, powerful though it might be, believe that it would be capable, first, of devising a plan which would bring the entire money and credit of the people of the United States into their hands, and second, of getting such a plan enacted into law? The capability of devising and enacting the "National Reserve Plan", as the immediate result of the Jekyll Island expedition was called, was easily within the powers of the Kuhn, Loeb-Morgan alliance, according to the following from McClure's Magazine, August 1911, "The Seven Men" by John Moody: "Seven men in Wall Street now control a great share of the fundamental industry and resources of the United States. Three of the seven men, J.P. Morgan, James J. Hill, and George F. Baker, head of the First National Bank of New York belong to the so-called Morgan group; four of them, John D. and William Rockefeller, James Stillman, head of the National City Bank, and Jacob H. Schiff of the private banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb Company, to the so-called Standard Oil City Bank group... the central machine of capital extends its control over the United States... The process is not only economically logical; it is now practically automatic."*

- j. We find an article titled "[*The Descendants of Jacob Schiff*](#)" on a website calling itself "The Jews of New York", found at jewsofnewyork.org, which honors the Schiff family legacy, as part of the Rothschild empire: *"One of the city's most generous philanthropists, Schiff poured much of his personal fortune into establishing charities to support the Russian Jews who came to escape the pogroms, including the 92nd Street Y and the Henry Street Settlement to help poor Jews. His philanthropic legacy extended to non-Jewish institutions as a founder of the New York Zoological Society and an early board member of the NAACP, and he encouraged his family members to follow his example of sharing their wealth. A German Jew, Schiff was an ardent supporter of Russian Jewry; he lobbied Congress and President Grover Cleveland to prevent the passage of legislation which would have prevented the massive wave of Russian*

Jewish immigrants from whom most current New York Jews descend. His son Mortimer Schiff, also an investment banker, was an early leader of the Boy Scouts of America, and his granddaughter Dorothy Schiff spent 40 years as publisher of "The New York Post."

58. The Morgan Empire in relation to The Rothschilds: [The House of Morgan: An American Banking Dynasty and the Rise of Modern Finance](#) by Ron Chernow

- a. In "*The House of Morgan*" the Rothschilds are featured on 19 pages (pp. 5, 10, 13, 19, 25, 26, 27, 40, 74, 75, 76, 99, 114, 216, 304, 433, 472, 519, 677, 806, 809).
- b. From "*The House of Morgan*" page 5: "*British investors cursed America as a land of cheats, rascals, and ingrates. State defaults also tainted federal credit, **and when Washington sent Treasury agents to Europe in 1842, James de Rothschild thundered, "Tell them you have seen the man who is at the head of the finances of Europe, and that he has told you that they cannot borrow a dollar. Not a dollar."***"
- c. On page 13 of "*The House of Morgan*", we find a quote which reflects the relationship between calamity and profit: "***As one Rothschild boasted, "When the streets of Paris are running with blood, I buy."***"
- d. Another quote found on page 19 of "*The House of Morgan*" is indicative of the relationship of Junius Spencer Morgan and his son, J. Pierpont: "*Early on, Pierpont figured in his father's business plans. **Junius knew that the houses of Baring and Rothschild operated largely as family enterprises, grooming sons to inherit their respective businesses. In fact, the Rothschild insignia of five arrows commemorated five sons dispatched to five European capitals."***"
- e. Page 25 of "*The House of Morgan*": "*Every London [Banking] house could unfurl a scroll of illustrious state loans. From their Saint Swithin's Lane townhouse, **the Rothschilds financed Wellington's peninsular campaign and the Crimean War. A familiar adage said that the wealth of the Rothschilds consisted of the bankruptcy of nations.** In 1875, Lionel Rothschild would arrange for the 4-million pound financing that permitted Britain to wrest*

control of the Suez Canal from France. Disraeli laughingly confided to Queen Victoria, "I am of the opinion, Madame, that there never can be too many Rothschilds."

- f. *"The House of Morgan"* continues to portray the rise to power enjoyed by J.P. Morgan's father, Junius Morgan, as a blessing of the Rothschilds- encrypted messages and flying couriers who couldn't talk, from page 26: *"The French loan showed that he hid a riverboat gambler's flair behind the steely air. This would be Junius's signature deal, complete with that obligatory Rothschild touch- carrier pigeons."* (referring to the Rothschild's use of carrier pigeons in their financial information and intelligence networks)
- g. On pages 73-74 of *"The House of Morgan"*, Ron Chernow writes about how the Rothschilds were working over President Cleveland in 1895: *"...Congress refused to grant President Cleveland the authority to replenish the gold reserve through a public bond offering. At the same time, Populist fury made resorting to private bankers like Morgan unthinkable. [President] Cleveland sat paralyzed. By January 24, 1895, gold reserves had declined to \$68 million, and gold coin was especially scarce at the nine Subtreasuries around the country, including that in New York, across Wall Street from the Morgan Bank. **As a crisis approached, [President] Cleveland turned to the Rothschilds in London, perhaps to deflect charges of being in Wall Street's pocket. When approached by the Rothschilds about a bond issue, J.S. Morgan & Co. (Junius Morgan's company, prior to his son's J.P. Morgan & Co.) agreed to participate only if Pierpont [Morgan] handled the American end with the Rothschild representative [in America], August Belmont, Jr."***

59. The Rockefeller Empire in relation to The Rothschild Dynasty:

- a. *"[The American Jewish Chronicle Vol 3 No 1-26](#)"* in an article titled *"Rothschild and Rockefeller"* on page 177 by Abraham Reisin, the wealth of Rockefeller vs. Rothschild is weighed, and on page 179 of the same volume, we also find an article titled *"[Zionism and Anti-Semitism: An answer to Dr. Henry Moskowitz's Article: "Palestine not a solution of Jewish Problem"](#)"* written by the Editor of the American Jewish Chronicle, in which the Editor states: *"What Baron Rothschild did for Zionism and Jewish colonization in general will always go down in the annals*

of Jewish history; what Louis D. Brandeis and other famous Zionists do for this country today will never be forgotten, and there is no question in anyone's mind that Louis D. Brandeis is an American at heart, but notwithstanding the great position he holds in the United States Government, he still finds time to devote to the Utopian idea of the Jewish state, namely, the Restoration of Palestine to the Jewish race."

b. [Titan: The Life of John D. Rockefeller, Sr. by Ron Chernow](#)

- a. P 247 pertaining to the international production of petroleum in the 19th century: *"If the Nobels and the Rothschilds weren't mortal threats, neither did they capitulate tamely to Standard Oil, as so many American rivals had. These contending forces clashed repeatedly in the oil wars of the 1890's, a protracted battle that saw periods of blistering competition followed by cozy deals to divvy up markets. When competition forced price-cutting in the early 1890's, Rockefeller advocated a tactical rapprochement with his erstwhile foes and induced Baron Alphonse de Rothschild to visit 26 Broadway [Standard Oil Headquarters] in secret. Archbold's report to Rockefeller about the July 1892 meeting revealed that, beneath the competitive veneer, the Rothschilds were eager to come to terms with Standard Oil: [Quoting from correspondence] 'We reached a tentative agreement with them... I need hardly report again that it seems desirable on all sides that this matter be kept exceedingly confidential. It was thought best that we should not see the Nobel people, but that the approach be made to them on the subject by the Rothschilds. We were treated with great courtesy by Baron Rothschild, and we [were] much delighted that he spoke English fluently, which greatly facilitated our intercourse.'"*

60. The Warburgs in relation to The Rothschilds: It's now an appropriate time to ask the question:

"What is the relationship between the Rothschilds and the Warburgs?" For the answer we turn to the official biography titled: [The Warburgs: The Twentieth-Century Odyssey of a Remarkable Jewish Family](#) by Ron Chernow (National Book Award-Winning author of "The House of Morgan")

- a. Page 10: *"When the French abandoned Hamburg in 1814, the Warburgs and other bankers replenished the local silver stock. These transactions brought them into close contact with the*

Rothschilds, who excelled in metals trading. In a letter of August 4, 1814, the Warburgs displayed growing confidence and assured the Rothschilds that they could handle metal deliveries as effectively as any house in Hamburg. **The Rothschilds had greatly profited from the Napoleonic Wars and were then infinitely more regal than the Warburgs.** So highly did M.M. Warburg & Co. value its connection that it kept a special stock of stationary on hand for letters to all Rothschild affiliates. At one point, the bank even hired a man trained in magnificent penmanship to draft important letters to the Rothschilds. Always a family of immense charm and masters at the art of business seduction, the Warburgs cultivated this relationship through exquisite courtesies. In 1838, they brought Meier Carl Rothschild a silver tray he admired on a trip to Hamburg. **In the 1840's, Willy Rothschild lived with Sara and Aby [Warburg], solving a dilemma posed by an absence of Kosher food in Hamburg hotels. In a shifting financial world, the Rothschilds, with all their royal connections, seemed a secure bedrock. One night, as Aby [Warburg] tossed fitfully in bed, Sara asked [him] what was wrong. "Oh, God," he said, "I have given Rothschilds an overdraft of 10,000 pounds and I'm worried about it." "Well, if that's all, turn over and go to sleep," Sara said. "If Rothschild fails it will quite all right for you to go broke too".** Even as the Warburgs emulated the Frankfurt Rothschilds, their own city acquired new importance. The wars and revolutions that rolled Europe in 1848 also produced a human tide of emigrants who swarmed through Bremen and Hamburg en route to England and America."

- b. That's interesting enough to seek out what the Warburg dynasty was up to in the 20th century, where one learns via Wikipedia and verified by several other sources, the following information: *"Felix and Paul Warburg emigrated to the United States. Felix Warburg married Frieda Schiff, daughter of Jacob H. Schiff, a banker and philanthropist. Felix Warburg's house in New York City is now the Jewish Museum. His brother Paul married Nina Loeb, daughter of Solomon Loeb. He was an advocate for the U.S. Federal Reserve System. Beginning in 1933, Max Warburg served on the board of the Nazi Reichsbank, reporting directly to Hjalmar Schacht, before emigrating in 1938. Before World War two, Max Warburg served on the*

board of directors of Interessen Gemeinschaft Farben or I.G. Farben, the giant German chemical firm that produced Zyklon B gas used in Nazi extermination camps. His brother Paul Warburg served on the board of directors of I.G. Farben's wholly owned American subsidiary. (However, Paul Warburg died in January 1932, before Hitler was elected Chancellor.) I.G. Auschwitz, founded in Kattowicz (33 km northwest of Auschwitz town) had its own corporate concentration camp called Buna/Monowitz, where prisoners from Auschwitz were put to work.”^[314]

- c. Not trusting our minds to be left solely at Wikipedia’s limitations, we search further and find an entry for the [Warburg Family](#) in the Encyclopedia Britannica and find the following passage:

“Moses Marcus Warburg (d. 1830) and his brother Gerson (d. 1825) founded in 1798 the bank of M.M. Warburg & Co. of Hamburg. Among their descendants were five brothers, grandsons of Moses M., of whom four were bankers: **Max M. Warburg (1867–1946), financial adviser to the German delegation to the Paris peace conference in 1919; Paul Moritz Warburg (1868–1932), member of the U.S. bank of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. and of the Federal Reserve Board; Felix Moritz Warburg (1871–1937), partner in Kuhn, Loeb and Co.; and Fritz Moritz Warburg (1879–1964). Felix M. was a supporter of adult education and Jewish theological schools and was active in other philanthropic organizations. James Paul Warburg (1896–1969), son of Paul M., was a banker and economist, member of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s original “brain trust,” and author of several books.**”
- d. Going back to [Wikipedia](#), we look up James Warburg: “James Paul Warburg was a [German-born American banker](#). He was well known for being the financial adviser to [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#). **His father was banker [Paul Warburg](#), member of the [Warburg family](#) and “father” of the [Federal Reserve system](#)...** ...James Paul Warburg was Vice Chairman of the Board at [Bank of the Manhattan Company](#) between 1932 and 1935. While at the Bank of the Manhattan, he became financial adviser to President Roosevelt. This included acting as financial adviser at the 1933 London [World Economic Conference](#). Warburg left government in 1934, having come to oppose certain policies of the [New Deal](#). **He was opposed to political**

Non-interventionism however, and re-entered government service in 1941 as Special Assistant to the Coordinator of Information, William Joseph Donovan. In 1942, when propaganda responsibilities were transferred to the Office of War Information, he became its Overseas Branch Deputy Director... In 1963, along with Sears heir, Philip Stern, he helped to found the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies. Warburg was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. He gained some notice in a February 17, 1950, appearance before the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in which he said, "We shall have world government, whether or not we like it. The question is only whether world government will be achieved by consent or by conquest."^[1]

- e. We just learned that James Paul Warburg, scion to the Warburg financial dynasty, subservient to the Rothschild financial dynasty was "special assistant" to General "Wild" Bill Donovan, who presided over the Office of Strategic Services (O.S.S.) during World War II; Donovan was later knighted by the British Empire and served as liaison to Sir William Stephenson and Ian Fleming during the time of the British Security Coordination (B.S.C.) which was located within Rockefeller Center in New York City.
- f. One might note that the Originators of the Federal Reserve Banking System are listed in books such as "Secrets of the Federal Reserve" by Eustace Mullins, as well as "The Creature from Jekyll Island" by G. Edward Griffin. Moreover, Professor Antony C. Sutton's trilogy (*Wall Street & the Bolshevik Revolution*, *Wall Street & FDR*, and *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler*) explicitly provides evidence that among the Federal Reserve creators, we find banking interests from the Warburg family, Schiff family, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., J.P. Morgan & Co. and others, all of whom rank below the Rothschilds in the international banking hierarchy, and have derived their wealth from doing business in "The Rothschild Taste".
- g. There is however, some very interesting testimony from the Warburgs on the topic of World Federalism, given James Warburg's comment on world government, the artifact we're seeking is titled: "James Warburg before the Subcommittee on Revision of the United Nations Charter

(United States Senate, 81st Congress, 2nd Session, on Resolutions relative to the United Nations charter, Atlantic Union, World Federation, etc.)”

- a. “STATEMENT OF JAMES P. WARBURG OF GREENWICH, CONN.: *I am James P. Warburg, of Greenwich, Conn., and am appearing as an individual. I am aware, Mr. Chairman, of the exigencies of your crowded schedule and of the need to be brief, so as not to transgress upon your courtesy in granting me a hearing. The past 15 years of my life have been devoted almost exclusively to studying the problem of world peace and, especially, the relation of the United States to these problems. These studies led me, 10 years ago, to the conclusion that the great question of our time is not whether or not one world can be achieved, but whether or not one world can be achieved by peaceful means. **We shall have world government, whether or not we like it. The question is only whether world government will be achieved by consent or by conquest.** Today we are faced with a divided world—its two halves glowering at each other across the iron curtain. The world’s two superpowers—Russia and the United States—are entangled in the vicious circle of an arms race, which more and more preempts energies and resources sorely needed to lay the foundations of enduring peace. We are now on the road to eventual war—a war in which the conqueror will emerge well-nigh indistinguishable from the vanquished.”*
- b. From the [Senatorial Transcript](#), when questioned on the meaning of World Federalism: Mr. WARBURG: **“I think the essential thing we should undertake is that we declare our willingness to participate in some sort of world organization capable of enacting, administering, interpreting, and, enforcing world law, whether you call it a federation, a government, or world order, I don't think that matters.”**

8

The Rothschilds, Cecil Rhodes, & the Rhodes Scholarship Trust

61. Who was Cecil Rhodes, and what relationship did he have with the Rothschild family?

- a. According to Wikipedia, “[The Rt Hon Cecil John Rhodes DCL](#) (5 July 1853 – 26 March 1902)^[1] was a British businessman, mining magnate, and politician in [South Africa](#). An ardent believer in [British colonialism](#), Rhodes was the founder of the southern African territory of [Rhodesia](#), which was named after him in 1895. South Africa's [Rhodes University](#) is also named after Rhodes. He set up the provisions of the [Rhodes Scholarship](#) [at Oxford], which is funded by his estate... In October 1871, 18-year-old Rhodes and his brother Herbert left the colony for the diamond fields of [Kimberley](#). Financed by [N M Rothschild & Sons](#), Rhodes succeeded over the next 17 years in buying up all the smaller diamond mining operations in the Kimberley area. His monopoly of the world's diamond supply was sealed in 1889 through a strategic partnership with the London-based Diamond Syndicate.”
- b. Following upon Rhodes’ creation of [De Beers](#) with the help of the Rothschild dynasty, Wikipedia has this to relate with respect to De Beers: “**De Beers** is a [cartel](#) of companies that dominate the [diamond](#), diamond mining, diamond shops, diamond trading and industrial diamond manufacturing sectors. De Beers is currently active in every category of industrial diamond mining: open-pit, underground, large-scale alluvial, coastal and deep sea.^[2] Mining takes place in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Canada. The company was founded in 1888 by British businessman [Cecil Rhodes](#), who was financed by the South African diamond magnate [Alfred Beit](#) and the London-based [N M Rothschild & Sons](#) bank.^[3] In 1927, [Ernest Oppenheimer](#), a German immigrant to Britain who had earlier founded mining giant [Anglo American plc](#) with American financier [J.P.](#)

[Morgan](#),^[4] took over De Beers. He built and consolidated the company's global monopoly over the diamond industry until his retirement. During this time, he was involved in a number of controversies, including [price fixing](#), [antitrust](#) behaviour and an allegation of not releasing industrial diamonds for the US war effort during World War II.^{[5][6]}

62. What is the long-term legacy of the Rothschild/Cecil Rhodes relationship? To answer that, we'll need to look into the Last Will and Testament of Cecil Rhodes.

63. "[The Last Will and Testament of Cecil John Rhodes](#)" (1902) by William T. Stead [member of the Rhodes Round Table Group, and executor of Rhodes's Last Will and Testament], pages 61-73

- a. *"Even at this early date, it will be perceived, the primary idea which found its final embodiment in the will of 1899 had been sufficiently crystallised in his mind to be committed to paper. It was later in the same year of 1877 that he drew up his first will. This document he deposited with me at the same time that he gave me his "political will and testament." It was in a sealed envelope, and on the cover was written a direction that it should not be opened until after his death. That will remained in my possession, unopened, until March 27th, 1902, when I opened it in the presence of Mr. Hawksley. It was dated Kimberley, September 19th, 1877. It was written throughout in his own handwriting. It opened with a formal statement that he gave, devised, and bequeathed all his estates and effects of every kind, wherever they might be, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being, and to Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard (who died almost immediately after Mr. Rhodes ; Mr. Shippard was then Attorney-General for the province of Griqualand West), **giving them full authority to use the same for the purposes of extending British rule throughout the world, for the perfecting of a system of emigration from the United Kingdom to all lands where the means of livelihood are attainable by energy, labour, and enterprise, the consolidation of the Empire, the restoration of the Anglo Saxon unity destroyed by the schism of the eighteenth century, the representation of the colonies in Parliament, " and finally, the foundation of so great a Power as to hereafter render wars impossible and to promote the best interests of humanity."***

- b. *"This first will contains the master thought of Rhodes's life, the thought to which he clung with invincible tenacity to his dying day. The way in which he expressed it in these first writings which we have from his hand was **"the furtherance of the British rule" ; but in after years his ideas were broadened, especially in one direction viz., the substitution of the ideal of the unity of the English-speaking race for the extension of the British Empire throughout the world. To the undergraduate dreamer in the diamond diggings it was natural that the rapidly growing power of the United States and the ascendancy which it was destined to have as the predominant partner in the English-speaking world was not as clear as it became to him when greater experience and a wider outlook enabled him to take a juster measure of the relative forces with which he had to deal.**"*
- c. *"... After the death of Mr. Pickering Mr. Rhodes executed a third will in 1888, in which, after making provision for his brothers and sisters, he left the whole of the residue of his fortune to a financial friend, whom I will call "X.," in like manner expressing to him informally his desires and aspirations. This will was in existence when I first made the acquaintance of Mr. Rhodes."*
- d. ***"All these wills were framed under the influence of the idea which dominated Mr. Rhodes's imagination. He aimed at the foundation of a Society composed of men of strong convictions and of great wealth, which would do for the unity of the English-speaking race what the Society of Jesus did for the Catholic Church immediately after the Reformation."***
- e. ***"The English-speaking race stood to Mr. Rhodes for all that the Catholic Church stood to Ignatius Loyola. Mr. Rhodes saw in the English-speaking race the greatest instrument yet evolved for the progress and elevation of mankind shattered by internal dissensions and reft in twain by the declaration of American Independence, just as the unity of the Church was destroyed by the Protestant Reformation."***
- f. *"Unlike Loyola, who saw that between Protestants and Catholics no union was possible, and who therefore devoted all his energies to enable the Catholics to extirpate their adversaries, Mr.*

Rhodes believed that it was possible to secure the reunion of the race. Loyola was an out-and-out Romanist. He took sides unhesitatingly with the Pope against the Reformers."

- g. ***"The attitude of Mr. Rhodes was altogether different. He was' devoted to the old flag, but in his ideas he was American, and in his later years he expressed to me his unhesitating readiness to accept the reunion of the race under the Stars and Stripes if it could not be obtained in any other way. Although he had no objection to the Monarchy, he unhesitatingly preferred the American to the British Constitution, and the text-book which he laid down for the guidance of his novitiates was a copy of the American Constitution."***
- h. *"Imagine the soul of an Erasmus in the skin of a Loyola ready to purchase the unity of Christendom by imposing upon the Pope the theses which Luther nailed upon the church door at Wittenberg, and you have some idea of the standpoint of Mr. Rhodes He was for securing union, if necessary, by means which at first sight were little calculated to promote unity. If the American Constitution was his political text-book, his one favourite expedient for inducing Americans to recognise the need for unity was the declaration of a tariff war waged by means of differential duties upon imports from those English-speaking commonwealths which clapped heavy duties on British goods."*
- i. ***"Finding that I sympathised with his ideas about English-speaking reunion and his Society although I did not see eye to eye with him about the tariff war Mr. Rhodes superseded the will, which he had made in 1888, on a sheet of notepaper, which left his fortune to " X.," by a formal will, in which the whole of his real and personal estate was left to " X." and to " W. Stead, of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS." This will, the fourth in order, was signed in March, 1891."***
- j. *"On bidding me good-bye, after having announced the completion of this arrangement, Mr. Rhodes stated that when he got to Africa he would write out his ideas, and send them to me. It was in fulfilment of this promise that he sent me the letter dated August 19th and September 3rd, 1891. It was written by him at his own suggestion in order that I might publish it in literary*

dress in his name as an expression of his views. I carried out his instructions, and published the substance of this letter, with very slight modifications necessary to give it the clothing that he desired, as a manifesto to the electors at the General Election of 1895. Mr. Rhodes's personality, however, at that time had not loomed sufficiently large before the mind of the British public for the expression of his opinions to excite the interest and attention of the world. But when I published the original draft after his death it was received everywhere as throwing altogether new light upon Mr. Rhodes's character."

