

Nicola M. Nicolov

# WHAT THE HISTORIANS DON'T TELL YOU!

By Nicola M Nicolov

### **Table of Contents**

Dedication	
Quotes and Wisdoms	2
Introduction	
Chapter One - Banks and Bankers	
Chapter Two - Wars	
Chapter Three - Adam Weishaupt	
Chapter Four - The Rothschilds	
Chapter Five - The French Revolution	
The Jacobin Club	
Robespierre	160
Marat	163
Danton	165
Chapter Six - Napoleon Bonaparte	168
Chapter Seven - The Rockefeller Dynasty	187
Chapter Eight - The Bolshevik Revolution	
Chapter Nine - The Bilderbergers	220
Chapter Ten-C.F.R.:	
The Council on Foreign Relations	226
Chapter Eleven - T.G:	
The Trilateral Commission	231
Chapter Twelve - A.I.D.S.:	
Acquired Immune Efficiency Syndrome	245
Conclusion	
Bibliography	
Endnotes	

#### Dedicated:

To my family who morally supported my exile. To the United States which gave me freedom. To the American people who accepted me as their equal. To my suffering country and to all the oppressed in the world.

#### **QUOTES**

"I don't believe in great providential men, political celebrities owed their reputations, if not to chance, at least to circumstances which they themselves could not have foreseen."

Bismarck

"Not my talents and capacities made me great. But the fact that my mother was the mistress of Soult, one of the "300", who all helped me."

**Bismarck** 

The Dictator of Germany Rathenau, a Jew wrote: "Only 300 men, each of whom knows all the others govern the fate of Europe. They elect their successors from their entourage. These German Jews have the means in their hands of putting an end to the form of government of any state which proves unreasonable." (Plain English, June 11, 1921)

I think there is an elite in this country and they are the ones who run an elitist government. They want a government by a handful of people because they don't believe the people themselves can run their lives....

Ronald Reagan

"It is beauty through which one proceed to freedom."

Friedrich Schiller

"The tragedy of war is that is uses man's best to do man's worst."

**Emerson** 

"I worry over war. Not that men die but that men who commit others to die go on living."

Dr. Duffe Booth

"The success of a war is gauged by the amount of damage it does."

Victor Hugo

"World War III is unique because it will never be mentioned in history books."

Anthony Goldschmidt

"The World War after the next one will be fought with rocks."

Einstein

"War makes thieves and peace brings them to the gallows."

Machiavelli

"Killing one man is murder; killing millions is a statistic."

Robert Kennedy

"Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind."

John Donne

"In peace, sons bury their fathers; in war, fathers bury their son."

Herodotus

"It is not the people who are warlike, it is their leaders."

Ralph Bunche

"If you had seen but one day of war you would pray to

Almighty God that you might never see such again."

The Duke of Wellington

"There never was a good war or a bad peace."

Benjamin Franklin

#### WISDOMS

A crazy diplomate is likely to be more successful during a national crisis, for he does more acting than talking.

When a man is drowning, he will try to hang on even to a snake. When a man is in danger, even his enemies at may be his friends.

Metals are purified by acid and fire; men by adventure and hardship.

Waves are moved by strong winds; truth is spread by opposition.

Differences make a difference. When there are no differences, people become indifferent.

Some men judge one another by clothes, wealth, and social standing, wise men judge by words and good deeds.

The road to truth is the shortest, but it looks long; it takes a long time to find it but less to travel on it.

In a forest every tree is a ruler over the ground on which it stands. In a free state every man is king in his own home.

One country is praised for its good roads; another for its good laws; and still another for its good people. A good state has all three.

It is better to live under an autocratic government where freedom is restricted and taxes high than under a democracy where freedom is misunderstood and abused.

A crook entering a house by the front door is more honest than a crooked friend who enters by the back door.

If every person in the world adopted the same ideology, that ideology might disappear. For where there is nothing to disagree about, there is nothing to agree upon, and people would become indifferent.

Great is a man's love for a woman, but his love for freedom is greater.

He who creates a position is greater than he who occupies it. Therefore, the citizens of a state are more important than their ruler, for they have made him what he is.

All material things are possessed by man, but man is possessed by knowledge, and knowledge by right thinking.

Some nations call themselves civilized because they are armed and able to manufacture more arms; others because they are unarmed and harmless.

A government elected through politics will always be the servant of politicians.

Such are the ways of fate in this harsh world: Today you are lifted gently into the saddle, and tomorrow the saddle is placed on your shoulders.

Firdausi

Every dark night has a bright ending.

Nisami

Money is for the provision of life's comforts and not life for the acquisition of money. Happy is he who earns and enjoys, unhappy who scrapes and hoards.

Sa'di

Some Quotations, thoughts and wisdoms are taken from:

- 1. "Stop the War" by Allen James
- 2. "Gems of Wisdom" by George M. Lamsa
- 3. "Springs of Persian Wisdom" by Herder and Herder, New York

#### INTRODUCTION

#### Introduction

It is easy to live on the island Earth but the ocean which surrounds it is tumultuous and wild.

Anonymous

"Some people see the world in pink" [George Sand], "some people see the world in black" [Balzac], and some are blessed to be able to see reality.

Anonymous

Happiness is the most desired thing in the world. Everyone strives for happiness, pursuing its many forms. Since it is the most precious and sought-after thing, why are there so many unhappy people all over the world? Perhaps the greatest happiness is peace. Almost everyone speaks of peace, and sincerely desires it. Why is it then, that countries fight and people kill each other? Alas, the proverb "homo homini lupus est" is still valid today. Why do we continue committing actions which are undesirable and against our own interests? What is the reason for all of man's unspeakable and unheard-of atrocities? Why have we built these vast and varied arsenals of poisonous gasses, napalm, and atomic bombs? All these things seem to be the deed of an invisible, diabolical power of Biblical dimensions.

Since my youth I have wanted to know who rules the world. It took me many years to arrive at the truth. Truth is like a star-it shows its face only to those who know the impenetrable darkness of the night. Like all