- k. *"Mr. Rhodes's political ideas were thus written out by him in one of the very few long letters which he ever wrote to anyone, just before his departure from Kimberley to Mashonaland in the autumn of 1891. The communication takes the shape of a resume of a long conversation which I had had with him just before he left London for the Cape. Despite a passage which suggests that I should sub-edit it and dress up his ideas, I think the public will prefer to have these rough, hurried, and sometimes ungrammatical notes exactly as Mr. Rhodes scrawled them off rather than to have them supplied with " literary clothing " by anyone else :"*

- i. *[Cecil Rhodes speaking] "**Please remember the key of my idea discussed with you is a Society, copied from the Jesuits as to organisation, the practical solution a differential rate and a copy of the United States Constitution, for that is Home Rule or Federation, and an organisation to work this out,** working in the House of Commons for decentralisation, remembering that an Assembly that is responsible for a fifth of the world has no time to discuss the questions raised by Dr. Tanner or the important matter of Mr. O'Brien's breeches, and that the labour question is an important matter, but that deeper than the labour question is the question of the market for the products of labour, and that, as the local consumption (production) of England can only support about six millions, the balance depends on the trade of the world. That the world with America in the forefront is devising tariffs to boycott your manufactures, and that this is the supreme question, for I believe that England with fair play should manufacture for the world, and, being a Free Trader, **I believe until the***

world comes to its senses you should declare war I mean a commercial war with those who are trying to boycott your manufactures that is my programme. You might finish the war by union with America and universal peace, I mean after one hundred years, and a secret society organised like Loyola's, supported by the accumulated wealth of those whose aspiration is a desire to do something, and a hideous annoyance created by the difficult question daily placed before their minds as to which of their incompetent relations they should leave their wealth to. You would furnish them with the solution, greatly relieving their minds and turning their ill-gotten or inherited gains to some advantage."

64. On page 73 of "The Last Will and Testament of Cecil John Rhodes" by William T. Stead, we find the real goal of Rhodes's plan for America:

- a. ***"What an awful thought it is that if we had not lost America, or if even now we could arrange with the present members of the United States Assembly and our House of Commons, the peace of the world is secured for all eternity! We could hold your federal parliament five years at Washington and five at London. The only thing feasible to carry this idea out is a secret one (society) gradually absorbing the wealth of the world to be devoted to such an object. There is Hirsch with twenty millions, very soon to cross the unknown border, and struggling in the dark to know what to do with his money; and so one might go on ad infinitum. Fancy the charm to young America, just coming on and dissatisfied for they have filled up their own country and do not know what to tackle next to share in a scheme to take the government of the whole world! Their present president is dimly seeing it, but his horizon is limited to the New World north and south, and so he would intrigue in Canada, Argentina, and Brazil, to the exclusion of England. Such a brain wants but little to see the true solution; he is still groping in the dark, but is very near the discovery. For the American has been taught the lesson of Home Rule and the success of leaving the management of the local pump to the parish beadle. He does not burden his House of Commons with the responsibility of cleansing the parish drains. The present position in the***

*English House is ridiculous. You might as well expect Napoleon to have found time to have personally counted his dirty linen before he sent it to the wash, and re-counted it upon its return. It would have been better for Europe if he had carried out his idea of Universal Monarchy; he might have succeeded if he had hit on the idea of granting self-government to the component parts. Still, I will own tradition, race, and diverse languages acted against his dream; all these do not exist as to the present English-speaking world, and apart from this union is the sacred duty of taking the responsibility of the still uncivilised parts of the world. The trial of these countries who have been found wanting such as Portugal, Persia, even Spain and the judgment that they must depart, and, of course, the whole of the South American Republics. **What a scope and what a horizon of work, at any rate, for the next two centuries, the best energies of the best people in the world; perfectly feasible, but needing an organisation, for it is impossible for one human atom to complete anything, much less such an idea as this requiring the devotion of the best souls of the next 200 years.** There are three essentials: (i) *The plan duly weighed and agreed to.* (2) *The first organisation.* (3) *The seizure of the wealth necessary.*”*

- i. Note that Rhodes specifically mentions Hirsch, who was also named by Moses Hess (*Rome and Jerusalem*) as a key financier in colonizing Palestine on behalf of the Zionists.

65. In a footnote on page 73, we read the following inclusion by Stead regarding Rhodes’s Last Will:

- a. “Mr. Sidney Low, formerly editor of the *St. James’s Gazette*, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* for May, 1902, ***thus summarises the cardinal doctrines which formed the staple of Mr. Rhodes’s conversation with him:***

- i. “ ***First, that insular England was quite insufficient to maintain, or even to protect, itself without the assistance of the Anglo-Saxon peoples beyond the seas of Europe. Secondly, that the first and greatest aim of British statesmanship should be to find new areas of settlement, and new markets for the products that would, in due course, be penalised in the territories and dependencies of all our rivals***

by discriminating tariffs. Thirdly, that the largest tracts of unoccupied or undeveloped lands remaining on the globe were in Africa, and therefore that the most strenuous efforts should be made to keep open a great part of that continent to British commerce and colonisation. Fourthly, that as the key to the African position lay in the various Anglo-Dutch States and provinces, it was imperative to convert the whole region into a united, self-governing federation, exempt from meddlesome interference by the home authorities, but loyal to the Empire, and welcoming British enterprise and progress. Fifthly, that the world was made for the service of man, and more particularly of civilised, white, European men, who were most capable of utilising the crude resources of Nature for the promotion of wealth and prosperity. And, finally, that the British Constitution was an absurd anachronism, and that it should be remodelled on the lines of the American Union, with federal self-governing Colonies as the constituent States."

66. In financing the life and legacy of Cecil Rhodes, the Rothschilds later utilized (through Herzl, who idolized Rhodes's plan) the same colonization-through-Apartheid strategies learned in Rhodesia and South Africa in the Zionist project to create Israel.

a. 2016: [Israel admits to Apartheid goals, weeks after receiving \\$38 billion from U.S.](#)

67. Apartheid and Colonization are the legacies enacted through the relationship between Cecil Rhodes, the Rothschilds, and those who participated in bringing life to Rhodes's plan in the 20th/21st centuries.

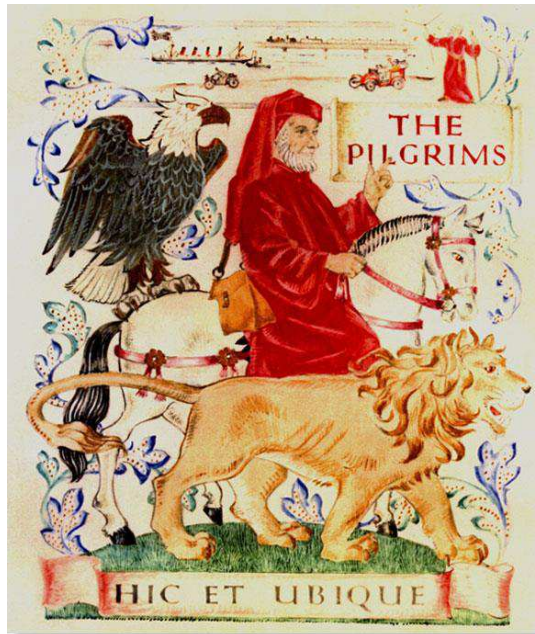
a. [Mark Twain](#)'s sarcastic summation of Rhodes: "*I admire him, I frankly confess it; and when his time comes I shall buy a piece of the rope for a keepsake*", from Chapter LXIX of [Following the Equator](#), still often appears in collections of famous insults.^[55]^[e]

b. Haaretz: [Jimmy Carter: Israel's 'Apartheid' Policies Worse Than South Africa's](#)

c. "[Palestine: Peace Not Apartheid](#)" by President Jimmy Carter 2006

68. History of the Pilgrims Society, formed in 1902

- a. The same year as the death of Cecil Rhodes and the publication of his Last Will and Testament, there arose on both sides of the Atlantic a “*special relationship*” long in the making.
- b. Reading from www.PilgrimSociety.org we read the following:
 - a. ***“The Pilgrims of Great Britain and its sister society, the Pilgrims of the United States, are the two oldest and most prestigious Anglo-American organisations on both sides of the Atlantic. Over more than a century the Pilgrims have played a very important role in cementing good relations between the two countries, and have acted as one of the principal custodians of what has come to be known as the Special Relationship. While visits to places of interest, often with an American connection, have continued to occupy an important place in the calendar, periodic receptions at Winfield House as guests of the American Ambassador have helped to strengthen the unique Anglo-American relationship.”***
 - b. Reading on the same site under “Our Logo” we find: *“The distinctive Pilgrims' logo was designed by Hugh Fisher, an artist at The Illustrated London News. It shows an ancient mounted pilgrim, with a lion (representing Great Britain) walking beside him and an eagle (representing the USA) perched upon the steed's rump. Above this, another ancient pilgrim gazes with amazement at a motor car, bicycle, steamship, train and aeroplane. The motto Hic et Ubique translates as "Here and Everywhere".*



- c. Reading further on the PilgrimSociety.org website, we find an interesting and highly educational passage under the menu heading of “Our History”: “On 16 July 1902 an informal meeting took place at the Carlton Hotel in London, at which the decision was taken to establish *The Pilgrims of Great Britain*. Those present included General Joseph Wheeler, the famous cavalry leader of the Confederate Army during the American Civil War; Colonel (later General Sir) Bryan Mahon, who had commanded the troops relieving Mafeking in 1900; the Hon Charles Rolls of Rolls-Royce fame and a notable aviation pioneer, and Harry, later Sir Harry, Brittain. **The title of the Pilgrims, not to be confused with the Pilgrim Trust, had nothing whatever to do with the Mayflower and the Pilgrim Fathers of 1620, but was chosen as a short and concise name which would express the idea of members of the English-speaking world travelling from one country to another. The main objective of the Pilgrims was, as it still remains, the encouragement of Anglo-American good fellowship.** The Centennial year of 2002 saw a series of memorable events, including a reception at St James's Palace in the presence of our Patron Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh and

a Thanksgiving dinner at the Mansion House by courtesy of the Lord Mayor of London. Her Majesty has allowed the Pilgrims to hold receptions at St James's Palace on four occasions. 2002 also saw the publication of The Pilgrims of Great Britain - A Centennial History by Anne Baker, an account of the Pilgrims' activities and achievements over ten decades, with some well-chosen photographs and other illustrations. Anne Baker went on to equal her achievement by producing in 2003 The Pilgrims of the United States - A Centennial History. Over the years the roll-call of distinguished guest speakers at Pilgrims' events has been most impressive - Lord Curzon, Mark Twain, Admiral Peary, the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII), Stanley Baldwin, Ramsey Macdonald, George Marshall, Dean Acheson, Anthony Eden, Archbishop Fisher, Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, Henry Kissinger, Caspar Weinberger, HRH The Princess Royal and General Lord Dannatt - to name but a few."

- c. Researching to learn more about the Pilgrims Society and its Anglo-American influences on the world, we seek out what Wikipedia offers: "The [Pilgrims Society](#), founded in 1902, is a British-American society established, in the words of American diplomat Joseph Choate, 'to promote good-will, good-fellowship, and everlasting peace between the United States and Great Britain'. Over the years it has boasted an elite membership of politicians, diplomats, businessmen, and writers who have included Henry Kissinger, Margaret Thatcher, Caspar Weinberger, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Henry Luce, Lord Carrington, Alexander Haig, Paul Volcker, Tom Kean and Walter Cronkite to mention a very few. It is notable for holding dinners to welcome into office each successive U.S. Ambassador to the United Kingdom. The patron of the society is Queen Elizabeth II."
- d. Note: The membership lists of The Pilgrims share many members in common with the World Federalists.
- e. The definitive text to learn more about the Pilgrims, is titled "***Pilgrims and Pioneers***" by the founder of the Pilgrims Society, Sir Harry Brittain

69. Parallel to the creation and progress being made in terms of the “*Special Relationship*” between America and her old enemy, Great Britain, the legacy of Cecil Rhodes was making its way around the world, to ameliorate the people of the world to the Oxford way of controlling the actions of populations.

- a. According to Wikipedia on this matter, “*The [Rhodes Scholarship](#), named after [Cecil John Rhodes](#), is an international [postgraduate](#) award for selected foreign students to study at the [University of Oxford](#).^[1] Established in 1902, it was the first large-scale programme of international [scholarships](#),^[2] and is widely considered the "world's most prestigious scholarship" by many public sources such as [Time](#),^[3] [Yale University Press](#),^[4] [The McGill Reporter](#),^[5] and [Associated Press](#).^[6] ...University and college fees are paid by the Rhodes Trust. In addition, scholars receive a monthly maintenance stipend to cover accommodation and living expenses.^{[8][9]} Although all scholars become affiliated with a residential college while at Oxford, they also enjoy access to Rhodes House, an early 20th-century mansion with numerous public rooms, gardens, a library, study areas, and other facilities. **"For more than a century, Rhodes scholars have left Oxford with virtually any job available to them. For much of this time, they have overwhelmingly chosen paths in scholarship, teaching, writing, medicine, scientific research, law, the military, and public service. They have reached the highest levels in virtually all fields."***
- b. Reading under “History” in the same Wikipedia article on Rhodes Scholars, “*Known as an old and prestigious international graduate scholarship,^[11] the Rhodes Scholarships are administered and awarded by the [Rhodes Trust](#), which was established in 1902 under the terms and conditions of the will of [Cecil John Rhodes](#), and funded by his estate under the administration of [Nathan Rothschild](#).^[12]*

70. History of Rhodes Trust: 1902-1999

- a. “*[The History of the Rhodes Trust: 1902-1999](#)*” by [Rhodes Scholar] Sir Anthony Kenny, Oxford University Press, 2001, has several direct references between Cecil Rhodes, the Creation of the Rhodes Scholarships, and the Rothschild Dynasty’s participation.

- a. The summary of this book on Google Books reads as follows: *“This is the first comprehensive history of the Rhodes Trust, based on documentation in the relevant constituencies as well as on the archives of the Trust. **At his death, the British imperialist and entrepreneur Cecil Rhodes left a substantial fortune to be administered by Trustees. In the century since his death, the Trust has funded the system of international Rhodes Scholarships set out in his will, enabling more than 6,000 scholars from over thirty countries to study at Oxford University.**”*
- b. Another example is found on page 518, Sir Anthony Kenny states very candidly in the “Afterword” chapter, closing the book, clearly asking his relevant question and providing the reader with a most substantial answer: *“**In the century since Rhodes’s death, have the scholarships he founded achieved his ambitions for them? To answer this question, we need to know what his ambitions were. In his fourth will of 1888 Rhodes left most of his fortune to Lord Rothschild and urged him to use it to found a secret society with a constitution modelled on that of the Jesuits but with the words “English Empire” substituted for every occurrence of the words “Roman Catholic Church.”**”*

71. Rhodes Scholars in pre-WWI Germany

- a. Reading further from the entry on “Rhodes Scholarships” on Wikipedia we find: *“**This legacy originally provided for scholarships for the [British colonies](#), the United States, and Germany. These three were chosen because it was thought that “ ... a good understanding between England, Germany and the United States of America will secure the peace of the world ...**”* ^[12]
- i. The irony of that statement can be weighed in the value of millions of human lives lost in World War 1.

- b. *“An early change was the elimination of the scholarships for Germany during World Wars [I](#) and [II](#). No German scholars were chosen from 1914 to 1929, nor from 1940 to 1969.^{[\[18\]](#)}”*
- i. Note that *PRIOR* to World War I and World War II Rhodes Scholars brought the Oxford plan of Rhodes, along with the financial backing to progress the plan supplied by the Rothschild dynasty, into Germany from 1902-1914 and from 1929-1940... seeding it for destruction from within.
 - ii. According to “[The Double-Cross System](#)” by Sir John Cecil Masterman, the Oxford don who ran MI6’s infiltration of Germany’s intelligence apparatus in WWII, it was through the academic university structure in Germany that Great Britain was able to infiltrate Germany and use it as its puppet to do their will.
 - iii. The Rothschilds of Frankfurt, Germany, closed their doors in 1905 (3 years after the death of Rhodes, once his plan took action); leaving the Rothschilds of France and England to manage the affairs of World Wars I & II, as well as the Cold War, only returning to Germany and re-opening their Frankfurt branch in 1995.

9

The Rothschilds & the Federal Reserve Act (1913)

72. What role did the Rothschild international banking dynasty play in the creation of the Federal Reserve Banking System in the United States, just prior to World War I?

73. To answer that question we're going to seek out the most valuable historical resource publically available on the creation of the private banking cartel known today as the Fed, by opening "[*Secrets of the Federal Reserve*](#)" by Eustace Mullins, to its opening chapter. Mullins writes in Chapter 1, the following, which I've quoted in its entirety for reasons which become evident throughout this project:

- a. *"On the night of November 22, 1910, a group of newspaper reporters stood disconsolately in the railway station at Hoboken, New Jersey. They had just watched a delegation of the nation's leading financiers leave the station on a secret mission. It would be years before they discovered what that mission was, and even then they would not understand that the history of the United States underwent a drastic change after that night in Hoboken. The delegation had left in a sealed railway car, with blinds drawn, for an undisclosed destination. They were led by Senator Nelson Aldrich, head of the National Monetary Commission. **President Theodore Roosevelt had signed into law the bill creating the National Monetary Commission in 1908, after the tragic Panic of 1907 had resulted in a public outcry that the nation's monetary system be stabilized.** Aldrich had led the members of the Commission on a two-year tour of Europe, spending some three hundred thousand dollars of public money. He had not yet made a report on the results of this trip, nor had he offered any plan for banking reform. **Accompanying Senator Aldrich at the Hoboken station were his private secretary,***

Shelton; A. Piatt Andrew, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Special Assistant of the National Monetary Commission; Frank Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, Henry P. Davison, senior partner of J.P. Morgan Company, and generally regarded as Morgan's personal emissary; and Charles D. Norton, president of the Morgan-dominated First National Bank of New York. Joining the group just before the train left the station were Benjamin Strong, also known as a lieutenant of J.P. Morgan; and Paul Warburg, a recent immigrant from Germany who had joined the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, New York as a partner earning five hundred thousand dollars a year. Six years later, a financial writer named Bertie Charles Forbes (who later founded the Forbes Magazine; the present editor, Malcom Forbes, is his son), wrote:

- a. *"Picture a party of the nation's greatest bankers stealing out of New York on a private railroad car under cover of darkness, stealthily [hieing](#) hundred of miles south, embarking on a mysterious launch, sneaking onto an island deserted by all but a few servants, living there a full week under such rigid secrecy that the names of not one of them was once mentioned lest the servants learn the identity and disclose to the world this strangest, most secret expedition in the history of American finance. I am not romancing; I am giving to the world, for the first time, the real story of how the famous Aldrich currency report, the foundation of our new currency system, was written The utmost secrecy was enjoined upon all. The public must not glean a hint of what was to be done. Senator Aldrich notified each one to go quietly into a private car of which the railroad had received orders to draw up on an unfrequented platform. Off the party set. New York's ubiquitous reporters had been foiled . . . Nelson (Aldrich) had confided to Henry, Frank, Paul and Piatt that he was to keep them locked up at Jekyll Island, out of the rest of the world, until they had evolved and compiled a scientific currency system for the United States, the real birth of the present Federal Reserve System, the plan done on Jekyll Island in the conference with*

Paul, Frank and Henry Warburg is the link that binds the Aldrich system and the present system together. He more than any one man has made the system possible as a working reality."²

b. *The official biography of Senator Nelson Aldrich states: "In the autumn of 1910, six men went out to shoot ducks, Aldrich, his secretary Shelton, Andrews, Davison, Vanderlip and Warburg. Reporters were waiting at the Brunswick (Georgia) station. Mr. Davison went out and talked to them. The reporters dispersed and the secret of the strange journey was not divulged. Mr. Aldrich asked him how he had managed it and he did not volunteer the information."*³ *Davison had an excellent reputation as the person who could conciliate warring factions, a role he had performed for J.P. Morgan during the settling of the Money Panic of 1907. Another Morgan partner, T.W. Lamont, says: "Henry P. Davison served as arbitrator of the Jekyll Island expedition."*⁴

c. Mullins provides his references as he goes along, here's what he lists for what he just wrote: ²

"CURRENT OPINION", December, 1916, p. 382., ³ Nathaniel Wright Stephenson, Nelson W.

Aldrich, A Leader in American Politics, Scribners, N.Y. 1930, Chap. XXIV "Jekyll Island", ⁴ T.W.

Lamont, Henry P. Davison, Harper, 1933.

a. Trusting that you can go find the footnotes in the online version, I'll leave them out of the rest of this excerpt for brevity; Mullins does a good job of also referencing within his paragraphs.

d. Mullins, continues: *"From these references, it is possible to piece together the story. Aldrich's private car, which had left Hoboken station with its shades drawn, had taken the financiers to Jekyll Island, Georgia. Some years earlier, a very exclusive group of millionaires, led by J.P. Morgan, had purchased the island as a winter retreat. They called themselves the Jekyll Island Hunt Club, and, at first, the island was used only for hunting expeditions, until the millionaires realized that its pleasant climate offered a warm retreat from the rigors of winters in New York,*

and began to build splendid mansions, which they called "cottages", for their families' winter vacations. The club building itself, being quite isolated, was sometimes in demand for stag parties and other pursuits unrelated to hunting. On such occasions, the club members who were not invited to these specific outings were asked not to appear there for a certain number of days. Before Nelson Aldrich's party had left New York, the club's members had been notified that the club would be occupied for the next two weeks. The Jekyll Island Club was chosen as the place to draft the plan for control of the money and credit of the people of the United States, not only because of its isolation, but also because it was the private preserve of the people who were drafting the plan. The New York Times later noted, on May 3, 1931, in commenting on the death of George F. Baker, one of J.P. Morgan's closest associates, that "Jekyll Island Club has lost one of its most distinguished members. One-sixth of the total wealth of the world was represented by the members of the Jekyll Island Club." Membership was by inheritance only. The Aldrich group had no interest in hunting. Jekyll Island was chosen for the site of the preparation of the central bank because it offered complete privacy, and because there was not a journalist within fifty miles. Such was the need for secrecy that the members of the party agreed, before arriving at Jekyll Island, that no last names would be used at any time during their two week stay. The group later referred to themselves as the First Name Club, as the last names of Warburg, Strong, Vanderlip and the others were prohibited during their stay. The customary attendants had been given two week vacations from the club, and new servants brought in from the mainland for this occasion who did not know the names of any of those present. Even if they had been interrogated after the Aldrich party went back to New York, they could not have given the names. This arrangement proved to be so satisfactory that the members, limited to those who had actually been present at Jekyll Island, later had a number of informal get-togethers in New York. Why all this secrecy? Why this thousand mile trip in a closed railway car to a remote hunting club? Ostensibly, it was to carry out a program of public service, to prepare banking reform which would be a boon to the people of the United States, which had been ordered by the National Monetary Commission. The participants were

no strangers to public benefactions. Usually, their names were inscribed on brass plaques, or on the exteriors of buildings which they had donated. This was not the procedure which they followed at Jekyll Island. No brass plaque was ever erected to mark the selfless actions of those who met at their private hunt club in 1910 to improve the lot of every citizen of the United States. In fact, no benefaction took place at Jekyll Island. The Aldrich group journeyed there in private to write the banking and currency legislation which the National Monetary Commission had been ordered to prepare in public. At stake was the future control of the money and credit of the United States. If any genuine monetary reform had been prepared and presented to Congress, it would have ended the power of the elitist one world money creators. Jekyll Island ensured that a central bank would be established in the United States which would give these bankers everything they had always wanted. As the most technically proficient of those present, Paul Warburg was charged with doing most of the drafting of the plan. His work would then be discussed and gone over by the rest of the group. Senator Nelson Aldrich was there to see that the completed plan would come out in a form which he could get passed by Congress, and the other bankers were there to include whatever details would be needed to be certain that they got everything they wanted, in a finished draft composed during a onetime stay. After they returned to New York, there could be no second get together to rework their plan. They could not hope to obtain such secrecy for their work on a second journey. The Jekyll Island group remained at the club for nine days, working furiously to complete their task. Despite the common interests of those present, the work did not proceed without friction. Senator Aldrich, always a domineering person, considered himself the chosen leader of the group, and could not help ordering everyone else about. Aldrich also felt somewhat out of place as the only member who was not a professional banker. He had had substantial banking interests throughout his career, but only as a person who profited from his ownership of bank stock. He knew little about the technical aspects of financial operations. His opposite number, Paul Warburg, believed that every question raised by the group demanded, not merely an answer, but a lecture. He rarely lost an opportunity to give the members a long discourse

designed to impress them with the extent of his knowledge of banking. This was resented by the others, and often drew barbed remarks from Aldrich. The natural diplomacy of Henry P. Davison proved to be the catalyst which kept them at their work. Warburg's thick alien accent grated on them, and constantly reminded them that they had to accept his presence if a central bank plan was to be devised which would guarantee them their future profits. Warburg made little effort to smooth over their prejudices, and contested them on every possible occasion on technical banking questions, which he considered his private preserve. "In all conspiracies there must be great secrecy."⁵ The "monetary reform" plan prepared at Jekyll Island was to be presented to Congress as the completed work of the National Monetary Commission. It was imperative that the real authors of the bill remain hidden. So great was popular resentment against bankers since the Panic of 1907 that no Congressman would dare to vote for a bill bearing the Wall Street taint, no matter who had contributed to his campaign expenses. The Jekyll Island plan was a central bank plan, and in this country there was a long tradition of struggle against inflicting a central bank on the American people. It had begun with Thomas Jefferson's fight against Alexander Hamilton's scheme for the First Bank of the United States, backed by **James Rothschild**. It had continued with President Andrew Jackson's successful war against Alexander Hamilton's scheme for the Second Bank of the United States, in which **Nicholas Biddle was acting as the agent for James Rothschild of Paris**. The result of that struggle was the creation of the Independent Sub-Treasury System, which supposedly had served to keep the funds of the United States out of the hands of the financiers. **A study of the panics of 1873, 1893, and 1907 indicates that these panics were the result of the international bankers' operations in London.** The public was demanding in 1908 that Congress enact legislation to prevent the recurrence of artificially induced money panics. Such monetary reform now seemed inevitable. It was to head off and control such reform that the National Monetary Commission had been set up with Nelson Aldrich at its head, since he was majority leader of the Senate. The main problem, as Paul Warburg informed his colleagues, was to avoid the name "Central Bank". For that reason, he had

decided upon the designation of "Federal Reserve System". This would deceive the people into thinking it was not a central bank. However, the Jekyll Island plan would be a central bank plan, fulfilling the main functions of a central bank; it would be owned by private individuals who would profit from ownership of shares. As a bank of issue, it would control the nation's money and credit. In the chapter on Jekyll Island in his biography of Aldrich, Stephenson writes of the conference: "How was the Reserve Bank to be controlled? It must be controlled by Congress. The government was to be represented in the board of directors, it was to have full knowledge of all the Bank's affairs, but a majority of the directors were to be chosen, directly or indirectly, by the banks of the association."⁶ Thus the proposed Federal Reserve Bank was to be "controlled by Congress" and answerable to the government, but the majority of the directors were to be chosen, "directly or indirectly" by the banks of the association. In the final refinement of Warburg's plan, the Federal Reserve Board of Governors would be appointed by the President of the United States, but the real work of the Board would be controlled by a Federal Advisory Council, meeting with the Governors. The Council would be chosen by the directors of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, and would remain unknown to the public. The next consideration was to conceal the fact that the proposed "Federal Reserve System" would be dominated by the masters of the New York money market. The Congressmen from the South and the West could not survive if they voted for a Wall Street plan. Farmers and small businessmen in those areas had suffered most from the money panics. There had been great popular resentment against the Eastern bankers, which during the nineteenth century became a political movement known as "populism". **The private papers of Nicholas Biddle, not released until more than a century after his death, show that quite early on the Eastern bankers were fully aware of the widespread public opposition to them. Paul Warburg advanced at Jekyll Island the primary deception which would prevent the citizens from recognizing that his plan set up a central bank. This was the regional reserve system. He proposed a system of four (later twelve) branch reserve banks located in different sections of the country. Few people outside the banking world would realize that the existing concentration**

of the nation's money and credit structure in New York made the proposal of a regional reserve system a delusion. Another proposal advanced by Paul Warburg at Jekyll Island was the manner of selection of administrators for the proposed regional reserve system. Senator Nelson Aldrich had insisted that the officials should be appointive, not elected, and that Congress should have no role in their selection. His Capitol Hill experience had taught him that congressional opinion would often be inimical to the Wall Street interests, as Congressmen from the West and South might wish to demonstrate to their constituents that they were protecting them against the Eastern bankers. Warburg responded that the administrators of the proposed central banks should be subject to executive approval by the President. This patent removal of the system from Congressional control meant that the Federal Reserve proposal was unconstitutional from its inception, because the Federal Reserve System was to be a bank of issue. Article 1, Sec. 8, Par. 5 of the Constitution expressly charges Congress with "the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof". **Warburg's plan would deprive Congress of its sovereignty, and the systems of checks and balances of power set up by Thomas Jefferson in the Constitution would now be destroyed.** Administrators of the proposed system would control the nation's money and credit, and would themselves be approved by the executive department of the government. The judicial department (the Supreme Court, etc.) was already virtually controlled by the executive department through presidential appointment to the bench. Paul Warburg later wrote a massive exposition of his plan, *The Federal Reserve System, Its Origin and Growth*⁷ of some 1750 pages, but the name "Jekyll Island" appears nowhere in this text. He does state (Vol. 1, p. 58): "But then the conference closed, after a week of earnest deliberation, the rough draft of what later became the Aldrich Bill had been agreed upon, and a plan had been outlined which provided for a 'National Reserve Association,' meaning a central reserve organization with an elastic note issue based on gold and commercial paper." On page 60, Warburg writes, "The results of the conference were entirely confidential. Even the fact there had been a meeting was not permitted to become public." He adds in a footnote, "Though eighteen [sic] years have since

gone by, I do not feel free to give a description of this most interesting conference concerning which Senator Aldrich pledged all participants to secrecy." B.C. Forbes' revelation⁸ of the secret expedition to Jekyll Island, had had surprisingly little impact. It did not appear in print until two years after the Federal Reserve Act had been passed by Congress, hence it was never read during the period when it could have had an effect, that is, during the Congressional debate on the bill. Forbes' story was also dismissed, by those "in the know," as preposterous, and a mere invention. Stephenson mentions this on page 484 of his book about Aldrich. "This curious episode of Jekyll Island has been generally regarded as a myth. B.C. Forbes got some information from one of the reporters. It told in vague outline the Jekyll Island story, but made no impression and was generally regarded as a mere yarn." The cover-up of the Jekyll Island conference proceeded along two lines, both of which were successful. The first, as Stephenson mentions, was to dismiss the entire story as a romantic concoction which never actually took place. Although there were brief references to Jekyll Island in later books concerning the Federal Reserve System, these also attracted little public attention. As we have noted, Warburg's massive and supposedly definite work on the Federal Reserve System does not mention Jekyll Island at all, although he does admit that a conference took place. In none of his voluminous speeches or writings do the words "Jekyll Island" appear, with a single notable exception. He agreed to Professor Stephenson's request that he prepare a brief statement for the Aldrich biography. This appears on page 485 as part of "The Warburg Memorandum". In this excerpt, Warburg writes, "The matter of a uniform discount rate was discussed and settled at Jekyll Island." Another member of the "First Name Club" was less reticent. Frank Vanderlip later published a few brief references to the conference. In the Saturday Evening Post, February 9, 1935, p. 25, Vanderlip wrote: "Despite my views about the value to society of greater publicity for the affairs of corporations, there was an occasion near the close of 1910, when I was as secretive, indeed, as furtive, as any conspirator. . . . Since it would have been fatal to Senator Aldrich's plan to have it known that he was calling on anybody from Wall Street to help him in preparing his bill, precautions were taken that would have delighted the heart of James

Stillman (a colorful and secretive banker who was President of the National City Bank during the Spanish-American War, and who was thought to have been involved in getting us into that war) . . . I do not feel it is any exaggeration to speak of our secret expedition to Jekyll Island as the occasion of the actual conception of what eventually became the Federal Reserve System."

*In a Travel feature in The Washington Post, March 27, 1983, "Follow The Rich to Jekyll Island", Roy Hoopes writes: **"In 1910, when Aldrich and four financial experts wanted a place to meet in secret to reform the country's banking system, they faked a hunting trip to Jekyll and for 10 days holed up in the Clubhouse, where they made plans for what eventually would become the Federal Reserve Bank."** Vanderlip later wrote in his autobiography, *From Farmboy to Financier*: **"Our secret expedition to Jekyll Island was the occasion of the actual conception of what eventually became the Federal Reserve System. The essential points of the Aldrich Plan were all contained in the Federal Reserve Act as it was passed."** Professor E.R.A. Seligman, a member of the international banking family of J. & W. Seligman, and head of the Department of Economics at Columbia University, wrote in an essay published by the Academy of Political Science, *Proceedings*, v. 4, No. 4, p. 387-90: **"It is known to a very few how great is the indebtedness of the United States to Mr. Warburg. For it may be said without fear of contradiction that in its fundamental features the Federal Reserve Act is the work of Mr. Warburg more than any other man in the country. The existence of a Federal Reserve Board creates, in everything but in name, a real central bank. In the two fundamentals of command of reserves and of a discount policy, the Federal Reserve Act has frankly accepted the principle of the Aldrich Bill, and these principles, as has been stated, were the creation of Mr. Warburg and Mr. Warburg alone. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Warburg had a practical object in view. In formulating his plans and in advancing in them slightly varying suggestions from time to time, it was incumbent on him to remember that the education of the country must be gradual and that a large part of the task was to break down prejudices and remove suspicion. His plans therefore contained all sorts of elaborate suggestions designed to guard the public against fancied dangers and to***

persuade the country that the general scheme was at all practicable. It was the hope of Mr. Warburg that with the lapse of time it might be possible to eliminate from the law a few clauses which were inserted largely at his suggestion for educational purposes." **Now that the public debt of the United States has passed a trillion dollars, we may indeed admit "how great is the indebtedness of the United States to Mr. Warburg." At the time he wrote the Federal Reserve Act, the public debt was almost nonexistent.** Professor Seligman points out Warburg's remarkable prescience that the real task of the members of the Jekyll Island conference was to prepare a banking plan which would gradually "educate the country" and "break down prejudices and remove suspicion". The campaign to enact the plan into law succeeded in doing just that."

- e. It has been clearly documented in the chapter on "The Rothschilds & the Robber Barons" that the Warburg family has, for hundreds of years, worked as an agency for the Rothschilds to conduct their plans; therefore the role of the Warburgs in creating the Federal Reserve (as well as Kuhn, Loeb, & Co. and other Rothschild agents in America) is the harness which connects American labor (subject to taxes) and the Rothschild international banking dynasty.

10

World War I: The Rothschild Plan to Merge America with the British Empire

74. Zionists and WWI

a. Paris 1919 by Margaret MacMillan

- i. Margaret MacMillan holds an Oxford educated Ph.D. and the great-granddaughter of David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of Great Britain during the period of World War I. Her book is composed from studying the private papers and archives of those involved in the Anglo-American representation at the Paris 1919 Peace Conference.

b. In Chapter 28 of “*Paris 1919*” by Margaret MacMillan we find the heading of *Palestine*. In this chapter MacMillan features the story of Theodor Herzl organized the first Zionist congress, and Weizmann attended every one that followed, leading into the collusion of the Zionist bankers with the Balfour and the Rothschilds, as well as the prime movers promoting the Last Will and Testament of Cecil John Rhodes. MacMillan builds out the links to British Israelism, and British support for Chaim Weizmann, and how Col. House, Louis Brandeis, and President Wilson aided the Zionists in bringing the United States into World War I.

c. The Paris Peace Conference of 1919 in specific, and WWI in general, were made possible thank to the central bankers installing the Federal Reserve in the United States; the same players in creating the Federal Reserve also were responsible for bringing America into WWI, and profiting – in the form of gaining monopolized power- all along the way. The next best

reference in understanding the role of the Zionists in league with the British Empire, is to study the Federal Reserve, and the premiere resource for that line of study is “*Secrets of the Federal Reserve*” by Eustace Mullins, which delves much more in depth than MacMillan represents with respect to the long-term agenda.

75. A First-Person Account of how the Rothschild web got America Tangled in World War I

- a. Benjamin H. Freedman was born in 1890 and became a successful Jewish businessman in New York City. Freedman was present at the 1919 Paris Peace Conference, and was personally acquainted with Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, Joseph Kennedy, and John F. Kennedy, among many others. Benjamin Freedman was a Zionist for many decades, and then came to a point where he disagreed with the methods, tactics, and the goals of the Zionists; whereupon he published on the topic of Anti-Zionism for his remaining years. Freedman is best known for his 1954 publication “*Facts are Facts*”, and his condensed version delivered in a speech given at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C.
- b. Here’s what Benjamin Freedman had to say regarding the origins of World War I, during his 1961 speech delivered at the Willard Hotel (page x-xi of the introduction to the reprint of “*Facts are Facts*”:
 - a. “...*The Zionists in London had sent cables to the United States, to Justice Brandeis, saying “Go to work on President Wilson. We’re getting from England what we want. Now you go to work on President Wilson and get the United States into the war.” That’s how the United States got into the war. We had no more interest in it; we had no more right to be in it than we have to be on the moon tonight instead of in this room. There was absolutely no reason for World War I to be our war. We were railroaded into – if I can be vulgar, we were suckered into – that war merely so that the Zionists of the world could obtain Palestine. That is something that the people of the United States have never been told. They never knew why we went into World War I. After we got into the war, the Zionists went to Great Britain and they said: “Well we performed our part of the agreement. Let’s have something in*

*writing that shows you are going to keep your bargain and give us Palestine after you win the war.” They didn’t know whether the war would last another year or another ten years. **So they started to work out a receipt. The receipt took the form of a letter, which was worded in very cryptic language so that the world-at-large wouldn’t know what it was all about. And that was called the Balfour Declaration.***” [Addressed to Lord Rothschild, to deliver to the Zionists] Freedman continues, *“**The Balfour Declaration was merely Great Britain’s promise to pay the Zionists what they had agreed upon. So this great Balfour Declaration, that you hear so much about, is just as phony as a three-dollar bill. I don’t think I could make it more emphatic than that. This is where all the trouble started. The United States got into the war. The United States crushed Germany. You know what happened. When the war ended, and the Germans went to Paris for the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 there were 117 Jews there, as a delegation representing the Jews, headed by Bernard Baruch. I was there: I ought to know.*** Now what happened? The Jews at the peace conference, when they were cutting up Germany and parceling out Europe to all these nations who claimed a right to a certain part of European territory, said, *“**How about Palestine for us?**”* And they produced, for the first time to the knowledge of the Germans, the Balfour Declaration. ***So the Germans, for the first time realized, “Oh, so that was the game! That’s why the United States came into the war.” The Germans for the first time realized that they were defeated, they suffered the terrific reparations that were slapped onto them, because the Zionists wanted Palestine and were determined to get it at any cost.***”

1. Freedman continues his speech describing how the Rothschild interests, specifically the Warburgs sold out Germany to get the U.S. into war, as a strategy to acquire Palestine and finish their colonization project ongoing since the 1800’s; when then leads into World War II.

- c. On pages 88-91 of “*Facts are Facts*”, Freedman explains how New York attorney Samuel Untermyer approached Woodrow Wilson on behalf of the Zionists, who then blackmailed Wilson into supporting first the Federal Reserve Act, and then the entry of the United States into World War I.
- d. From Woodrow Wilson’s “[*The New Freedom: A Call for the Emancipation of the Generous Energies of a People*](#)”, published in 1913 (based mostly on his campaign speeches from 1911), we are provided with 2 powerful quotes which, although unrelated to the then-non-existent Federal Reserve, do provide quite a measure of candid insight from a man in his position:

1. From pages 13-15: *“Since I have entered politics, I have chiefly had men’s views confided to me privately. Some of the biggest men in the United States, in the field of commerce and manufacture, are afraid of somebody, are afraid of something. They know that there is a power somewhere so organized, so subtle, so watchful, so interlocked, so complete, so pervasive, that they had better not speak above their breath when they speak in condemnation of it. They know that America is not a place of which it can be said, as it used to be, that a man may choose his own calling and pursue it just as far as his abilities enable him to pursue it; because to-day, if he enters certain fields, there are organizations which will use means against him that will prevent his building up a business which they do not want to have built up; organizations that will see to it that the ground is cut from under him and the markets shut against him. For if he begins to sell to certain retail dealers, to any retail dealers, the monopoly will refuse to sell to those dealers, and those dealers, afraid, will not buy the new man’s wares... American industry is not free, as it once was free; American enterprise is not free; the man with only a little capital is finding it harder to get into the field, more and more impossible to compete with the big fellow. Why? Because the laws of this country do not prevent the strong from crushing the weak.”*

2. From pages 185-186: *"The great monopoly in this country is the monopoly of big credits. So long as that exists, our old variety and freedom and individual energy of development are out of the question. **A great industrial nation is controlled by its system of credit. Our system of credit is privately concentrated. The growth of the nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men who, even if their action be honest and intended for the public interest, are necessarily concentrated upon the great undertakings in which their own money is involved and who necessarily, by very reason of their own limitations, chill and check and destroy genuine economic freedom.** This is the greatest question of all, and to this statesmen must address themselves with an earnest determination to serve the long future and the true liberties of men. This money trust, or, as it should be more properly called, this credit trust, of which Congress has begun an investigation, is no myth; it is no imaginary thing. It is not an ordinary trust like another. It doesn't do business every day. It does business only where there is occasion to do business. You can sometimes do something large when it isn't watching, but when it is watching, you can't do much. And I have seen men squeezed by it; I have seen men who, as they themselves expressed it, were put "out of business by Wall Street" because Wall Street found them inconvenient and didn't want their competition."*
3. From page 201: *"We are at the parting of the ways. We have, not one or two or three, but many, established and formidable monopolies in the United States. We have, not one or two, but many, fields of endeavor into which it is difficult, if not impossible, for the independent man to enter. We have restricted credit, we have restricted opportunity, we have controlled development, and we have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most completely controlled and dominated, governments in the civilized world*

— *no longer a government by the opinion and the duress of small groups of dominant men.*”

- e. On pages 90-91 of “Facts are Facts”, Freedman continues to lay out, in detail, how Samuel Untermyer and the Zionists representative on the United States Supreme Court, Justice Louis Brandeis, handled the blackmailing of President Woodrow Wilson:

- a. *“As anyone might reasonably suspect, Mr. Untermyer must have had something in mind when he agreed to pay President Wilson’s former sweetheart \$40,000 out of his own pocket. He paid the money out of his own pocket in the hope that it might bring to pass a dream close to his heart – A Talmudic Jew on the United States Supreme Court on which none had ever served. The day soon arrived when President Wilson was presented with the necessity of appointing a new member of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Untermyer recommended Louis Dembitz Brandeis for the vacancy, who was immediately appointed by Wilson. President Wilson and Justice Brandeis became unusually intimate friends. Justice Brandeis knew the circumstances of his appointment to the Supreme Court by Wilson. In 1914 Justice Brandeis was the most prominent and most politically influential of all Zionists in the United States. As a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Brandeis was in a better position than ever before to be of service to the [Zionists] at home and abroad. **The first opportunity to perform a great service for his [Zionist] followers soon became available to Brandeis. Justice Brandeis volunteered his opinion to President Wilson that the sinking of the S.S. Sussex by a German submarine in the English Channel with the loss of lives of United States citizens justified the declaration of war against Germany by the United States.** Relying to a great extent upon the legal opinion of Justice Brandeis, President Wilson addressed both houses of Congress on April 2, 1917. He appealed to Congress to declare war against Germany and they did on April 7, 1917. After the October 1916 agreement was concluded between the British War Cabinet and the World Zionist Organization, the [Zionists] throughout the world were*

hopeful that an international incident would soon occur to justify a declaration of war against Germany by the United States. The declaration of war against Germany by the United States guaranteed the [Zionists] throughout the world that Palestine was to be turned over to them upon the defeat of Germany. The defeat of Germany was in certain if the United States could be railroaded into the war in Europe as Great Britain's ally."

- f. *On pages 94-95 of "Facts are Facts", Freedman continues to lay out how Col. Edward Mandell House (Wilson's advisor) worked to aid Great Britain and the Zionists in asserting controlling influence – economically and politically – over the United States.*
- g. *On pages 112-115 of "Facts are Facts", Freedman explains how the Rothschilds, using Great Britain as their agents, controlled the Suez Canal as part of their plan to colonize Palestine and create the State of Israel:*
 - a. *"The United States find it convenient to blame everything that goes wrong anywhere in the world on Communism. Communism provides a convenient whipping boy for politicians. **The arch villains in the world's difficulties are the Rothschilds. For the moment, this author will only deal with the Rothschilds' interest in the subject matter of this article, the Middle East desperate predicament of this world. This author can speak with confidence on this subject as his knowledge was obtained first hand from members of the Rothschild dynasty in London, New York, and elsewhere.**"*
 - b. *"The Rothschild dynasty's fortune and Great Britain's authority would diminish in the Far East if Great Britain no longer controlled the Suez Canal. Looking ahead, the Rothschilds planned their fortune without the Suez Canal. The First World War ended in 1918 and the Rothschilds had their plan ready. Their plan was very simple. Under the October 1916 London Agreement, Great Britain planned to turn over Palestine to the Zionists after the war. The eastern European [Zionists] had no money. Without money Palestine was a headache to the Zionists. The Rothschilds in London promised*

the Zionists unlimited financial assistance with which to develop Palestine, but on one condition – that as soon as Palestine was turned over to the Zionists, they apply for admission in the British Empire as a member. The Rothschilds planned to construct a canal in Palestine from Ashkelon on the Mediterranean to Aqaba on the Gulf of Aqaba. They planned to construct a modern steel and concrete canal with two lanes for ships. The canal would be on British Territory in perpetuity enjoying the advantages of defense by Great Britain if needed and international recognition as a member of the British Empire. Great Britain occupied Palestine from 1921-1948 as the Mandatory of the League of Nations. During that period, the British Empire fell apart. By the time the Zionists established a Zionist state in Palestine, the British Empire had fallen apart and no longer existed. Palestine under the Zionists could not apply for admission to the British Empire. There was no British Empire. When the Rothschilds realized what was happening, they were compelled to alter their plans. The Rothschilds were determined that Great Britain must turn over all of Palestine to the Zionists for a sovereign Zionist state. The idea of the United Nations was by then a reality, and the Rothschilds planned upon getting the sovereign Zionist state admitted to the United Nations. The United Nations would provide Palestine with the same advantages as the British Empire would have provided once upon a time.”

11

The Rothschilds & the Council on Foreign Relations

76. CFR & RIIA are working groups to carry out the *Last Will and Testament of Cecil John Rhodes*, the form the active part of the “*Special Relationship*”.

a. According to Wikipedia, “[Chatham House](#), also known as the **Royal Institute of International Affairs**, is a [non-profit, non-governmental organization](#) based in [London](#) whose mission is to analyse and promote the understanding of major international issues and [current affairs](#). ”

i. “**The Royal Institute of International Affairs finds its origins in a meeting, convened by [Lionel Curtis](#), of the American and British delegates to the [Paris Peace Conference](#) on 30 May 1919. Ultimately, the British and American delegates formed separate institutes, with the Americans developing the [Council on Foreign Relations](#) in New York. The British Institute of International Affairs, as it was then known, held its inaugural meeting, chaired by [Lord Robert Cecil](#), on 5 July 1920. In this, former Foreign Secretary [Viscount Edward Grey](#) moved the resolution calling the institute into existence: “That an Institute be constituted for the study of International Questions, to be called the British Institute of International Affairs.”^[31] These two, along with [Arthur J. Balfour](#) and John R. Clynes, became the first Presidents of the Institute, with [Curtis](#) and G. M. Gathorne-Hardy appointed joint Honorary Secretaries.**^[32]

ii. It will be clearly demonstrated in a forthcoming chapter “*The Rothschilds & Tragedy and Hope*” that the prime-movers in creating both the CFR and the

Royal Institute of International Affairs were carrying out the *Last Will and Testament of Cecil Rhodes*, and the Rothschild agenda being serviced by Rhodes's plan. Lionel Curtis and his circle of friends known as the Rhodes/Milner Round Table Group, orchestrated out of All Souls College, Oxford, will be discussed also in the chapter "*The Rothschilds & The Anglo American Establishment.*"

- b. Quoting from "[*Old world, new world: the evolution and influence of foreign affairs think-tanks*](#)" by Donald Abelson, published 2014 in *International Affairs* magazine, issue 90: I, pages 125-142, by Chatham House & the Royal Institute of International Affairs:
 - i. "*Before the ink on the Treaty of Versailles was dry, the idea of creating an organization dedicated to educating, informing and advising future leaders about the causes and consequences of war was already gaining traction. At 'a series of unofficial meetings held in Paris in 1919',¹ Lionel Curtis, an Oxford professor and visionary with a reputation for possessing an impressive array of entrepreneurial skills, was spearheading efforts to establish an Anglo-American research institution where scholars could explore international problems and advocate policy solutions.² This kind of organization appealed to Curtis and to those with whom he discussed it for several reasons, not the least of which was that it could provide a valuable forum for both policy-makers and prominent policy experts in the leading western powers to talk to one another about international affairs. It was also a concept with which several of the delegates attending the Paris peace talks had some familiarity. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries a number of institutions had already taken root in Great Britain and in the United States with the aim of helping policy-makers navigate their way through complex policy problems. They included the Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies (1831), founded by the first Duke of Wellington; London's Fabian Society (1884), home to a number of*

prominent scholars, including Sidney and Beatrice Webb, co-founders of the London School of Economics; the Washington-based Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (1910), established by the Scottish-American steel tycoon Andrew Carnegie; and the Institute for Government Research (1916), which merged with two other institutions to form the Brookings Institution in 1927.³ Curtis and his colleagues in Great Britain and the United States were also aware of the ground-breaking research that had been conducted at hundreds of settlement houses in their respective countries... Despite Curtis's efforts to establish two branches of a single foreign affairs institution,⁵ a decision was taken in the ensuing years that resulted in the formation of two separate bodies: the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), founded in London in 1920, and its sister organization, the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR, 1921), headquartered in New York.⁶ It did not take long for the RIIA and the CFR to emerge as leading foreign and defence policy institutions. In the years leading up to, and in the aftermath of, the Second World War, both bodies undertook significant research studies on a wide range of issues relating to peace and conflict. They also provided prestigious forums for scholars and world leaders to discuss pressing issues of the day and, as a result, became important fixtures in the foreign policy-making establishments of their respective countries. However, by the latter half of the twentieth century, policy-makers could also turn to several other research organizations with expertise in the field of international relations, broadly defined. Though the RIIA and the CFR continued to make their presence felt, by the 1990s foreign affairs research institutions could be found in virtually every region of the globe.⁷

c. On page 132-133 of *International Affairs*, Abelson writes:

- i. *"With a US\$10 million endowment, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP) was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1910 as a non-partisan*

institute to educate the public about peace, 'to spread arbitral justice among nations and to promote the comity and commerce of the world without dangers of war'. Carnegie believed that the annual income derived from the endowment should be used in any way 'to hasten the abolition of war'.³⁰

d. On page 134-135 of *International Affairs*, Abelson writes:

- i. *"The creation of think-tanks specializing in foreign and defence policy did not end with the Hoover Institution. At approximately the same time that Herbert Hoover was making plans to build a library at Stanford to house the boatloads of wartime documents that he and his colleagues had amassed, an elite group of academics, lawyers, business leaders and government officials with a keen interest in international affairs was gathering in New York City to discuss and debate America's changing role in world affairs. Meeting once a month in the Metropolitan Club, the 30 participants led by Elihu Root established a special dinner club called the Council on Foreign Relations. Incorporated in 1921, the CFR has become a meeting place for world leaders to discuss a multitude of pressing global issues with America's academic, business and political elites. In addition to sponsoring lectures and workshops on issues ranging from terrorism to energy security, the CFR is perhaps best known for its periodical Foreign Affairs, which has enjoyed a long and distinguished history. With its headquarters in the Harold Pratt House, a five-storey mansion on New York's Fifth Avenue, the CFR has been perceived as overly elitist and exclusive, and has been described disparagingly as 'the best club in New York', 'the government in exile' and a 'school for statesmen'.³² Membership in the council and its affiliates is by invitation only, but in recent years the organization has tried to make itself more accessible to the public. The first half of the twentieth century proved to be a formative period for think-tank growth in the United States. From 1910 to 1921, four of the most distinguished*

think-tanks with expertise in foreign policy were created. Think tanks continued to proliferate in the United States and around the globe during and immediately after the Second World War. In 1943 the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research was formed, and although initially it did not concentrate on foreign policy, this field of research has become one of its trademarks. Five years later the Rand Corporation was chartered in Santa Monica, California, to ‘further and promote scientific, educational, and charitable purposes, all for the public welfare and security of the United States of America’. Rand’s star-studded line-up of scientists, including Herman Kahn, Bernard Brodie and Nobel laureate Thomas Schelling, were entrusted with helping the United States develop its nuclear strategy. **Using systems analysis, game theory and various simulation exercises,** Rand scientists devoted themselves in the immediate postwar years to serving the needs of the US air force.³³ In the years following Rand’s foundation, several more foreign affairs thinktanks joined the fray. Among them were the Foreign Policy Research Institute (1955), the Hudson Institute (1961), the Center for Strategic and International Studies (1962), the Institute for Policy Studies (1963), the Center for Defense Information (1972), the Heritage Foundation (1973), the Worldwatch Institute (1974), the Carter Center (1982), the Nixon Center for Peace and Freedom (1994), **the Project for the New American Century (1997), the Center for Security Policy (1998), the Center for a New American Security (2007) and the Foreign Policy Initiative (2009), the successor to PNAC.** As James McGann records in his annual global think-tank survey,³⁴ **both the Second World War and the Cold War led to the creation of hundreds of think-tanks in the United States.** Indeed, of the 1,823 think-tanks headquartered in the US, 90.5 per cent were established since 1951.”

77. Alfred Zimmern’s plan for the “Third British Empire”

- a. According to Wikipedia, “[Sir Alfred Eckhard Zimmern](#) (1879–1957) was a British classical scholar and historian, and political scientist writing on international relations.^[1] He was a

supporter of Zionism.^[2] **He was one of the first, in his book *The Third British Empire*, to use the expression "[British Commonwealth](#)" for the [British Empire](#)^[3]** He is also credited with the phrase "[welfare state](#)",^{[4][5][6]} made popular a few years later by William Temple.^[7] He was the inaugural Montague Burton Professor of International Relations, Oxford University (1930–44); co-founder, [Royal Institute of International Affairs](#) (1919); London [Round Table Group](#) (1913-1920s). **He contributed to the founding of both the [League of Nations Society](#), and [UNESCO](#).^[13]** He was Deputy Director of the Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, in Paris, in the mid-1920s,^[14] after tension with the Director, the French historian Julien Lachaire, both left.^[15] He was nominated in 1947 for the Nobel Peace Prize,^[16] in connection with his UNESCO work... He died in Hartford, Connecticut, USA”

- b. Alfred Zimmern later became a whistleblower and spoke out, as he disagreed with the methods and tactics used to colonize the world by the RIIA & Rhodes Group(s).
- c. Alfred Zimmern is named by Carroll Quigley in “*The Anglo American Establishment*” as being one his inside sources within the Rhodes Roundtable group, necessary for Quigley to write “*Tragedy and Hope*”.
- d. Reading from page Zimmern’s “[Third British Empire](#)” (a series of lectures he delivered at Columbia University in 1926, later published by Oxford as a book), pages 2-4:
 - i. “*The British Empire of to-day is not the British Empire of 1914. It is something new --- how new neither the outside world nor even its own citizens have yet adequately realized... That [First] British Empire was abruptly extinguished or, at least, summarily curtailed by your predecessors in 1776, or thereabouts... After the disruption of 1776, however, the British Empire was given a second chance... The second British Empire reached the culmination of its power and of its development in the Great War. [World War I] And now a third British Empire has come into existence, new in its form, new in the conditions which has to face within and without its borders, new even in its name. For the British Empire of 1914 has now become the British Commonwealth of Nations. The new designation, put forward in print shortly before 1914 and popularized by*

General [Jan] Smuts in a series of war speeches, was consecrated by its use in the Irish Treaty of 1921 and has now passed into current use. What is this third British Empire? ... 'Our Commonwealth... may be regarded as a League of Nations owing a single allegiance and possessing international relations that are still in a state of development.'"

e. on pages 139-140 of "*The Third British Empire*":

i. *"Oxford is a national university, an English university. The non-English are there as guests... Moreover, this Anglo-centric idea is quite incompatible with any real education, because real education demands an equal relationship between those who learn, and those who teach... If Oxford ever became (although I speak of Oxford, the same applies to Cambridge and any other English university, but I have fallen into speaking of Oxford because of the Rhodes Scholarships) a self-conscious intellectual metropolis, inculcating an imperial culture, she would very quickly degenerate; she would lose her own particular English vitality, and the regions to which her students returned, would degenerate also... The bond between Oxford men (this is true of any national university that has many guests) is not that of a common culture. It cannot be so. Nor is it that of politics, because that is outside the sphere of the university. It is simply personal. It is the bond between individuals. When Oxford men say, adapting Kipling, 'Oxford makes us we,' what they mean is that they owe to Oxford friendships and intellectual understanding that sprang up in their minds and spirits because they met in a congenial society.'*"

78. As the financiers behind De Beers, Cecil Rhodes, and eventually the Rhodes Scholarships administered via Oxford, the Rothschild banking dynasty sits at the helm of the ship of state, in this case "*The Third British Empire*", leveraging the CFR and the Royal Institute for International Affairs, using a re-branding which included the "*Special Relationship*" (i.e. getting America to join imperialism starting with the 1898 Spanish-American war and continuing to the present day, all over the world).

12

The Rothschilds & 20th Century Communism

79. Reading from “*The Round Table Quarterly Review of the British Empire*” published in 1916 by the acolytes of Cecil Rhodes:

- a. *“For somewhat over a year the Pan-American movement has been carefully nurtured and important congresses have been assembled to further its course... Largely with this purpose in view, the American International Corporation, with a capital of fifty million dollars, has been organized to develop the export trade of the United States and to finance and promote enterprises in other countries with United States capital.”*

80. The American International Corporation & how the Rothschilds financed Communism through Capitalism

- a. Reading from chapter 2 of “*The World Order*” by Eustace Mullins, we find a lead to something called “The American International Corporation” (AIC): *“Soviet Russia was allowed to emerge from the destruction of World War II as one of the victors, solely because she was needed as the next “evil empire” against which the civilized West could launch a new Crusade. Because Russia was bankrupt, had lost 40 million of her population in the war, plus another 66 million murdered by the Bolsheviks since 1917, and was unable to feed herself, once again the World Order was obliged to step in with enormous subsidies of food and material from the U.S., in order to maintain an “enemy power”. The Belgian Relief Commission of 1916 became the Marshall Plan of 1948. Once again, the loads of supplies were shipped into Europe, ostensibly for our Allies, but destined to maintain the Soviet bloc. Although Jacob Schiff’s personal agent, George Kennan, had regularly toured Russia during the latter part of the nineteenth century,*

bringing in money and arms for the Communist revolutionaries (his grandson said that Schiff had spent \$20 million to bring about the Bolshevik Revolution) more concerted aid was called for to support an entire regime. Kennan also aided Schiff in financing the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese War of 1905; the Japanese decorated Kennan with the Gold War Medal and the Order of the Sacred Treasure. **In 1915, the American International Corporation was formed in New York. Its principal goal was the coordination of aid, particularly financial assistance, to the Bolsheviks which had previously been provided by Schiff and other bankers on an informal basis. The new firm was funded by J.P. Morgan, the Rockefellers, and the National City Bank. Chairman of the Board was Frank Vanderlip, former president of National City, and member of the Jekyll Island group which wrote the Federal Reserve Act in 1910; directors were: Pierre DuPont, Otto Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb Co., George Herbert Walker, grandfather of Vice President George H. Bush, William Woodward, director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Robert S. Lovett, right-hand man of the Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb Union Pacific Railroad; Percy Rockefeller, John DiRyan, J.A. Stillman, son of James Stillman principal organizer of the National City Bank; A.H. Wiggin, and Beekman Winthrop. The 1928 list of AIC directors included Percy Rockefeller, Pierre DuPont, Elisha Walker of Kuhn, Loeb Co., and Frank Altschul of Lazard Freres. In their program of aiding the Communists, AIC worked closely with Guaranty Trust of New York (now Morgan Guaranty Trust). Guaranty Trust's directors in 1903 included: George F. Baker, founder of the First National Bank; August Belmont, representative of the Rothschilds; E.H. Harriman, founder of Union Pacific Railroad; former vice president of the U.S., Levi Morton, who was a director of U.S. Steel and the Union Pacific; Henry H. Rogers, partner of John D. Rockefeller in Standard Oil, also a director of Union Pacific; H. McK. Twombly, who married the daughter of William Vanderbilt, and was now the director of fifty banks and industries; Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Harry Payne Whitney. No one would seriously believe that bankers of this magnitude would finance an "anti-capitalist" revolution for the Communists, yet this is exactly what happened. These same men financed**

Woodrow Wilson's political campaigns, and it was these same men to whom Wilson referred in his opening address to the Paris Peace Conference, when he said, "There is moreover a voice calling for these definitions of principles and purposes which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. There are men in the United States of the finest temper who are in sympathy with Bolshevism because it appears to them to offer that regime of opportunity to the individual which they desire to bring about." (Woodrow Wilson, quoted in The Great Conspiracy Against Russia, Seghers and Kahn.)"

- b. *"The world headquarters of the Bolshevik movement was now at 120 Broadway on Wall Street. The Equitable Life Bldg. at 120 Broadway had been built by a corporation organized by Gen. T. Coleman DuPont. During the early 1920s, 120 Broadway not only housed Equitable Life, but also the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, whose directors were enthusiastically supporting the Bolsheviks; the **American International Corporation, which had been organized to aid the Soviet Union**; Weinberg and Posner, which received a \$3 million order for machinery from the Soviet Union in 1919, and whose vice president was Ludwig Martens, first Soviet Ambassador to the U.S.; John McGregor Grant, whose operations were financed by Olaf Aschberg of Nya Banken, Stockholm, who had transmitted large sums furnished by the Warburgs for the Bolshevik Revolution; the London agent of Nya Banken was the British Bank of North Commerce, **whose chairman was Earl Grey, a close associate of Cecil Rhodes** – Grant had been blacklisted by the U.S. Government for his support of Germany during World War I; and on the top floor of 120 Broadway was the exclusive Bankers Club. These were the organizers of the World Order. Their instrument of power was gold. The Great Soviet Encyclopedia noted, "Under socialist economic conditions, gold is also a universal equivalent, used as a measure of value and a scale of prices. The gold content of the Soviet ruble was established at .0987412 grams as per Jan. 1, 1961. In the world socialist market gold is used as the universal money."*

- c. ***“John D. Rockefeller instructed his press agent, Ivy Lee in 1925 to promote Communism in the U.S. and to sparkplug a public relations drive which culminated in 1933 with the U.S. government recognition of Soviet Russia. In 1927 Standard Oil of New Jersey built a refinery in Russia, after having been promised 50% of the Caucasus oil production. The Rockefeller firm, Vacuum Oil, signed an agreement with the Soviet Naptha Syndicate to sell Russian oil in Europe, and made a \$75 million loan to Russia. John Moody had stated in 1911, “the Standard Oil Co. was really a bank of the most gigantic character – a bank within an industry ... lending vast sums of money to needy borrowers just as other great banks were doing ... the company was known as the Standard Oil Bank. As Rockefeller was no banker, this meant that the Standard Oil was being directed by professional bankers.” The Standard Oil operation has always been directed by the most professional bankers in the world, the Rothschilds; consequently, the Rothschilds through their agents, Kuhn Loeb Co. have maintained close supervision of the “Rockefeller” fortune. In 1935, Stalin expropriated many foreign investments in Russia, but the Standard Oil properties were not touched.”***
- d. ***“The Rothschilds have rarely been identified with Communist causes, preferring to remain in the background. Only one member, N.M. Victor Rothschild, who served an apprenticeship with J.P. Morgan Co., had become involved with the Apostles Club at Cambridge, described by Michael Straight as composed mostly of Communists who were also homosexual. It’s well known members were Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, Anthony Blunt, Keeper of the Queen’s Pictures, and the double, or triple agent Kim Philby. During World War II. Victor Rothschild, who was with MI5, lent his London flat at No. 5 Bentinck St. to Burgess, while his mother, Mrs. Charles Rothschild, hired Burgess as her investment counselor. Blunt left the staff of the Warburg Institute to work with MI5; he introduced Victor Rothschild to his aunt, Teresa Mayor, who later became Lady Rothschild. Blunt has been recently described as having had an “affectionate” relationship with the Queen. The Rockefeller family is sometimes called the first family of the Soviet Union. When Nelson***

*Rockefeller was nominated for vice president in 1967, Pravda indignantly denounced his critics, saying that charges against Rockefeller were designed only to discredit him, and that the accusations came from ultra-right wing organizations. Senator Frank Church, attending the 1971 Dartmouth Conference at Kiev, was amazed to find that “David Rockefeller was treated like we would treat royalty in this country. The Russian people appear to evince an adoration of Rockefeller that is puzzling.” When David Rockefeller’s plane lands in Russia, crowds line up to greet him at the airport, and line the streets of Moscow as his limousine passes, hailing him with cries of RAHK FAWLER. George Gilder remarked that no one knows how to revere, blandish and exalt a Rockefeller half as well as the Marxists. After World War II, Dean Acheson frantically lobbied for an additional \$300 million loan to the Soviet Union. Ed Burling, who was Frederic A. Delano’s brother-in-law, had founded the firm of Covington and Burling of which Acheson was partner, with Donald Hiss, brother of Alger. When Acheson’s lobbying failed to develop the Russian aid, the Council on Foreign Relations drafted the Marshall Plan as an alternative measure. Their publication, “Foreign Affairs”, then published the “containment plan” as written by “X” (George Kennan). The policy of containment, which has been the official foreign policy of the U.S. toward the Soviet Union since 1947, guarantees not only Soviet Russia’s borders, but her continued enslavement of the “Captive nations” which she holds by military force. Henry Luce, who always provided a forum for the international propagandists, reprinted the entire text of the July, 1947 Foreign Affairs article in Life magazine, July 28, 1947. Its key sentence was “The main element of any U.S. policy towards the Soviet Union must be the long-term, patient but firm and vigilant containment of Russian expansive tendencies”. Luce’s Time magazine dubbed Kennan “America’s senior policy-maker”. He later became a fellow of the Institute of Advanced Study of Princeton. **Kennan was the nephew and namesake of the George Kennan who operated as a Marxist agent for Jacob Schiff in Russia for many years before the Bolshevik Revolution, and was finally expelled by the Czarist Government.** Kennan’s pen-name “X” was a favorite identification of Socialist operatives. In 1902, the Socialist “X” Club had been founded in New York by John*

Dewey, whose Socialist program has dominated American education during the twentieth century. The other founders of the "X" Club were James T. Shotwell, founder of the League of Nations, United Nations etc.; Morris Hillquit, Communist candidate for Mayor of New York, Charles Edward Russell, and Rufus Weeks, vice president and managing director of New York Life, which was controlled by J.P. Morgan."

81. Professor Antony C. Sutton's "*Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*" has an interesting passage in Chapter VI, titled "*Consolidation and Export of the Revolution*"

- a. *"William Boyce Thompson is an unknown name in twentieth-century history, yet Thompson played a crucial role in the Bolshevik Revolution.¹ Indeed, if Thompson had not been in Russia in 1917, subsequent history might have followed a quite different course. **Without the financial and, more important, the diplomatic and propaganda assistance given to Trotsky and Lenin by Thompson, Robins, and their New York associates, the Bolsheviks may well have withered away and Russia evolved into a socialist but constitutional society.** Who was William Boyce Thompson? **Thompson was a promoter of mining stocks, one of the best in a high-risk business. Before World War I he handled stock-market operations for the Guggenheim copper interests. When the Guggenheims needed quick capital for a stockmarket struggle with John D. Rockefeller, it was Thompson who promoted Yukon Consolidated Goldfields before an unsuspecting public to raise a \$3.5 million war chest.** Thompson was manager of the Kennecott syndicate, another Guggenheim operation, valued at \$200 million. It was Guggenheim Exploration, on the other hand, that took up Thompson's options on the rich Nevada Consolidated Copper Company. **About three quarters of the original Guggenheim Exploration Company was controlled by the Guggenheim family, the Whitney family (who owned Metropolitan magazine, which employed the Bolshevik John Reed), and John Ryan. In 1916 the Guggenheim interests reorganized into Guggenheim Brothers and brought in William C. Potter, who was formerly with Guggenheim's American Smelting and Refining Company but who was in 1916 first vice president of Guaranty Trust.** Before leaving Russia in early December 1917*

*Thompson handed over the American Red Cross Mission to his deputy Raymond Robins. Robins then organized Russian revolutionaries to implement the Thompson plan for spreading Bolshevik propaganda in Europe (see Appendix 3). A French government document confirms this: "It appeared that Colonel Robins . . . was able to send a subversive mission of Russian bolsheviks to Germany to start a revolution there."³ This mission led to the abortive German Spartacist revolt of 1918. The overall plan also included schemes for dropping Bolshevik literature by airplane or for smuggling it across German lines. **Thompson made preparations in late 1917 to leave Petrograd and sell the Bolshevik Revolution to governments in Europe and to the U.S. With this in mind, Thompson cabled Thomas W. Lamont, a partner in the Morgan firm who was then in Paris with Colonel E. M. House. Lamont recorded the receipt of this cablegram in his biography: "Just as the House Mission was completing its discussions in Paris in December 1917, I received an arresting cable from my old school and business friend, William Boyce Thompson, who was then in Petrograd in charge of the American Red Cross Mission there."** Lamont journeyed to London and met with Thompson, who had left Petrograd on December 5, traveled via Bergen, Norway, and arrived in London on December 10. **The most important achievement of Thompson and Lamont in London was to convince the British War Cabinet — then decidedly anti-Bolshevik — that the Bolshevik regime had come to stay, and that British policy should cease to be anti-Bolshevik, should accept the new realities, and should support Lenin and Trotsky. Thompson and Lamont left London on December 18 and arrived in New York on December 25, 1917. They attempted the same process of conversion in the United States."***

13

World War II: The Rothschilds, Anglo-American Intelligence, & the Cold War

82. The Philby-Rothschild-Weizman connection and its effect on 20th Century Foreign Policy

- a. **Who was Harry Bridger St. John Philby?**
- b. Harry St John Bridger Philby CIE (3 April 1885 – 30 September 1960), also known as Jack Philby or Sheikh Abdullah (عبد الله الشديخ), was a British Arabist, explorer, writer, and colonial office intelligence officer. He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He had one son, [Kim Philby](#), later a British intelligence agent infamous as a double agent for the Soviet Union, and three daughters.
 - a. ***“After the [Iraqi revolt of 1920](#) Philby was appointed Minister of Internal Security in the [British Mandate of Iraq](#). In November 1921, Philby was named chief head of the Secret Service for the [British Mandate of Palestine](#). He worked with [T. E. Lawrence](#) for a while, but did not share Lawrence's views on the Hashemites. Here he met his American counterpart, [Allen Dulles](#), who was stationed in [Constantinople](#). At the end of 1922, Philby travelled to London for extensive meetings with parties involved in the Palestine question. They included [Winston Churchill](#), [King George](#), the [Prince of Wales](#), [Baron Rothschild](#), [Wickham Steed](#), and [Chaim Weizmann](#), the head of the [Zionist movement](#).^[5]”***
 - b. ***“In May 1932, [Standard Oil of California](#) (SoCal) sought out Philby in its quest to obtain an oil concession in Saudi Arabia, ultimately signing Philby as a paid adviser to SoCal. Philby, in turn, recognising that competition by foreign interests would get a better deal for the***

Saudi King, made contact with Dr George Lees, Chief Geologist of the [Anglo-Persian Oil Company](#), in order to alert him to SoCal's interest in gaining oil exploration rights in Saudi Arabia. Anglo Persian was one of five international partners in the [Iraq Petroleum Company](#) (IPC), through which it pursued its interest in the Saudi concession."

- c. "In 1936 SoCal and Texaco pooled their assets together "[East of Suez](#)" into what later became [ARAMCO](#) (Arabian-American Oil Company). The United States [State Department](#) describes ARAMCO as the richest commercial prize in the history of the planet. Philby represented Saudi interests. In 1937 when the [Spanish Civil War](#) broke out, Philby arranged for his son, [Kim Philby](#), to become a war correspondent for [The Times](#). Later Philby began secret negotiations with Germany and Spain, concerning Saudi Arabia's role in the event of a general European war. These discussions would allow neutral Saudi Arabia to sell oil to neutral Spain, which then would be transported to Germany. John Loftus, who worked in the [United States Department of Justice Office of Special Investigations Nazi-hunting unit](#), claims [Adolf Eichmann](#), while on a mission to the Middle East, met with Philby "during the mid-1930s".^[8]"
- d. With respect to the Suez Crisis, "After Ibn Saud's death in 1953 Philby openly criticised the successor [King Saud](#), saying the royal family's morals were being picked up "in the gutters of the West". He was exiled to [Lebanon](#) in 1955. In exile he wrote: "...the true basis of Arab hostility to Jewish immigration into Palestine is [xenophobia](#), and instinctive perception that the vast majority of [central](#) and eastern European Jews, seeking admission ... are not [Semites](#) at all. ... Whatever political repercussions of their settlement may be, their advent is regarded as a menace to the Semitic culture of Arabia... the [European Jew](#) of today, with his secular outlook... is regarded as an unwelcome intruder within the gates of Arabia".

83. British Israel World Federation

- a. World federalism
- b. Fusion of reform Judaism + Christianity = freemasonry
- c. Moving force behind WWI & WWII

d. Donovan / Fleming

84. DeBeers / Rothschild

85. DeBeers / MI6

86. MI6/Rothschild

87. Victor Rothschild

88. 1952 Miriam Rothschild's coining of the phrase "Intraspecific Kleptoparasites"

89. World Federalism from British Israel World Federation

90. How the Robber Barons funded Hitler:

91. Antony C. Sutton

92. Nixon, Dulles, Rockefeller and the Nazis

93. Like Professor Antony Sutton, Loftus demonstrates throughout his book how the Harriman family and the Bush family participated with the Rockefeller family in building up, and financing Nazi Germany, prior-to-during-and-after World War II.

c. Reading from pages 17-18 of "America's Nazi Secret": "

d.

94. Mein Kampf / Schickelgruber

a. The Langer Report (a work of psychological warfare?)

b. According to Wikipedia on this matter: "*The report briefly mentions some claims that a [Rothschild](#) fathered [Alois Hitler](#) – Adolf's father, who was illegitimate – when Hitler's paternal grandmother, [Maria Schickelgruber](#), supposedly worked as a house servant in Vienna, but concludes "it is not absolutely necessary to assume that he had Jewish blood in his veins in order to make a comprehensive picture of his character with its manifold traits and sentiments. From a purely scientific point of view, therefore, it is sounder not to base our reconstruction on such slim evidence but to seek firmer foundations. Nevertheless, we can leave it as a possibility which requires further verification." There are numerous statements in the report that have proven, on further investigation, to be erroneous.*^[20]"

95. One might expect that the Rothschilds might be listed as targets of Adolph Hitler's ire poured forth through his autobiography "*Mein Kampf*", or "*My Struggle*"; yet neither the Rothschilds, nor their subordinates the Warburgs, are referenced in the index or found by word searching the text.

96. Interestingly enough, according to Wikipedia: "*The first English translation of Mein Kampf was an abridgment by [Edgar Dugdale](#), who started work on it in 1931, at the prompting of his wife Blanche... Both Dugdales were active in the Zionist movement; Blanche was the niece of [Lord Balfour](#), and they wished to avoid publicity.*"

c. Clicking the reference link in the article we read on [The Peerage](#) that: "*[Edgar Trevelyan Stratford Dugdale](#) was born on 22 July 1876.² He was the son of [William Stratford Dugdale](#) and [Alice Frances Trevelyan](#).^{2,3} He married, firstly, [Blanche Elizabeth Balfour](#), daughter of [Colonel Eustace James Anthony Balfour](#) and [Lady Frances Campbell](#), on 18 November 1902.¹ ... He was educated at [Balliol College, Oxford University, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England](#).²*"

d. Being that the Balfour declaration is a letter to Lord Rothschild, and Balfour and Rothschild are Zionists, it is more than ironic to learn that Balfour's niece and her husband (also Zionists) were the first to publish *Mein Kampf* in English.

97. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fredric_Warburg

98. Ian Fleming and Wild Bill Donovan / OSS / Langer Psy-Op full circle.

99. Harrimans, Bush Family and the building of Auschwitz as a "corporate industrial complex" prior to its use by the Nazis (John Loftus)

14

The Rothschilds & “*Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time*”

100. We continue our inquiry with the observation of a time-tested artifact: In 1966 a history professor who previously attended Harvard and taught at Princeton, was now working at Georgetown University’s Walsh School of Foreign Service; his name was [Carroll Quigley](#). Quigley was already famous in academic circles for his first book, “[The Evolution of Civilizations: An Introduction to Historical Analysis](#)”, which he published in 1961 depicting a repeating pattern through human history. Quigley’s 1966 tome, his magnum opus, was titled “[Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World In Our Time](#)”, and it weighs in at thirteen-hundred and forty-eight pages. ***Tragedy and Hope* relates the story of American history in the 20th century through the lens of the British iconoclast, [Cecil John Rhodes](#), famous most notably for his creation of the De Beers Diamond Cartel and his Last Will and Testament specifying the creation of a secret society, specifically to amalgamate America back into the British Empire. Rhodes’ *Last Will* ultimately inspired the creation of the Pilgrims Society in New York and London, and the Council on Foreign Relations, from whose archives Quigley gained his vast knowledge of this scheme to undermine America. What’s lesser known about Quigley’s story of Cecil Rhodes, is that Rhodes’ plan was funded by the Rothschild international banking empire, and Rhodes’ *Last Will and Testament*, which created the Rhodes Scholars was also part of the Rothschild plan of action.**
101. Prior to engaging in the details of how the central bankers assert leverage on society, as noted within Quigley’s *Tragedy and Hope*, it’s important to see that the creation/sale of Government Bonds is

equivalent to Government Debt. Wars have, in the past 200+ years, traditionally been the sales tool of bankers to sell Government Bonds, whereby nation-states trade their sovereignty for Debt; thus the principal concern of central banks has been War financing, via Government Bonds, to overtake the sovereignty of countries, around the world.

102. On page 51-52 of "[Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time](#)", Professor Quigley notes

- a. *"The Dynasties of International Bankers: The merchant bankers of London had already at hand in 1810-1850 the Stock Exchange, the Bank of England, and the London money market when the needs of advancing industrialism called all of these into the industrial world which they had hitherto ignored. In time they brought into their financial network the provincial banking centers, organized as commercial banks and savings banks, as well as insurance companies, to form all of these into a single financial system on an international scale which manipulated the quantity and flow of money so that they were able to influence, if not control, governments on one side and industries on the other. The men who did this, looking backward toward the period of dynastic monarchy in which they had their own roots, aspired to establish dynasties of international bankers and were at least as successful at this as were many of the dynastic political rulers. **The greatest of these dynasties, of course, were the descendants of Meyer Amschel Rothschild (1743-1812) of Frankfort, whose male descendants, for at least two generations, generally married first cousins or even nieces. Rothschild's five sons, established at branches in Vienna, London, Naples, and Paris, as well as Frankfort, cooperated together in ways which other international banking dynasties copied but rarely excelled.** In concentrating, as we must, on the financial or economic activities of international bankers, we must not totally ignore their other attributes. They were, especially in later generations, cosmopolitan rather than nationalistic.... They were usually highly civilized, cultured gentlemen, patrons of education and of the arts, so that today colleges, professorships, opera companies, symphonies, libraries, and museum collections still reflect their munificence. For these purposes they set a pattern of endowed foundations which still*

surround us today. The names of some of these banking families are familiar to all of us and should be more so. They include Baring, Lazard, Erlanger, Warburg, Schroder, Seligman, the Speyers, Mirabaud, Mallet, Fould, and above all Rothschild and Morgan."

103. Page 60-61: *"Thus, Rothschild interests came to dominate many of the railroads of Europe, while Morgan dominated at least 26,000 miles of American railroads. Such bankers went further than this. In return for flotations of securities of industry, they took seats on the boards of directors of industrial firms, as they had already done on commercial banks, savings banks, insurance firms, and finance companies. From these lesser institutions they funneled capital to enterprises which yielded control and away from those who resisted. **These firms were controlled through interlocking directorships, holding companies, and lesser banks. They engineered amalgamations and generally reduced competition, until by the early twentieth century many activities were so monopolized that they could raise their noncompetitive prices above costs to obtain sufficient profits to become self-financing and were thus able to eliminate the control of bankers.** But before that stage was reached a relatively small number of bankers were in positions of immense influence in European and American economic life. As early as 1909, Walter Rathenau, who was in a position to know (since he had inherited from his father control of the German General Electric Company and held scores of directorships himself), said, **"Three hundred men, all of whom know one another, direct the economic destiny of Europe and choose their successors from among themselves."***

104. (A Brief Introduction to Cecil Rhodes, Ruskin, & Oxford) Pages 130-131: *"[John] Ruskin's message had a sensational impact. His inaugural lecture was copied out in longhand by one undergraduate, Cecil Rhodes, who kept it with him for thirty years. Rhodes (1853-1902) feverishly exploited the diamond and goldfields of South Africa, rose to be prime minister of the Cape Colony (1890-1896), contributed money to political parties, controlled parliamentary seats both in England and in South Africa, and sought to win a strip of British territory across Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to Egypt and to join these two extremes together with a telegraph line and ultimately with a Cape-to-Cairo Railway. Rhodes inspired devoted support for his goals from others in South Africa and in*

England. **With financial support from Lord Rothschild and Alfred Beit, he was able to monopolize the diamond mines of South Africa as De Beers Consolidated Mines and to build up a great gold mining enterprise as Consolidated Gold Fields... .. These purposes centered on his desire to federate the English-speaking peoples and to bring all the habitable portions of the world under their control. For this purpose Rhodes left part of his great fortune to found the Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford in order to spread the English ruling class tradition throughout the English-speaking world as Ruskin had wanted.** Among Ruskin's most devoted disciples at Oxford were a group of intimate friends including Arnold Toynbee, Alfred (later Lord) Milner, Arthur Glazebrook, George (later Sir George) Parkin, Philip Lyttelton Gell, and Henry (later Sir Henry) Birchenough. They were remarkably successful in these aims because England's most sensational journalist William T. Stead (1849-1912), an ardent social reformer and imperialist, brought them into association with Rhodes. **This association was formally established on February 5, 1891, when Rhodes and Stead organized a secret society of which Rhodes had been dreaming for sixteen years. In this secret society Rhodes was to be leader; Stead, Brett (Lord Esher), and Milner were to form an executive committee; Arthur (Lord) Balfour, (Sir) Harry Johnston, Lord Rothschild, Albert (Lord) Grey, and others were listed as potential members of a "Circle of Initiates"; while there was to be an outer circle known as the "Association of Helpers" (later organized by Milner as the Round Table organization).** Brett was invited to join this organization the same day and Milner a couple of weeks later, on his return from Egypt. Both accepted with enthusiasm. Thus the central part of the secret society was established by March 1891. It continued to function as a formal group, although the outer circle was, apparently, not organized until 1909-1913."

105. P 132-133: "As governor-general and high commissioner of South Africa in the period 1897-1905, Milner recruited a group of young men, chiefly from Oxford and from Toynbee Hall, to assist him in organizing his administration. Through his influence these men were able to win influential posts in government and international finance and became the dominant influence in British imperial and foreign affairs up to 1939. Under Milner in South Africa they were known as Milner's Kindergarten until 1910. **In 1909-1913 they organized semisecret groups, known as Round Table Groups, in the chief British**

dependencies and the United States. These still function in eight countries. They kept in touch with each other by personal correspondence and frequent visits, and through an influential quarterly magazine, *The Round Table*, founded in 1910 and largely supported by Sir Abe Bailey's money. **In 1919 they founded the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) for which the chief financial supporters were Sir Abe Bailey and the Astor family (owners of *The Times*). Similar Institutes of International Affairs were established in the chief British dominions and in the United States (where it is known as the Council on Foreign Relations) in the period 1919-1927...** ... The power and influence of this Rhodes-Milner group in British imperial affairs and in foreign policy since 1889, although not widely recognized, can hardly be exaggerated. We might mention as an example that this group dominated *The Times* from 1890 to 1911, and has controlled it completely since 1912 (except for the years 1919-1922). Because *The Times* has been owned by the Astor family since 1922, this Rhodes-Milner group was sometimes spoken of as the "Cliveden Set," named after the Astor country house where they sometimes assembled... ... From 1884 to about 1915 the members of this group worked valiantly to extend the British Empire and to organize it in a federal system. They were constantly harping on the lessons to be learned from the failure of the American Revolution and the success of the Canadian federation of 1867, and hoped to federate the various parts of the empire as seemed feasible, then confederate the whole of it, with the United Kingdom, into a single organization. **They also hoped to bring the United States into this organization to whatever degree was possible. Stead was able to get Rhodes to accept, in principle, a solution which might have made Washington the capital of the whole organization or allow parts of the empire to become states of the American Union."**

106. P 246-247 **"The Balfour Declaration took the form of a letter from British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour to Lord Rothschild, one of the leading figures in the British Zionist movement. This movement, which was much stronger in Austria and Germany than in Britain, had aspirations for creating in Palestine, or perhaps elsewhere, some territory to which refugees from anti-Semitic persecution or other Jews could go to find "a national home."** Balfour's letter said, **"His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of**

a national home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country." It is to be noted that this was neither an agreement nor a promise but merely a unilateral declaration, that it did not promise a Jewish state in Palestine or even Palestine as a home for the Jews, but merely proposed such a home in Palestine, and that it reserved certain rights for the existing groups in the area. Hussein was so distressed when he heard of it that he asked for an explanation, and was assured by D. G. Hogarth, on behalf of the British government, that **"Jewish settlement in Palestine would only be allowed in so far as would be consistent with the political and economic freedom of the Arab population."**

107. P 311 leading up to WWII in Germany: "On May 8, 1931, the largest Austrian bank, the Credit-Anstalt (a Rothschild institution), with extensive interests, almost control, in 70 percent of Austria's industry, announced that it had lost 140 million schillings (about 520 million). The true loss was over a billion schillings, and the bank had really been insolvent for years. **The Rothschilds and the Austrian government gave the Credit-Anstalt 160 million to cover the loss, but public confidence had been destroyed. A run began on the bank. To meet this run the Austrian banks called in all the funds they had in German banks. The German banks began to collapse. These latter began to call in all their funds in London. The London banks began to fall, and gold flowed outward. On September 21st England was forced off the gold standard. During this crisis the Reichsbank lost 200 million marks of its gold reserve and foreign exchange in the first week of June and about 1,000 million in the second week of June. The discount rate was raised step by step to 15 percent without stopping the loss of reserves but destroying the activities of the German industrial system almost completely."**

108. P 324: "In addition to these pragmatic goals, the powers of financial capitalism had another far-reaching aim, nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole. This system was to be controlled in a feudalist fashion by the central banks of

the world acting in concert, by secret agreements arrived at in frequent private meetings and conferences. The apex of the system was to be the Bank for International Settlements in Basle, Switzerland, a private bank owned and controlled by the world's central banks which were themselves private corporations. Each central bank, in the hands of men like Montagu Norman of the Bank of England, Benjamin Strong of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, Charles Rist of the Bank of France, and Hjalmar Schacht of the Reichsbank, sought to dominate its government by its ability to control Treasury loans, to manipulate foreign exchanges, to influence the level of economic activity in the country, and to influence cooperative politicians by subsequent economic rewards in the business world."

109. P 582: *"The more moderate Round Table group, including Lionel Curtis, Leopold Amery (who was the shadow of Lord Milner), Lord Lothian, Lord Brand, and Lord Astor, sought to weaken the League of Nations and destroy all possibility of collective security in order to strengthen Germany in respect to both France and the Soviet Union, and above all to free Britain from Europe in order to build up an "Atlantic bloc" of Great Britain, the British Dominions, and the United States. **They prepared the way for this "Union" through the Rhodes Scholarship organization (of which Lord Milner was the head in 1905-1925 and Lord Lothian was secretary in 1925-1940), through the Round Table groups (which had been set up in the United States, India, and the British Dominions in 1910-1917), through the Chatham House organization, which set up Royal Institutes of International Affairs in all the dominions and a Council on Foreign Relations in New York, as well as through "Unofficial Commonwealth Relations Conferences" held irregularly, and the Institutes of Pacific Relations set up in various countries as autonomous branches of the Royal Institutes of International Affairs... ...One of the effusions of this group was the project called "Union Now", and later "Union Now with Great Britain", propagated in the United States in 1938-1945 by [Rhodes Scholar] Clarence Streit on behalf of Lord Lothian and the Rhodes Trust."***

110. To set the context of Quigley's explanation of "the myth", let's see how Quigley defines the "myth". P 949: ***"This radical Right fairy tale, which is now an accepted folk myth in many groups in America, pictured the recent history of the United States, in regard to domestic reform and in***

foreign affairs, as a well-organized plot by extreme Left-wing elements, operating from the White House itself and controlling all the chief avenues of publicity in the United States, to destroy the American way of life, based on private enterprise, laissez faire, and isolationism, in behalf of alien ideologies of Russian Socialism and British cosmopolitanism (or internationalism). This plot, if we are to believe the myth, worked through such avenues of publicity as The New York Times and the Herald Tribune, the Christian Science Monitor and the Washington Post, the Atlantic Monthly and Harper's Magazine and had at its core the wild-eyed and bushy-haired theoreticians of Socialist Harvard and the London School of Economics. It was determined to bring the United States into World War II on the side of England (Roosevelt's first love) and Soviet Russia (his second love) in order to destroy every finer element of American life and, as part of this consciously planned scheme, invited Japan to attack Pearl Harbor, and destroyed Chiang Kai-shek, all the while undermining America's real strength by excessive spending and unbalanced budgets."

111. P 950: **"This myth, like all fables, does in fact have a modicum of truth. There does exist, and has existed for a generation, an international Anglophile network which operates, to some extent, in the way the radical Right believes the Communists act. In fact, this network, which we may identify as the Round Table Groups, has no aversion to cooperating with the Communists, or any other groups, and frequently does so. I know of the operations of this network because I have studied it for twenty years and was permitted for two years, in the early 1960's, to examine its papers and secret records. I have no aversion to it or to most of its aims and have, for much of my life, been close to it and to many of its instruments. I have objected, both in the past and recently, to a few of its policies... but in general my chief difference of opinion is that it wishes to remain unknown, and I believe its role in history is significant enough to be known... ..At the risk of some repetition, the story will be summarized here, because the American branch of this organization (sometimes called the "Eastern Establishment") has played a very significant role in the history of the United States in the last generation... ..The original purpose of these groups was to seek to federate the English-speaking world along lines laid down by Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902) and William T. Stead (1849-1912), and the money for the organizational work came originally from the Rhodes Trust. By**

1915 Round Table groups existed in seven countries, including England, South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and a rather loosely organized group in the United States (George Louis Beer, Walter Lippmann, Frank Aydelotte, Whitney Shepardson, Thomas W. Lamont... and others)."

112. P 953: **"On this basis, which was originally financial and goes back to George Peabody, there grew up in the twentieth century a power structure between London and New York which penetrated deeply into university life, the press, and the practice of foreign policy. In England the center was the Round Table Group, while in the United States it was J. P. Morgan and Company or its local branches in Boston, Philadelphia, and Cleveland. Some rather incidental examples of the operations of this structure are very revealing, just because they are incidental. For example, it set up in Princeton a reasonable copy of the Round Table Group's chief Oxford headquarters, All Souls College. This copy, called the Institute for Advanced Study, and best known, perhaps, as the refuge of Einstein, Oppenheimer, John von Neumann, and George F. Kennan, was organized by Abraham Flexner of the Carnegie Foundation and Rockefeller's General Education Board after he had experienced the delights of All Souls while serving as Rhodes Memorial Lecturer at Oxford. The plans were largely drawn by Tom Jones, one of the Round Table's most active intriguers and foundation administrators. The American branch of this "English Establishment" exerted much of its influence through five American newspapers (The New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Christian Science Monitor, the Washington Post, and the lamented Boston Evening Transcript). In fact, the editor of the Christian Science Monitor was the chief American correspondent (anonymously) of The Round Table, and Lord Lothian, the original editor of The Round Table and later secretary of the Rhodes Trust (1925-1939) and ambassador to Washington, was a frequent writer in the Monitor. It might be mentioned that the existence of this Wall Street, Anglo-American axis is quite obvious once it is pointed out. It is reflected in the fact that such Wall Street luminaries as John W. Davis, Lewis Douglas, Jock Whitney, and Douglas Dillon were appointed to be American ambassadors in London. "**

113. The Council on Foreign relations, a directly causal outgrowth of “The Last Will and Testament of Cecil John Rhodes”, publishes a quarterly magazine “Foreign Affairs”, in circulation since 1924.

a. Foreign Affairs (the publication of the Council on Foreign Relations) began as a eugenics magazine, “[The Journal of Race Relations](#)”

114. **To Summarize what we’ve just learned:** The Rothschilds use banking to control countries and industries. The Rothschilds financed British magnate Cecil Rhodes (together with whom they created the De Beers Diamond cartel), as well as the Rhodes Scholarships, and Rhodes’ Secret Society, as part of Rhodes’ Last Will and Testament. The followers of Rhodes’ dream then spawned the *Royal Institute for International Affairs* in London, and the *Council on Foreign Relations* in America, in the hopes of either America being merged into the British Commonwealth, or the British Commonwealth being integrated into America; this came to be known as the “*Special Relationship*” between America and Great Britain. In a few minutes we’ll learn how the Rhodes Scholars have played a key role in World Federalism, or global government with zero local accountability.

115. The Printing Plates to T&H were destroyed, in Quigley’s own words 1976, from the article: [Tragedy and Hope: Professor Carroll Quigley and the ‘Article that Said Too Little’](#) published January 17, 2014 by Kevin Cole, based on a rare 1976 audio interview Professor Quigley gave shortly before his death (with Quigley’s actual quotes from the interview in **bold**):

c. “*With revelations like these, “Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time” almost didn’t make it to a 2nd Edition. In 1966, Quigley had been seeking to fulfill his contract of two books to the Macmillan Company and his publisher Peter Ritner. Quigley had already published “The Evolution of Civilizations” with a contract signed in 1961 and agreed to give Macmillan Company his next book the “The World Since 1914”. It is during this period of the audio interview that Quigley is preparing to talk about some of the controversy behind the publishing and lack of promotion of “Tragedy and Hope”, that he says “**I don’t know if you want to put this on tape....you have to protect my future....as well as your own.**”* Quigley states that Macmillan was purchased for 5 million dollars in the summer of 1966 by Collier Books, which he confirms had been a J.P. Morgan company, and that the Morgan

interests had bought up the free press. Quigley's publisher, Peter Ritner contacted him and told him there would now be **"no advertising on any books that are published in the next six months."** Ritner put up a fight, says Quigley and he got **"one ad"** for "Tragedy and Hope", which was a **"quarter page in the New York Times Book Review."** By 1968, the book was out of print. Collier then brought back the last half of "Tragedy and Hope" (censoring the first ½ and thus destroying the context of the story) as a paperback entitled, "The World Since 1939: A History", all the while continuing to tell everyone that "Tragedy and Hope" was out of print. The Professor would soon find out that "Tragedy and Hope" had been pirated, and that a **"photo replication"** that was **"exactly the same"** (except for gold trim included on the original), had become available on the black market and was being sold via a loose network of book sellers across the country. To Quigley's dismay, Macmillan **"didn't give a damn that it was pirated"** and he stated they **"had lied to me so many times."** They **"lied and lied and lied and lied to me"** and also to his publisher Ritner, who had disclosed previously that he thought "Tragedy and Hope" was **"marvelous."** Professor Quigley's contract also stipulated that in the event that his book should go out of print, he would have the **"right to recover the plates."** He learned in March of 1974, that the plates to his works "had been destroyed." This was in addition to finding out that the publisher had been turning away customer inquiries on the book. Contrary to what they told Quigley, "Tragedy and Hope" was a very popular and sought after history text. **"You want to shut that off?"** says Quigley. (referring to the tape recorder)"

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15

The Rothschilds & “*The Anglo American Establishment: From Rhodes to Cliveden*”

116. From the Preface of “[The Anglo-American Establishment: From Rhodes to Cliveden](#)” by Carroll Quigley (written 1949 and published in 1981 posthumously), with context in []: “***The Rhodes Scholarships, established by the terms of Cecil Rhodes's seventh will, are known to everyone. What is not so widely known is that Rhodes in five previous wills left his fortune to form a secret society, which was to devote itself to the preservation and expansion of the British Empire. And what does not seem to be known to anyone is that this secret society was created by Rhodes and his principal trustee, Lord Milner, and continues to exist to this day. To be sure, this secret society is not a childish thing like the Ku Klux Klan, and it does not have any secret robes, secret handclasps, or secret passwords. It does not need any of these, since its members know each other intimately. It probably has no oaths of secrecy, nor any formal procedure of initiation. It does, however, exist and holds secret meetings, over which the senior member present presides. At various times since 1891, these meetings have been presided over by Rhodes, Lord Milner, Lord Selborne, Sir Patrick Duncan, Field Marshal Jan Smuts, Lord Lothian, and Lord Brand. They have been held in all the British Dominions, starting in South Africa about 1903; in various places in London, chiefly 175 Piccadilly; at various colleges at Oxford, chiefly All Souls; and at many English country houses such as [Tring Park](#) [purchased by Baron Lionel de Rothschild in 1872], Blickling Hall, Cliveden, and others. This society has been known at various times as Milner's Kindergarten, as the Round Table***

Group, as the Rhodes crowd, as The Times crowd, as the [Oxford] All Souls group, and as the Cliveden set. All of these terms are unsatisfactory, for one reason or another, and I have chosen to call it the Milner Group. Those persons who have used the other terms, or heard them used, have not generally been aware that all these various terms referred to the same Group. It is not easy for an outsider to write the history of a secret group of this kind, but, since no insider is going to do it, an outsider must attempt it. It should be done, for this Group is, as I shall show, one of the most important historical facts of the twentieth century. Indeed, the Group is of such significance that evidence of its existence is not hard to find, if one knows where to look. This evidence I have sought to point out without overly burdening this volume with footnotes and bibliographical references. While such evidences of scholarship are kept at a minimum, I believe I have given the source of every fact which I mention. Some of these facts came to me from sources which I am not permitted to name, and I have mentioned them only where I can produce documentary evidence available to everyone. Nevertheless, it would have been very difficult to write this book if I had not received a certain amount of assistance of a personal nature from persons close to the Group. For obvious reasons, I cannot reveal the names of such persons, so I have not made reference to any information derived from them unless it was information readily available from other sources. Naturally, it is not possible for an outsider to write about a secret group without falling into errors. There are undoubtedly errors in what follows. I have tried to keep these at a minimum by keeping the interpretation at a minimum and allowing the facts to speak for themselves. This will serve as an excuse for the somewhat excessive use of quotations. I feel that there is no doubt at all about my general interpretation. I also feel that there are few misstatements of fact, except in one most difficult matter. This difficulty arises from the problem of knowing just who is and who is not a member of the Group. Since membership may not be a formal matter but based rather on frequent social association, and since the frequency of such association varies from time to time and from person to person, it is not always easy to say who is in the Group and who is not. **I have tried to solve this difficulty by dividing the Group into two concentric circles: an inner core of intimate associates, who unquestionably knew that they were members of a group devoted to a common purpose; and an outer circle of**

*a larger number, on whom the inner circle acted by personal persuasion, patronage distribution, and social pressure. It is probable that most members of the outer circle were not conscious that they were being used by a secret society. More likely they knew it, but, English fashion, felt it discreet to ask no questions. The ability of Englishmen of this class and background to leave the obvious unstated, except perhaps in obituaries, is puzzling and sometimes irritating to an outsider. In general, I have undoubtedly made mistakes in my lists of members, but the mistakes, such as they are, are to be found rather in my attribution of any particular person to the outer circle instead of the inner core, rather than in my connecting him to the Group at all. In general, I have attributed no one to the inner core for whom I do not have evidence, convincing to me, that he attended the secret meetings of the Group. As a result, several persons whom I place in the outer circle, such as Lord Halifax, should probably be placed in the inner core. I should say a few words about my general attitude toward this subject. I approached the subject as a historian. This attitude I have kept. I have tried to describe or to analyze, not to praise or to condemn. I hope that in the book itself this attitude is maintained. Of course I have an attitude, and it would be only fair to state it here. **In general, I agree with the goals and aims of the Milner Group. I feel that the British way of life and the British Commonwealth of Nations are among the great achievements of all history. I feel that the destruction of either of them would be a terrible disaster to mankind. I feel that the withdrawal of Ireland, of Burma, of India, or of Palestine from the Commonwealth is regrettable and attributable to the fact that the persons in control of these areas failed to absorb the British way of life while they were parts of the Commonwealth. I suppose, in the long view, my attitude would not be far different from that of the members of the Milner Group. But, agreeing with the Group on goals, I cannot agree with them on methods.** To be sure, I realize that some of their methods were based on nothing but good intentions and high ideals — higher ideals than mine, perhaps. But their lack of perspective in critical moments, their failure to use intelligence and common sense, their tendency to fall back on standardized social reactions and verbal clichés in a crisis, their tendency to place power and influence into hands chosen by friendship rather than merit, their oblivion to the consequences of their actions, their ignorance of the point of view of persons in other countries or of persons in other classes in their*

own country — these things, it seems to me, have brought many of the things which they and I hold dear close to disaster. In this Group were persons like Esher, Grey, Milner, Hankey, and Zimmern, who must command the admiration and affection of all who know of them. On the other hand, in this Group were persons whose lives have been a disaster to our way of life. Unfortunately, in the long run, both in the Group and in the world, the influence of the latter kind has been stronger than the influence of the former.”

117. Page 37-38 of Quigley’s *Anglo-American Establishment*: “Although Rhodes accepted [William T.] Stead’s ideas, he did not decide that Stead was the man he wanted to be his lieutenant in the secret society until Stead was sent to prison in 1885 for his articles on organized vice in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. This courageous episode convinced Rhodes to such a degree that he tried to see Stead in prison but was turned away. After Stead was released, Rhodes did not find the opportunity to meet him until 4 April 1889. The excitement of that day for Stead can best be shown by quoting portions of the letter which he wrote to Mrs. Stead immediately after the conference. It said: “Mr. Rhodes is my man! I have just had three hours talk with him. He is full of a far more gorgeous idea in connection with the paper than even I have had. I cannot tell you his scheme because it is too secret. But it involves millions. He had no idea that it would cost £250,000 to start a paper. But he offered me down as a free gift £20,000 to buy a share in the *P.M. Gazette* as a beginning. Next year he would do more. He expects to own before he dies 4 or 5 millions, all of which he will leave to carry out the scheme of which the paper is an integral part. He is giving £500,000 to make a railway to Matabeleland, and so has not available, just at this moment, the money necessary for starting the morning paper. His ideas are federation, expansion, and consolidation of the Empire.... He took to me. Told me some things he has told no other man—save Lord Rothschild— and pressed me to take the £20,000, not to have any return, to give no receipt, to simply take it and use it to give me a freer hand on the *P.M.G.* It seems all like a fairy dream.... He said he had taken his ideas from the *P.M.G.*, that the paper permeated South Africa, that he met it everywhere.... How good God is to me.... Remember all the above about R. is very private.” The day following this sensational conversation Stead lost a libel action to the amount of £2000 damages. Rhodes at once sent a check to cover it and said: “You must keep my confidence

secret. The idea is right, but until sure of the lines would be ruined in too many hands. Your subsidiary press idea can be discussed without risk, but the inner circle behind would never be many, perhaps three or four.”(6) About the same time, Rhodes revealed to Stead his plans to establish the British South Africa Company and asked him who in England could best help him get the necessary charter. Stead recommended Albert Grey, the future Earl Grey, who had been an intimate friend of Stead's since 1873 and had been a member of the Milner-Toynbee group in 1880-1884. As a result, Grey became one of the original directors of the British South Africa Company and took the first steps which eventually brought him into the select circle of Rhodes's secret society.”

118. Professor Quigley writes on Pages 38-39: *“About the same time, Rhodes revealed to Stead his plans to establish the British South Africa Company and asked him who in England could best help him get the necessary charter. Stead recommended Albert Grey, the future Earl Grey, who had been an intimate friend of Stead's since 1873 and had been a member of the Milner-Toynbee group in 1880-1884. As a result, Grey became one of the original directors of the British South Africa Company and took the first steps which eventually brought him into the select circle of Rhodes's secret society. This society took another step forward during Rhodes's visit to England in February 1890. **The evidence for this is to be found in the Journals of Lord Esher (at that time R. B. Brett), who had obviously been let in on the plan by Stead. Under the date of 3 February 1890, we read in these Journals:*** “Cecil Rhodes arrived last night from South Africa. I was at Stead's today when he called. I left them together. Tonight I saw Stead again. Rhodes had talked for three hours of all his great schemes.... Rhodes is a splendid enthusiast. But he looks upon men as 'machines.' This is not very penetrating.” *Twelve days after this, on 15 February, at Lord Rothschild's country house, Brett wrote in his journal: 'Came here last night. Cecil Rhodes, Arthur Balfour, Harcourts, Albert Grey, Alfred Lyttelton. A long talk with Rhodes today. He has vast ideas. Imperial notions. He seems disinterested. But he is very ruse and, I suspect, quite unscrupulous as to the means he employs.”(7) The secret society, after so much preliminary talk, took form in 1891, the same year in which Rhodes drew up his fourth will and made Stead as well as Lord Rothschild the trustee of his fortune. It is perfectly clear from the evidence that he expected Rothschild to*

*handle the financial investments associated with the trust, while Stead was to have full charge of the methods by which the funds were used. About the same time, in February 1891, Stead and Rhodes had another long discussion about the secret society. **First they discussed their goals and agreed that, if necessary in order to achieve Anglo-American unity, Britain should join the United States. Then they discussed the organization of the secret society and divided it into two circles: an inner circle, "The Society of the Elect", and an outer circle to include "The Association of Helpers" and The Review of Reviews (Stead's magazine, founded 1890). Rhodes said that he had already revealed the plan for "The Society of the Elect" to Rothschild and "little Johnston."** By "little Johnston" he meant Harry H. Johnston (Sir Harry after 1896), African explorer and administrator, who had laid the basis for the British claims to Nyasaland, Kenya, and Uganda. Johnston was, according to Sir Frederick Whyte, the biographer of Stead, virtually unknown in England before Stead published his portrait as the frontispiece to the first issue of The Review of Reviews in 1890.(8) This was undoubtedly done on behalf of Rhodes."*

16

The Rothschilds, Rockefellers, & Eugenics

119. Robber Barons including the Harrimans, Rockefellers, etc. prime supporters of Eugenics
- e. How the Rothschilds and Robber Barons Also financed Hitler
 - f. The Robber Barons embed their eugenics experiments into the Nazi Regime (because human experimentation could not be realistically conducted in America and Britain)
 - g. Molecular Vision of Life and Rockefeller rebranding of Eugenics as Molecular Biology after World War II
 - h. “Sustainability” agenda of today has roots in Eugenics, and that the philosophy of Holism started the migration of language conversion from Eugenics into “global sustainability” agenda – really one in the same.
 - i. Traces back to “The ***Journal of Race Development*** was the first American [academic journal](#) of international relations. It was founded in 1910 by [G. Stanley Hall^{\[1\]}](#) along with [George Hubbard Blakeslee](#), both of [Clark University](#). Despite a name which now suggests a journal devoted to [eugenics](#), the journal, in fact, dealt with a variety of topics connected with politics, foreign affairs and international relations. It was renamed the [Journal of International Relations^{\[2\]}](#) which in turn was merged with [Foreign Affairs](#) in 1922.”
 - j. G. Stanley Hall (Skull & Bones member, mentioned in Professor Antony C. Sutton’s book “*How the Order (S&B) controls Education*”, Hall also proponent of Prussian Education System as described by John Taylor Gatto in *The Underground History of American Education*.

17

The Rothschilds, the United Nations, & World Federalism

120. United Nations & Rockefeller Agenda

- a. [The United Nations Foundation](#) has a listing for “What We Do”, and under that section it lists its partners, here’s what it has to say about the Rothschilds of America, the Rockefeller Family: *“Rockefeller Brothers Fund: Founded in 1940, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund encourages social change that contributes to a more just, sustainable, and peaceful world. The RBF’s grantmaking is organized around three themes: Democratic Practice, Sustainable Development, and Peace and Security. Though the Fund pursues its three program interests in a variety of geographic contexts, it has identified several specific locations on which to concentrate cross-programmatic attention. The Fund refers to these as “RBF pivotal places”: subnational areas, nation-states, or cross-border regions that have special importance with regard to the Fund’s substantive concerns and whose future will have disproportionate significance for the future of a surrounding region, an ecosystem, or the world. The Fund currently works in three pivotal places: New York City, Western Balkans, and Southern China.”*
- b. We continue learning with a few references provided via a 1992 book, “[The Secret War Against the Jews: How Western Espionage Betrayed the Jewish People](#)” by former U.S. Department of Justice investigator and “Nazi Hunter”, John Loftus.

- c. Loftus describes how the Rothschild plan of colonizing Palestine was fertilized into reality by Nelson Rockefeller, reading from pages 169-170: “*The account of what happened inside [Nelson] Rockefeller’s office comes from a very aged Israeli source. During the mid-1980’s he flew to the United States to meet one of the authors [of this book]. After several hours’ discussion about Nazi war criminals, the conversation was steered to the topic of Zionist blackmail of Nelson Rockefeller. The Israeli [spy] was surprised but eventually admitted that he had been personally acquainted with Reuven Shiloah, Ben-Gurion’s intelligence chief [of Israel], who had masterminded the operation [prior to creating the State of Israel in 1947]. Here is his account of what happened when the Zionists confronted Nelson Rockefeller: Rockefeller skimmed through the dossier [demonstrating that Rockefeller had committed war crimes by financing the Nazis] and coolly began to bargain. In return for the votes in the Latin American bloc, he wanted guarantees that the Jews would keep their mouths shut about the flow of Nazi fugitives to South America. There would be no Zionist Nazi-hunting unit, no testimony at Nuremberg about the bankers or anyone else, not a single leak to the press about where the Nazis were living in South America or which Nazis were [then and now] working for Dulles. The subject of the Nazis was closed. Period. Forever. The choice was simple, Rockefeller explained. “You can have vengeance, or you can have a country, but you cannot have both.” His choice of the word “vengeance”, not justice, left the Jews in no doubt where he stood. But the General Assembly [of the United Nations] would vote in only a few days. It was the last, best chance the Jews would ever have. If the opportunity slipped by, they would not get another. According to the Israeli informant, whose account was corroborated by several other sources in the intelligence community whom we interviewed subsequently, Ben-Gurion’s representative was heartsick. Counter-blackmail had not been in the game plan. He made a telephone call to try to obtain guidance. It took several hours before the reply came back: “Yes.” There really was no choice but to give Rockefeller what he wanted. On behalf of the still-unborn state of Israel, the promise*

was formally given to let the Nazis go free. The men who murdered the Jews of Europe were effectively given amnesty, except for the unlucky few who had already been punished. But the promise was conditional on Rockefeller delivering the votes. “Don’t worry,” he assured them, “every country in Latin America will deliver a vote in favor of Israel, or abstain.” Rockefeller said he would deliver, and he did.”

- d. Nelson Rockefeller blackmailed to get Israel into United Nations (Loftus)
 - a. Loftus’ also authored a book titled “*The Witness Tree*” which tells the detailed story of how Nelson Rockefeller was blackmailed by Eleanor Dulles and the Zionists, affecting Rockefeller to use his persuasive measure of influence over the nations of Latin and South America to vote for the U.N. resolution to create the state of Israel.
- e. If Loftus is accurate in this case, what type of influence was gained over the United Nations by blackmailing the Rockefellers? To answer that question we’ll take a quick look into how the United Nations was built in the first place.
- f. According to [Wikipedia](#), “*The headquarters of the United Nations is a complex in New York City. The complex has served as the official headquarters of the United Nations since its completion in 1952. It is located in the Turtle Bay neighborhood of Manhattan, on spacious grounds overlooking the East River. Its borders are First Avenue on the west, East 42nd Street to the south, East 48th Street on the north and the East River to the east.*”^[2] The term “Turtle Bay” is occasionally used as a metonym for the UN headquarters or for the United Nations as a whole.^[3]... ***The United Nations Headquarters complex was constructed in stages with the core complex completed between 1948 and 1952. The Headquarters occupies a site beside the East River, on 17 acres (69,000 m²) of land purchased from the foremost New York real estate developer of the time, [William Zeckendorf, Sr.](#) [Nelson Rockefeller](#) arranged this purchase, after an initial offer to locate it on the [Rockefeller family](#) estate of [Kykuit](#) was rejected as being too isolated from Manhattan. The US\$8.5 million (adjusted by inflation US\$83.4 million)***

purchase was then funded by his father, [John D. Rockefeller, Jr.](#), who donated it to the city.^[6] [Wallace Harrison](#), the personal architectural adviser for the Rockefeller family, and a prominent corporate architect, served as the Director of Planning for the United Nations Headquarters. His firm, Harrison and Abramovitz, oversaw the execution of the design.^[7]

- a. Source: [7] Phipps, Linda S. "'Constructing' the United Nations Headquarters: Modern Architecture as Public Diplomacy" PhD Thesis, Harvard University, 1998. Phipps' account affords a detailed overview of the site acquisition, the selection of architects, the design of the complex and its reception.
- g. Secretary-General of the U.N. thanks John D. Rockefeller (2012)
 - a. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2012/sgsm14498.doc.htm>
 - b. "Following are UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's remarks on the eighty-fifth anniversary of the donation by John D. Rockefeller to endow the League of Nations Library, in Geneva, 10 September: *"I am honoured to be here on this eighty-fifth anniversary of the historic donation of John D. Rockefeller Jr. to the League of Nations Library. At the time, Mr. Rockefeller said he made the gift based on the conviction that "peace must finally be built on the foundation of well-informed public opinion." This powerful statement rings true today. It is fitting that we are naming this room after him. I thank the family for donating the portrait of John D. Rockefeller that was displayed at the Rockefeller Foundation for 65 years. In offering this generous gift, David Rockefeller said he hoped it would serve as a reminder of his father's generosity – but more importantly his conviction that strong international organizations can help create a just, equitable and peaceful world. **The Rockefeller family has lived up to this conviction, providing immense support for the League of Nations and the United Nations over the***

*years. The original donation to this library was particularly significant. Even today, the interest provides approximately \$150,000 every biennium to this wonderful library. That makes it possible to care for its many priceless historical treasures, including a signed copy of the Treaty of Versailles and the Covenant of the League of Nations. This Library is also the home of the original letter from Alfred Nobel announcing his intention to create the Nobel Prize and the Official Transfer of the League of Nations to the United Nations. This collection is so important that it is inscribed in UNESCO's [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization] Memory of the World Register. This Library also safeguards more recent history, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with original letters from Eleanor Roosevelt and René Cassin. I applaud the mission of this library to serve international understanding. I am deeply grateful to all the staff. You make an enormous contribution through your help for researchers and citizens who are interested in the United Nations' history and work. **I personally want to thank the Rockefeller family for my own office — and the entire United Nations campus on the East Side of Manhattan. When Rockefeller's donation of the land was announced in the General Assembly in 1945, the Hall was filled with loud applause. The United States Ambassador cheered Mr. Rockefeller's "magnificent benevolence". I am deeply grateful to the esteemed members of the Rockefeller family and the Rockefeller Foundation for continuing the noble tradition of supporting international organizations devoted to peace. As recently as this past June, at the [Agenda 21] Rio+20 summit on sustainable development, the Rockefeller Foundation and the United Nations Global Compact launched a new framework for action to help meet social and environmental needs.** The Rockefeller Foundation is a shining example of global philanthropy. In a few minutes, we will open an exhibition which shows the importance of philanthropic contributions in history and connects them*

to today's success stories. I have seen these successes in my travels around the world. In Africa and Asia, contributions to health initiatives are saving lives. In the developed world, philanthropists are mobilizing action to protect the environment. And globally, many help sustain United Nations initiatives for peace, human rights and development. My action agenda for my second term as the Secretary-General places great emphasis on just these kinds of partnerships and platforms. I hope they will be the wave of the future. This library traces its lineage from the past century – but it is also moving forward into the future. As a modern centre of excellence, this library contributes to the Foundation's goal of informing citizens who can make a difference in our world. Let us carry forward this mission for another 85 years and beyond."

h. Julian Huxley Eugenics and UN

- a. Foreshadows Agenda 21 as cover operation for putting Eugenics into action, globally

121. Rothschild/Rhodes plan in action via "Union Now with Britain" / World Federalism

- e. Definition of World Federalism
- f. Politics of World Federalism by Joseph Baratta
 - a. Mortimer Adler quote p490 vol 2
- g. Zionism created communism quote p490 vol 2
 - i. Now in context as opposed to point #25.
- h. Barr and Buchanan / Rhodes Scholars in action manifesting World Federalism
 - ii. Citizens of the World
 - iii. The Council on Foreign Relations promotes [Rhodes Scholar] Stringfellow Barr's influential book, "*Citizens of the World*", in an article of the same name in its [April 1953 issue](#).

iv. Reading from "*Citizens of the World*": "

- v. ***“Union Now with Britain: Calling on Americans, and Citizens of the British Commonwealth to begin- the United States of Man”*** by [Rhodes Scholar] Clarence K. Streit

e.

122.

123. Thorkelson Congressional Testimony

18

The Rothschilds, Agenda 21, & “Climate Change”

124. Agenda 21

- a. According to Wikipedia, “**Agenda 21** is a non-binding, voluntarily implemented action plan of the [United Nations](#) with regard to [sustainable development](#).^[1] It is a product of the [UN Conference on Environment and Development](#) (UNCED) held in [Rio de Janeiro, Brazil](#), in 1992. It is an action agenda for the UN, other multilateral organizations, and individual governments around the world that can be executed at local, national, and global levels. The “21” in Agenda 21 refers to the 21st Century. It has been affirmed and modified at subsequent UN conferences.”
- b. The United Nations Foundation’s website lists its board of directors under a section “Who We Are”, and we find a professor named [Emma Rothschild](#) a member of the Rothschild banking family of England (also a trustee of the Rothschild archive), and the United Nations Foundation yields this description: “Emma Rothschild is a professor of history at Harvard University. She was born in London in 1948, graduated from Oxford University in 1967, and was a Kennedy Scholar in Economics at MIT. From 1978 to 1988, she was an associate professor at MIT in the Department of Humanities and the Program on Science, Technology and Society. She has also taught at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris. **She has been a member of the United Kingdom government’s Council for Science and Technology and the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution.** From 1999 to 2005 she was chairwoman of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. She has written

extensively on economic history and the history of economic thought. She is married to Amartya Sen, 1998 Nobel Laureate in Economics.”

- a. Wikipedia offers this glimpse into [Emma Rothschild's family history](#): “[Emma] Rothschild was born in [London, England](#), the daughter of [Victor Rothschild](#) (1910–1990) and his second wife, Teresa Georgina Rothschild (née Mayor; 1915–1996). On her father's side, she descends from the [Rothschild family](#). Her maternal grandfather, Robert John Grote Mayor, was the brother of English novelist [F. M. Mayor](#) and a great-nephew of philosopher and clergyman [John Grote](#). Her maternal grandmother, Katherine Beatrice Meinertzhagen, was the sister of soldier [Richard Meinertzhagen](#) and the niece of author [Beatrice Webb](#).^{[2][3]} She is the sister of [Amschel Mayor James Rothschild](#) and the half-sister of [Jacob Rothschild, 4th Baron Rothschild](#). At the age of 15, she became the youngest woman ever admitted to [Somerville College, Oxford University](#), from which she graduated with a [BA](#) in Philosophy, Politics and Economics in 1967. She was a [Kennedy Scholar](#) in [Economics](#) at the [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](#) (MIT).”
- c. [Maurice Strong](#) 1972, in 1992 he's Secretary General
 - a. From the same article in [Wikipedia](#): “In 1971, [Maurice] Strong commissioned a report on the state of the planet, “Only One Earth: The Care and Maintenance of a Small Planet” and co-authored by Barbara Ward and Rene Dubos. The report summarized the findings of 152 leading experts from 58 countries in preparation for the first UN meeting on the environment, held in Stockholm in 1972. This was the world's first “state of the environment” report. The Stockholm Conference established the environment as part of an international development agenda. It led to the establishment by the UN General Assembly in December 1972 of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, and the election of Strong to head it. UNEP was the first UN agency to be headquartered in the third world.[13] As head of UNEP, Strong convened the first international expert group

meeting on climate change.[14] ...**Strong lobbied to change [NGO perspectives on \[World Bank\]\(#\)](#)**.^[18] **Strong is believed by some to have inspired the works of Al Gore on climate change. In 1999 he took on the task of trying to restore the viability of the [University for Peace](#), headquartered in [Costa Rica](#), established under a treaty.**^[19]”

- b. “Strong had his start as an entrepreneur in the Alberta oil patch and was president of [Power Corporation of Canada](#) until 1966. In the early 1970s he was secretary general of the [United Nations Conference on the Human Environment](#) and then became the first executive director of the [United Nations Environment Programme](#).”
- a. Before we can read further, we need to learn a new term “*Fourth World*”, and we do that by defining it. Under etymology, the Wikipedia entry for “[Fourth World](#)” reads as follows: “*Fourth World follows the [First World](#), [Second World](#), and [Third World](#) classification of nation-state status; however, unlike the former categories, **Fourth World is not spatially bounded, and is usually used to refer to populations whose size and shape does not map onto citizenship in a specific nation-state. It can denote [nations](#) without a [sovereign state](#), emphasising the non-recognition and exclusion of ethnically- and religiously-defined peoples from the politico-economic world system, e.g. the [Romani people](#) worldwide, the [Sami](#), pre-[First World War](#) [Ashkenazi Jews](#) in the [Pale of Settlement](#)...***”
- b. We also need to learn about a little-known whistleblower, who was a host of the conference just prior to the 1992 Brazil UNCED conference. His name is George Washington Hunt, and on May 1, 1992, 2 months before the 1992 UNCED conference in Rio de Janeiro, he blew the whistle on a global plan being led by Baron Edmund de Rothschild, memorialized in [Hunt’s video testimony recorded at a local TV station in \[Colorado\]\(#\)](#). In the 36 minute presentation, Hunt plays recordings which he made at the “*Fourth World Wilderness Conference*”, wherein to this day we can still listen to

Edmund de Rothschild espouse his global plan for resource control, and detail how it's going to be made into reality.

- c. Reading from page 18 of George Washington Hunt's book "[The Big Bad Bank](#)", Hunt describes a meeting of the *Fourth World Wilderness Congress*, which he attended prior to the 1992 UNCED conference (which then became known as Agenda 21): "*This side-meeting was called to discuss the economic concepts of the World Wilderness Programme and the International World Conservation Banking Programme. It was chaired by an international banker named I. Michael Sweatman, an Englishman living in Canada, Vermont (Washington, D.C. where he and U.S. Treasury officials work together). Mr. Sweatman is the President of the World Conservation Bank. On Mr. Sweatman's right-hand side was seated a person named Maurice Strong, and on Mr. Sweatman's left was Edmund de Rothschild at the caucus. I would say about 150 people attended the caucus. The caucus was videotaped and audio taped. I made a complete audio of the Caucus and will now share some highlights with you.*"
- a. Hunt writes under a heading of "**Maurice Strong Introduces Edmund de Rothschild**" [at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environmental Development] in the following paragraphs: "*There is no better person to lead us in this dialogue (between growth and development forces on the one hand and conservation and ecology on the other) than Mr. Edmund de Rothschild. I have known Mr. de Rothschild for many years. I have known him as one of the great financial/industrial leaders of our planet. One of the most innovative! He has always been out front. He has always been willing to see the larger issues, the larger projects of economic development. He financed one of the most imaginative resource development projects in Canada, embracing the whole northern part of Labrador and Newfoundland at a time when, frankly, many Canadians weren't willing to do that. Imaginative energy projects like the harnessing of tidal power in the Bay of Fundy. Edmund de Rothschild was up front in that. I remember talking to him in London most enthusiastically about that when so*

*many people thought it was not feasible. “He’s also been up front – out in front – in terms of his commitment to environment and conservation. He was/is one of the Trustees of the International Wilderness (Leadership) Foundation which sponsored this meeting. He was at the first of these conferences (Johannesburg, South Africa 1977), so his conversion to the relationship between conservation and economic development has been a pioneering one. His work on many dams – you know I used to be in the hydroelectric power part of energy business myself – and many of the energy developments we’ve seen have come from his early anticipation of our energy needs and his early work in supporting pioneering initiatives to deal with these needs. “So there is no better person. He epitomizes in his own life that ‘**positive synthesis between environment and conservation on the one hand and economics on the other**’. And I’m just delighted of having this opportunity of introducing to you Edmund de Rothschild”.*

- a. Reading from page 50 of George Washington Hunt’s book “The Big Bad Bank”, Hunt writes about the Rockefellers and the Aspen Institute participating in the plan of Edmund de Rothschild and Maurice Strong: “*Aspen held another seminar in the summer of 1971 which drew representatives from 12 different nations to prepare for Stockholm. The Stockholm conference was a milestone in the international anti-technology mobilization. On the eve of the conference the Aspen group pulled off its final little coup d’état by arranging for the International Population Institute, another zero-growth institution, to sponsor a widely publicized “Distinguished Lecturers Series” in Stockholm to coincide with the conference proceedings. Among the speakers at the series were: Gunnar Myrdal, a Swedish socialist economist; Lord Zuckerman, a director of the British Friends of the Earth; Rene Dubos; Barbara Ward; and Aurelio Peccei, director of the rabidly pro-genocide Club of Rome. **Establishment of the United Nations Environmental Program with Maurice Strong in charge of a \$30 million budget line for anti-industrial propaganda was one direct result of the***

Stockholm conference. Immediately after the Stockholm events the IIED relocated its facilities to London, under the direction of Lady Jackson. **In the U.S. the Aspen Institute hosted a follow-up event, “Environment, Energy and Institutional Structure,” which produced a new book and laid plans for new rounds of conferences to promote the new zero- growth agenda. Through several million dollars in grant money provided by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Danforth Foundation and the Conservation Foundation, Aspen continued to flood the American population with propaganda tracts extolling the “humanistic” virtues of shutting down modern technology.”**

- d. Edmund Leopold de Rothschild of the [Rothschild banking family of England](#)
 - a. We can read on Wikipedia that Eddy de Rothschild, as he was known, was “Tutored by his uncle [Anthony Gustav de Rothschild](#), he played a key role in the continuing success of the [N.M. Rothschild & Sons] bank, and became its Chairman from 1970 to 1975.^[9] An aggressive business developer, during his career Rothschild flew the [Atlantic Ocean](#) more than four hundred times playing a key role in developing British interests in postwar Japan and was a significant part of the Rothschild syndicate that formed the [British Newfoundland Development Corporation](#) to undertake mineral exploration in [Labrador](#), [Canada](#) and to develop the [Churchill Falls](#) hydro-electric dam.”
- e. IMF / World Bank
 - a. [George Hunt's](#) 1992 UNCED evidence, [8m36s](#) in the video, Edmund de Rothschild states: “But perhaps this conference might like to think more about the Marshall Plan, which had been rooted and put forward very tentatively, at the Denver conference, and perhaps this might be the keynote of what you have heard today, and what you might like perhaps in some amended form to have put forward, at this conference, recognizing the needs to protect our ecological and environmental heritage within the concept of the world wilderness congress, World Wildlife Fund, and all the other

*bodies involved in the preservation of life on our planet, ask the prime minister of Norway, the [Right Honorable Gro Harlem Brundtland](#) as one of the world's leaders of a greatly respected community to be the promoter of this international conservation event. **By her Brundtland report which has been widely circulated to world leaders, she could follow up this report with a recommendation to promote a second Marshall Plan, for Third World Debt Relief and Finance for Stable Development.***

- a. George Hunt, page 19 of “*The Big Bad Bank*”, encloses Edmund de Rothschild’s entire speech, of which we’ll enjoy composite sample: “*Maurice, thank you very much, indeed, for all you’ve said, and I would ask the audience to take with a slight grain of salt, all that he has said about me. I want to start a little bit of my talk to you in a somewhat different vein. In order to further the ideals of the “World Wilderness Concept”, and to prevent the concept, and this concept, just to remain an “ideal”, it is of paramount importance to find ways and means of finding, and promoting, its rationale... But all these ideas and visions, some far-fetched and..(wanders)..above –all, the continuation of this Congress needs m-o-n-e-y. A start has been made by the thoughts and care of one man, Michael Sweatman (the President of the World Conservation Bank). His ideas have had lip service paid to them by some of our speakers here during the Denver Congress. The meetings now of the International Conservation Governmental and inter -governmental agencies, the public and private agencies, large charitable foundations, as well as ordinary individuals, worldwide. “Michael Sweatman has written the forward to this concept. Its final form will, no doubt, be altered, watered-down, or widened, but this Convention MUST put forward this Charter. And with the ‘collective wisdom’ available her today, the Charter can be enhanced, embracing those who have given their thoughts in the Denver Public Forum. **By thinking forward as to how to reach out to the public-at-large, to every corporate entity throughout the world, to put aside, hopefully tax-free, a part of their profits to fund our ecological and environmental protection.** “Ladies and gentleman, every country has its own problems, i.e., It’s indigenous*

peoples and its wildlife. This International Conservation Bank must know 'no frontiers; no boundaries.' Its funds must be used constructively and not, and not, to be channeled into greedy hands or weapons of destruction. "I hesitate to link this Bank with world wilderness. But I would like to link it with 'our survival as a human race.' This, our generation, must not be cursed by our descendants – if we have any – as to the greatest destructors and squanderers of the world's resources. That great philosopher and cleric, Teilhard de Chardin wrote, and I quote: "Man can harness the winds, the waves and the tides, but when he can harness the energy of love, then for the second time in the history of the world, man will have discovered fire."

- b. [George Hunt's](#) 1992 UNCED evidence, [page 4](#) of the document he's presenting in his [video testimony](#):

We are the living sponsors of the great Cecil Rhodes will of 1877, in which Rhodes devoted his fortune to: "The extension of British rule throughout the world... the colonization by British subjects of the entire Continent of Africa, the Holy Land, the Valley of the Euphrates, the islands of Cyprus and Candia, the whole of South America, the islands of the Pacific not heretofore possessed by Great Britain, the whole of the Malay Archipelago, the seaboard of China and Japan, the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire...."

We stand with Lord Milner's Credo. We too, are "British Race Patriots" and our patriotism is "the speech, the tradition, the principles, the aspirations of the British Race." Do you fear to take this stand, at the very last moment when this purpose can be realized? Do you not see that failure now, is to be pulled down by the billions of Lilliputians of lesser race who care little or nothing for the Anglo-Saxon system?

- c.
- d. The New York Times, April 15, 1992 article "\$44 Billion Needed to Aid Ex-Soviets in 1992, I.M.F. Says" refers to the Rothschild plan of creating a new Marshall Plan for the "Second World", i.e. the ex-dependents of the Soviet Union, as similarly demonstrated in the New York Times, Wednesday April 29, 1992, titled "U.S. and the World: A New Economic Order is Ahead", "Although there has been much talk about building a new political order in the post war world, the events here in past few days make clear that a new economic order is also rapidly emerging." ... "Washington cannot bankroll a Marshall Plan for the former Soviet Republics because the task is so enormous and because the American economy is

debt-ridden and no longer so dominant. That is why Washington has asked the I.M.F. to run the rescue operations, which are expected to cost \$44 billion this year.

- a. When Edmund de Rothschild calls for a New Marshall Plan, he's also making plans for the "Third World", or the countries which were created after World War II. These countries have been indebted to the World Bank and I.M.F. as part of a strategy of economic colonization.
- b. According to this ["First Quarter 2014" document on Rothschild.com](#) to inform their client base on political and economic events, there appears to be [Rothschild activity ongoing](#) relative to the former Soviet Union bloc: ***"The stock market had to overcome some international concerns in the March quarter. The year began with U.S. equities sinking 6% and larger declines in emerging markets fearful that interest rates were going to rise in America, strengthening the dollar and attracting capital around the globe to the U.S. at the expense of riskier areas. But Turkey raised its interest rates, Argentina devalued its currency and markets didn't take long to stabilize and recover. Then Russia invaded Ukraine and fears rose of an escalation in military activity that would suck in other European powers. The U.S. stock market treated the crisis with great equanimity; whereas it's Russian counterpart plummeted, taking along with it the Russian ruble. At quarter's end there were positive signs that Russian troops were backing off. But the situation was by no means settled. Ukraine owes Russia money for natural gas consumed and the price for future supplies has been raised to a painful level. Who will give Ukraine the money? And if the answer is no one, what might Mr. Putin do? Likely we will hear more on this topic as the year moves along. From an economic standpoint, China deserves more attention than Russia. The Chinese economy clearly is slowing, which is a negative for the rest of Asia, and other parts of the world."***
- c. On Page 21 of "The Big Bad Bank", Hunt states: *"What was engineered at the 4th WWC was the official public marching command to commence a deadly, society-withering, assault on the bodies, souls and spirits of every human being on earth. On the one hand is Conservation; on the other hand is Development; and, according to Strong in his introductory remarks, the*

*Synthesis is ROTHSCHILD. Strong also stated in his introduction that Rothschild initiated the 4th WWC, which means that the mightiest banker/industrialist also has the environment movement in his pocket. How disappointed the sincere environmentalists will be some day when they learn how they have been used! **Rockefeller also spoke at the conference and his speech was loaded with collectivist jargon. “Damages result when people fail to recognize that the future of the human race depends, to a large extent, on a sensible compromise between economic and environmental considerations. Extreme positions at either end of the spectrum are dangerous.” He said “There is an urgent need for a majority ‘consensus’ when it comes to matters affecting human survival. Resisting change, whether man-induced or otherwise, is as futile as it can be harmful. Perhaps what we can do is guide change in a manner which, as much as possible, will better protect the long-run interests of humankind.” “Most people today recognize that the two (environment and development) must be viewed as ‘equal partners’, but this has not always been so...both ignore the deep interrelationship between our economic and well-being. But fortunately, I believe we are seeing progress on both sides. **David Rockefeller was dubbed “Mr. Development” at the 4th WWC and ex-EPA head William Ruckelshaus was dubbed “Mr. Environment”. They are the two ‘opposing camps’, and Mr. de Rothschild is the collector of their efforts, the synthesis.**”***

- d. UNCED Rothschild 1992 foreshadows David De Rothschild as a sort of “green” Messiah, and a new form of usury and taxation, if not an entire economy based on Carbon Credit schemes of the 21st century.

125. See Also: The Club of Rome, Technocracy, Smart-Grid

19

21st CENTURY & the Global Eco-Movement led by David Mayer de Rothschild

126. From the London Independent, May 31, 2012, "[Transatlantic alliance between Rothschilds and Rockefellers for wealth management](#)" and reads as follows: "As if they weren't already well-connected enough, the world's two greatest dynasties joined forces yesterday as Europe's Rothschild banking clan bought a stake in the Rockefeller group's wealth and asset management business to gain a foothold in the US. The patriarchs of the two families – 96-year-old David Rockefeller and Jacob Rothschild, 76 – cemented a five-decade acquaintance as the younger man's London-based £2bn RIT Capital investment trust bought a 37 per cent stake in the American's business."
127. "[The Rothschilds and their 200 years of political influence](#)" is the title of an article from the London Independent, published October 23, 2008, noting how Rothschild funding of American political campaigns began to raise eyebrows in the 21st century: "Political donations from overseas are also illegal in the US, where John McCain's campaign team is under investigation for allegedly accepting a benefit in kind from two mega-rich British citizens, namely Nat Rothschild and his father, Jacob, the Fourth Baron Rothschild."
128. **David de Rothschild & the 21st Century Eco Movement**
- e. Continuing the philosophy set out in "Ecology & Holism" by Gen. Rt. Hon. Jan Smuts
 - f. Reading from Wikipedia we can observe that: "**David Mayer de Rothschild** (born 25 August 1978) is a British [adventurer](#), [ecologist](#), and [environmentalist](#)^[1] and head of Sculpt the Future Foundation, a charity that supports innovations and creativity in social and environmental

impact efforts. He is a member of the [Rothschild family](#), the youngest of three children of Victoria Lou Schott (born 1949) and [Sir Evelyn de Rothschild](#) (b. 1931) of the [Rothschild banking family of England](#).^{[1][2]} His middle name "Mayer" is taken from the name of the founder of the [Rothschild family banking empire](#), [Mayer Amschel Rothschild](#). In 2007 de Rothschild wrote **The Live Earth Global Warming Survival Handbook: 77 Essential Skills to Stop Climate Change—Or Live Through It**,^[31] with afterword by [Kevin Wall](#), which was the official companion book to the [Live Earth](#) concert series. In 2008 he was the Consultant Editor for **Earth Matters: An Encyclopedia of Ecology**^[32] wrote action [graphic novel](#), *The Boy The Girl the Tree* with artist [Simon Harrison](#)^[7] and wrote the Foreword to *True Green Kids: True Green Kids: 100 Things You Can Do to Save the Planet*.^[33] In 2008, alongside others including [Zac Goldsmith](#), [David Cameron](#)'s environmental advisor, de Rothschild helped to write the commentary for the book *Antarctica - The Global Warning*.^[34] De Rothschild is a [Huffington Post](#) contributor, commenting on environmental issues.^[35] In early 2010 he also trademarked the phrase *Equation For Curiosity*.^[36] In 2012 de Rothschild developed *Eco Trip: The Real Cost of Living*, an eight part series on the production methods behind household items and the impact their use has on the environment. Each episode covers the full life cycle of the products.^[37] David de Rothschild was awarded the accolade of "Emerging Explorer" by [National Geographic](#),^[38] was appointed an "international ambassador" by NGO [Clean Up the World](#)^[39] and nominated as a "Young Global Leader" by the World Economic Forum.^[38] In 2007 de Rothschild was named one of [GQ Magazine](#)'s men of the year, being the sole individual named to the "Environmentalist" category.^[40] The following year, due to his efforts at involving youth in environmental issues, he was the 2008 winner of the [Kids' Choice Awards UK](#) "Greenie Award".^[41] In 2009 Rothschild was named by the [United Nations Environment Program](#) as a "Climate Hero".^[42] In 2011 de Rothschild served on the judging panel for the International Green Awards^[43] as well as the Climate Week Awards.^[44]”

g.

129. **Rothschilds funded Rhodes, Rhodes' Last Will inspired CFR, CFR Publishes *Foreign Affairs* since 1924; Articles from 2014 July/August *Foreign Affairs*:**
 - k. **Cover: Our New Robot Overlords**
 - l. Page 44: The New World Order (about Our New Robot Overlords)
 - ii. The United Nations Conference on Killer Robots:
 1. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=47794>
 2. BBC, May 19, 2014: ["Killer Robots" to be debated at U.N.](#)
 - a. *"A killer robot is a fully autonomous weapon that can select and engage targets without any human intervention. They do not currently exist but advances in technology are bringing them closer to reality."*
 - m. Page 2: What Really Happened in Iran (1953)? An article blurring the line between fact and fiction, with the CFR crafting a re-branding of the flurry of CIA coups in the 20th century. There are 3 more articles in this issue, taking on the same tone (ambiguity when clarity and evidence is readily available) on the coups in Pakistan (1971), Congo (1961), and Chile (1973).
 - n. **Summary: As long as the Rothschilds' plan, enacted through the Last Will and Testament of Cecil John Rhodes, and carried on by think-tanks like the Council on Foreign Relations, Bilderberg Group, and Trilateral Commission, among hundreds of other groups thirsting for World Federalism, is still in action, still funded, and still supported unwittingly by the general population's actions... freedom on earth will continue to be extinguished.**

20

CONCLUSION

130. In the words of the 19th century anti-abolitionist and lawyer [Lysander Spooner](#), “***The Rothschilds, and that class of money-lenders of whom they are the representatives and agents – men who never think of lending a shilling to their next-door neighbors, for purposes of honest industry, unless upon the most ample security, and at the highest rate of interest – stand ready, at all times, to lend money in unlimited amounts to those robbers and murderers, who call themselves governments, to be expended in shooting down those who do not submit quietly to being robbed and enslaved.***”
131. As long as people believe things which are not true, taking their assumptions of how the world works as the facts of how the world works, individuals will continue to cede power to those who harness our ignorance.
132. When individuals take it upon themselves to demonstrate self-learning, adopt a method of consistently practicing critical thinking based on objective reality, and make a habit of arming their minds with the tools of intellectual self-defense; freedom is fueled and *Cognitive Liberty* is achieved.
133. There are no specific people in control of the fate of this world, there is only a corrupt philosophy, an anti-concept known as Solipsism, and there are many people of various nationalities, races, religions, and creeds who support the plunder of natural law as a means of gaining & maintaining power.
134. **The Rothschilds have played a role in history by systematizing the philosophy to harness individuals to value money above happiness, as a means of making human beings think they should sacrifice happiness until they have money. As long as people are willing to intellectually**

harness themselves with the Rothschilds business plan as a proxy to their happiness, individualism, voluntarism, and any notion of Freedom, in America or anyplace on the planet, will eventually become obsolete.

135. In Conclusion, despite the fact that their history is relatively unknown to Americans and freedom-loving individuals around the world, there's a plethora of fantastic resources, credible, relevant, substantial knowledge and understanding to be gained from studying the Rothschilds influence in the world, past, present, and future.

136. To be continued...

Appendix 1: Book References for Rothschilds*

*These are all books I've purchased over the past decade during my Rothschild research; by no means is this a complete listing of all *extant* Rothschild-related books, just the ones I found useful throughout my inquiry & understanding. –Richard Grove

1. ***"A Birdseye View of Jewish History"*** by Cecil Roth, 1935
2. ***"A Casual View of America: The Home Letters of Solomon de Rothschild, 1859-1861"*** edited by Sigmund Diamond, 1961
3. ***"Baron James: The Rise of the French Rothschilds"*** by Anka Muhlstein, 1983
4. ***"Baron Philippe: The Very Candid Autobiography of Baron Philippe de Rothschild"*** by Baron Philippe de Rothschild & Joan Littlewood, 1984
5. ***"Bionomics: Economy as Eco-System"*** by Michael Rothschild, 1990
6. ***"Blood, Class, & Nostalgia: Anglo-American Ironies"*** by Christopher Hitchens [Oxford], 1990
7. ***"Cecil Rhodes: A South African Portrait"*** compiled by I. Mizuashi, 1933
8. ***"Citizens of the World"*** by [Rhodes Scholar] Stringfellow Barr, 1953
9. ***"Cowboys into Gentlemen: Rhodes Scholars, Oxford, and the Creation of an American Elite"*** by Thomas J. Schaeper & Kathleen Schaeper, 1998
10. ***"Edmund de Rothschild: A Gilt-Edged Life, Memoir"*** by Baron Edmund de Rothschild & forward by Leopold de Rothschild, 1998
11. ***"Elusive Rothschild: The Life of Victor, 3rd Baron"*** by Kenneth Rose, 2003
12. ***"Five Men of Frankfort: The Story of the Rothschilds"*** by Marcus Eli Ravage, 1934
13. ***"Founder: A Portrait of the First Rothschild and His Time"*** by Amos Elon, 1996
14. ***"High Financier: The Lives and Time of Siegmund Warburg"*** by Niall Ferguson, 2010
15. ***"Holism & Evolution"*** by Gen. the Rt. Hon. Jan C. Smuts [acolyte of Cecil Rhodes's plan], 1926
16. ***"History of the Rhodes Trust: 1902-1999"*** edited by [Rhodes Scholar] Sir Anthony Kenny, 2001
17. ***"One Voice: Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild & the Troubled South"*** by Janice Rothschild Blumberg, 1985

18. ***"Pilgrims and Pioneers"*** [a history of the Pilgrims Society] by Sir Harry Brittain [founder of the Pilgrims Society], KBE, CMG, DL, LL.D., 1947
19. ***"Rhodes Scholars: Oxford and the creation of an American Elite"*** by Thomas J. Schaeper & Kathleen Schaeper, 2007
20. ***"Rothschild: A Story of Wealth and Power"*** by Derek Wilson, 1988, revised 1994
21. ***"The Anglo American Establishment: From Rhodes to Cliveden"*** by Carroll Quigley, 1947 (written), 1981 (published posthumously)
22. ***"The Ascent of Money: A Financial History of the World"*** by Niall Ferguson [Oxford], 2008
23. ***"The Colonizer's Model of the World: Geographical Diffusionism and Eurocentric History"*** by J.M. Blaut, 1993
24. ***"The Corporation that Changed the World: How the East India Company Shaped the Modern Multinational"*** by Nick Robbins, 2006
25. ***"The English Rothschilds"*** by Richard Davis, 1983
26. ***"The Evolution of Civilizations: An Introduction to Historical Analysis"*** by Carroll Quigley, 1961
27. ***"The French Rothschilds: The Great Banking Dynasty through Two Turbulent Centuries"*** by Herbert R. Lottman, 1995
28. ***"The Global Warming Survival Handbook"*** by David Mayer de Rothschild, 2007
29. ***"The House of Rothschild: Volume 1, Money's Prophets: 1798-1848"*** by Niall Ferguson [Oxford], 1998
30. ***"The House of Rothschild: Volume 2, The World's Banker: 1849-1999"*** by Niall Ferguson [Oxford], 1998
31. ***"The Last Will and Testament of Cecil John Rhodes"*** by William T. Stead, 1902
32. ***"The Magnificent Rothschilds"*** by Cecil Roth, 1939
33. ***"The Pan-Angles: A Consideration of the Federation of the Seven English-Speaking Nations"*** by Sinclair Kennedy, 1915
34. ***"The Rothschilds: A Family Fortune"*** by Virginia Cowles, 1973
35. ***"The Rothschilds: A Family Portrait"*** by Frederic Morton, 1961
36. ***"The Rothschilds at Waddesdon Manor"*** by Mrs. [Dorothy] James de Rothschild, 1979

37. ***"The Round Table: A Quarterly Review of the Politics of the British Empire"* 1916**
38. ***"The Third British Empire"* by Alfred E. Zimmern [member of the Rhodes/Milner Roundtable Group], 1926**
39. ***"The Whims of Fortune: The Memoirs of Guy de Rothschild"* by Guy de Rothschild, 1985**
40. ***"The World's Banker: A Story of Failed States, Financial Crises, and the Wealth and Poverty of Nations"* published by the Council on Foreign Relations and authored by Sebastian Mallaby, 2004**
41. ***"The World Since 1939: A History"* by Carroll Quigley, 1968 (the 2nd ½ of Tragedy and Hope, after the 1st ½ was censored & plates destroyed)**
42. ***"Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time"* by Carroll Quigley, 1966 & 2004 editions used**
43. ***"Two Rothschilds and the Land of Israel"* by Simon Schama, 1978**
44. ***"Union Now with Britain: Calling on Americans and citizens of the British Commonwealth to begin- while they may- The United States of Man"* by [Rhodes Scholar] Clarence K. Streit, 1941**

Appendix 2: Rothschild Cast of Characters:

1. Major Alexander Karet (1905–1976)^{[82][83]}
2. Princess Agnès de La Tour d'Auvergne-Lauraguais (born 1972)
3. Adeleheid von Rothschild (1853–1935) x 1877 : Edmond de Rothschild (1845–1934) (see the Paris branch)
4. [Prince Alexandre Louis Philippe Marie Berthier](#) (1883–1918), died fighting in World War I
5. [Albert Salomon von Rothschild](#) (1844–1911), former majority shareholder of [Creditanstalt](#)
6. [Alfred Charles de Rothschild](#) (20 July 1842 – 31 January 1918)
7. [Alice Charlotte von Rothschild](#) (1847–1922) close friend of [Queen Victoria](#)
8. [Aline Caroline de Rothschild](#) (1865–1909), French socialite
9. Alice Rothschild (born 1885), a Rothschild and the partner of [Zac Goldsmith](#), after his divorce of [Sheherazade Ventura-Bentley](#)^[84]
10. Lady Aline Caroline Cholmondeley (born 1916)^[citation needed]
11. [Baroness Aldera Franchetti](#) (born c. 1931), a former wife of Henry Fonda, from the noble Italian Jewish Franchetti family
12. Baroness Alix Hermine Jeannette Schey de Koromla (1911–1982)^[85]
13. [Alphonse James de Rothschild](#) (1827–1905)
14. [Amschel Mayor James Rothschild](#) (1955–1996, Paris), patron of motor racing
15. Princess Andréa de La Tour d'Auvergne-Lauraguais (born Paris 1972)^[citation needed]
16. [Anthony Gustav de Rothschild](#) (1887–1961), horse-breeder
17. [Anthony James de Rothschild](#) (born 1977)
18. [Anselm von Rothschild](#) (1803–1874), Austrian banker
19. Anselm Alexander Carl de Rothschild (1835–1854)^[citation needed]
20. [Sir Anthony de Rothschild, 1st Baronet](#) (1810–1876)

21. Antoine Armand Odélic Marie Henri de Gramont, 13th Duke of Gramont (born 1951)^[86]
22. Alain James de Rothschild (1910–1982)^[citation needed]
23. Lady Barbara Marie-Louise Constance Berry (born 1935)
24. Count Armand de Cossé-Brissac (born 1967)
25. Miriam Caroline *Alexandrine* de Rothschild
26. Lord Charles Robert Archibald Grant
27. [Ariane de Rothschild](#)
28. Ariella de Rothschild
29. Arthur de Rothschild (1851–1903)
30. [Benjamin de Rothschild](#) (born 1963, Paris)
31. Princess Béatrice de Broglie (born 1913)
32. [Béatrice Ephrussi de Rothschild](#) (1864–1934)
33. [Bethsabée de Rothschild](#) (1914–1999)
34. [Carl Mayer von Rothschild](#) (1788–1855)
35. Cécile Léonie Eugénie Gudule Lucie de Rothschild (1913–1995)
36. [Charlotte de Rothschild](#)
37. [Charlotte Henriette de Rothschild](#) (born 1955), British opera singer
38. [Charlotte von Rothschild](#) (1818–84)
39. Count Charles-Emmanuel Lannes de Montebello (born 1942)
40. [Charles Rothschild](#) (1877–1923), banker and entomologist
41. Constance Flower, 1st Baroness of Battersea (1843–1931)^[citation needed]
42. [David Cholmondeley, 7th Marquess of Cholmondeley](#) (born 1960), [Lord Great Chamberlain](#) of England
43. [David Mayer de Rothschild](#) (born 1978), billionaire^[87] British adventurer and environmentalist
44. [David René de Rothschild](#) (born 1942)
45. Diane Cécile Alice Juliette de Rothschild (born 1907)^[citation needed]
46. [Edmond Adolphe de Rothschild](#)
47. [Edouard Etienne de Rothschild](#) (born 1957)

48. [Édouard Alphonse James de Rothschild](#) (1868–1949) financier and polo player
49. Prince Edouard de La Tour d'Auvergne-Lauraguais (born 1949)
50. [Edmond James de Rothschild](#) (1845–1934)
51. [Edmund Leopold de Rothschild](#) (1916–2009)
52. [Elie de Rothschild](#) (1917–2007)
53. Princess Elisabeth de Broglie (born 1920)
54. Elisabeth Clarice de Rothschild (born 1952)
55. Emeric de Rothschild (born 1995)
56. [Emma Rothschild](#) (born 1948)
57. Eric de Rothschild (born 1962), banker
58. Esther de Rothschild (born 1979)
59. [Evelina de Rothschild](#) (1839–66)
60. [Evelyn Achille de Rothschild](#) (1886–1917), died fighting for the British army in World War I
61. [Sir Evelyn de Rothschild](#) (born 1931), banker
62. Francesca Diane de Rothschild (1919–1998), philanthropist
63. Count Gabriel Antoine Armand (1908–1943), a soldier of the French Resistance.
64. [Gustave Samuel de Rothschild](#) (1829–1911)
65. [Guy de Rothschild](#) (1909–2007)
66. [Ferdinand James von Rothschild](#) (1839–1898)
67. [Hannah Primrose, Countess of Rosebery](#) née Hannah Rothschild (1851–1890)
68. Heidi Magdalena de Rothschild (1933), socialite
69. Helene Cecile Muhlstein de Rothschild (1936–2007) x 1962 : François Nourissier (1927–2011),
président de l'Académie Goncourt
70. [Henry Herbert, 7th Earl of Carnarvon](#) (1924–2001)
71. [Henri James de Rothschild](#) (1872–1946)
72. Henry Herbert, 6th Earl of Carnarvon (1898–1987)
73. [Duke Hélié Marie Auguste Jacques Bertrand Philippe](#) (1943), 10th Duke of Noailles

74. [Henriette Rothschild](#) (1791–1866) married [Sir Moses Montefiore](#) (1784–1885)
75. Count Henri de Gramont (1909–1994)^[citation needed]
76. [Hugh Cholmondeley, 6th Marquess of Cholmondeley](#) (1919–90), [Lord Great Chamberlain](#) of England
77. [Jacob Rothschild, 4th Baron Rothschild](#) (born 1936), investment banker
78. Jacqueline de Rothschild (1911–2012) x (1) 1930; Robert Calmann-Lévy (1899–1982) puis x (2) 1937;
Gregor Piatigorsky (1903–1976)
79. [James Armand de Rothschild](#) (1878–1957)
80. [James Mayer Rothschild](#) (1792–1868)
81. Joachim Von Rothschild (1929–1998)
82. Julius de Rothschild (born 1981)
83. Lady Lavinia Anne Alix de Rothschild, of the Rothschild and [Borghese family](#)
84. [Neil Primrose, 7th Earl of Rosebery](#) (born 1929)
85. [Neil James Archibald Primrose](#) (1882–1917), MP, killed fighting in World War I
86. Nelly Rachel de Rothschild (born 1947)
87. [Baroness Nica de Koenigswarter](#) (née Baroness Pannonica Rothschild) (1913–1988), patron of bebop
and jazz writer - often called "The Jazz Baroness"
88. [Baron Léon Lambert](#) (1929–1987), Belgium art collector^[88]
89. [Lamasnipes de Rothschild](#) (1844–1915)
90. [Leopold de Rothschild](#) (1845–1917)
91. [Leopold David de Rothschild](#) (1927–2012)
92. Leonora de Rothschild (1837–1911)
93. [Lionel Nathan Rothschild](#) (1808–1879)
94. [Louis Nathaniel de Rothschild](#) (1882–1955)
95. Countess Magdalene-Sophie von Attems (born 1927)
96. Maria de Rothschild (1894–1937)
97. [Marie-Hélène de Rothschild](#) (1927–94), French socialite
98. [Maurice de Rothschild](#) (1881–1957)

99. [Mayer Amschel de Rothschild](#) (1818–1874)
100. Marguerite Corisande Alexandrine Marie de Gramont (1920–1998), later Baroness de Gunzburg, daughter of the Count de Gramont, Officier of Légion d'honneur and Croix de guerre
101. Maria Beatrice de Rothschild, granddaughter of the Princess de Marsiconovo
102. [Miriam Louisa Rothschild](#) (1908–2005), famous [entomologist](#) and [zoologist](#)
103. [Lionel Walter Rothschild, 2nd Baron Rothschild](#) of the United Kingdom (1868–1937)
104. [Nathaniel de Rothschild](#) (1812–1870)
105. [Nathan Mayer Rothschild](#) (1777–1836)
106. [Nathan Mayer Rothschild, 1st Baron Rothschild](#) of the United Kingdom (1840–1915)
107. [Nathaniel Charles Jacob Rothschild, 4th Baron Rothschild](#) of the United Kingdom (born 1936)
108. [Nathaniel Robert de Rothschild](#) (1946), French financier
109. [Nathaniel Mayer Victor Rothschild, 3rd Baron Rothschild](#) of the United Kingdom (1910–1990)
110. [Nathaniel Philip Rothschild](#) (born 1971), a co-chairman of Atticus Capital, a £20 billion [hedge fund](#)^[89]
111. [Nathaniel Anselm von Rothschild](#) (1836–1905), Austrian socialite
112. [Sir Philip Sassoon, 3rd Baronet](#) (1888–1939), British [First Commissioner of Works](#) and [Under-Secretary of State for Air](#)
113. Count Philippe de Nicolay (born 1955), great-grandson of Salomon James de Rothschild, he is a director of the Rothschild group.^[50]
114. Robert de Rothschild (1880–1946) x 1907 : Gabrielle Beer (1886–1945)
115. [Philippe de Rothschild](#) (1902–1988), vintner
116. [Philippine de Rothschild](#) (born 1935), vintner
117. [Jacqueline Rebecca Louise de Rothschild](#) (1911–2012), chess and tennis champion
118. [Harry Primrose, 6th Earl of Rosebery](#) (1882–1974) Earl of Roseberry
119. [Raphael de Rothschild](#) (1976–2000)
120. [Salomon James de Rothschild](#) (1835–1864)
121. [Lady Serena Dunn Rothschild](#) (born 1935)

- 122. Countess Sophie von Löwenstein-Scharffeneck (1896–1978)
- 123. [Lady Sybil Grant](#) (1879–1955), British writer
- 124. [Sybil Cholmondeley, Marchioness of Cholmondeley](#) (1894–1989)
- 125. Valentine Noémi von Springer (1886, d. 1969)
- 126. Victoria Katherine Rothschild (born 1953)
- 127. [Walter Rothschild, 2nd Baron Rothschild](#), zoologist
- 128. [Wilhelm Carl von Rothschild](#)
- 129. Philippe Michael von Krause
- 130. Robert Baron Rothschild (born 1983)
- 131. Hannah Rothschild, writer and documentary film-maker (born 1962)

Appendix 3: Prominent Rothschild inter-marriages:

1. [Maurice Ephrussi](#) (1849–1916), of the [Ephrussi banking dynasty](#)^[90]
2. [Ben Goldsmith](#) (born 1980), son of financier [James Goldsmith](#), married Kate Emma Rothschild (born 1982)
3. Anita Patience Guinness (1957), of the [Guinness family](#), married Amschel Mayor James Rothschild^[91]
4. [Abraham Oppenheim](#) (1804–1878), of the [Oppenheim Family](#), married Charlotte Beyfus (1811–1887)
5. [Aline Caroline de Rothschild](#) (1865–1909) married [Sir Edward Sassoon, 2nd Baronet, of Kensington Gore](#) (1856–1912), of the [Sassoon family](#)
6. Carola Warburg Rothschild (1894–1987), philanthropist, born into the [Warburg family](#)^[92]
7. Sara Louise de Rothschild (born 1834), married the [Baron Raimondo Franchetti](#) (born 1829)
8. Baron Eugène de Rothschild (1884–1976) married [Countess Cathleen Wolff de Schonborn-Buchheim](#) (1885 - c. 1946)^[93]
9. Bertha Clara de Rothschild (1862) married [Prince Alexandre de Wagram](#)
10. Bertha Juliet de Rothschild (1870) married Baron Emmanuel Leonino
11. Lili Jeanette von Goldschmidt-Rothschild (1883–1929), married Baron Philippe Schey de Koromla
12. [Elisabeth Pelletier de Chambure](#) (1902–1945), the only member of the Rothschild family to die in the holocaust.
13. Antoine Agénor Armand (1879–1962), of the Naples Rothschild lines, married Countess Éline Greffulhe, daughter of [Princess Élisabeth de Caraman-Chimay](#)
14. Hannah Mayer Rothschild (1815–1864) married [Hon. Henry Fitzroy](#) (1807–1859), of the family of the [Dukes of Grafton](#)

15. Edouard Alphonse James de Rothschild (1868–1949) married in 1905 the Baroness Alice Germaine de Halphen (1884–1979)
16. Count [François de Nicolay](#) (1919–1963), of the [House of Nicolay](#), married [Marie-Hélène Naila Stephanie Josina van Zuylen van Nyevelt](#)
17. [Marguerite de Rothschild](#) in 1878 married Antoine Alfred Agénor, 11th [Duc de Gramont](#) (1851–1921),
18. [Dorothy de Rothschild](#) (1895–1988), on her death she left the largest probated estate in Britain
19. [George Herbert, 5th Earl of Carnarvon](#) married [Almina Victoria Maria Alexandra Wombwell](#), the illegitimate daughter of [Alfred de Rothschild](#)
20. [Pauline de Rothschild](#) (1908–1976), fashion designer and translator of Elizabethan poetry
21. In 1923, James Nathaniel Charles Léopold Rothschild, son of Henri James Nathaniel Charles Rothschild and Mathilde Sophie Henriette de Weisweiler, married Claude du Pont of the [Du Pont family](#).^[94]
22. Lady Irma Pauahi Wodehouse (1897), of the [Wodehouse family](#)^[85]
23. Prince Louis Philippe Berthier (1836–1911)
24. [Jeanne de Rothschild](#) (1908–2003), actress
25. [Nadine de Rothschild](#) (1932–), French actress and author
26. Princess Sophie de Ligne (born 1957), of the [House of Ligne](#), married Philippe de Nicolay (born 1955), a director of the Rothschild group,^[50] and the great-grandson of [Salomon James de Rothschild](#)
27. Liliane de Rothschild (1916–2003), art collector
28. [David Rene de Rothschild](#) married [Princess Olimpia Anna Aldobrandini](#), of the [House of Borghese](#) and the [House of Bonaparte](#).^[85]
29. Baron Robert Philippe de Rothschild married Nelly Beer, a great-grand-niece of [Giacomo Meyerbeer](#)
30. [Richard Francis Roger Yarde-Buller, 4th Baron Churston of Churston Ferrers and Lupton](#) (1910–1991), married Olga Alice Muriel Rothschild

31. [Serena Dunn Rothschild](#) (born 1935), granddaughter of [Sir James Hamet Dunn, 1st Baronet](#)
32. [Lynn Forester de Rothschild](#) (born 1954), business woman
33. Edward Maurice Stonor (1885–1930), son of [Francis Stonor, 4th Baron Camoys](#)^[citation needed]
34. Lady Pamela Wellesley Grant (born 1912), great-great-granddaughter of [The Duke of Wellington](#), married Lieutenant Charles Robert Archibald Grant, great-great-grandson of Mayer Amschel de Rothschild
35. Baroness Rozsika Edle von Wertheimstein^[7]
36. Baron Etienne van Zuylen van Nyevelt of the House of Van Zuylen van Nyevelt – married [Baroness Hélène de Rothschild](#) (1863–1947).^[95]
37. Baron Sigismund von Springer (1873–1927), married Baroness Valentine Noémi von Rothschild (1886–1969), after whom the asteroid [703 Noëmi](#) is named
38. In 1943 Baron Elie Robert de Rothschild (1917–2007), married Lady Liliane Elisabeth Victoire Fould-Springer, grand-aunt of actress [Helena Bonham Carter](#)^[96]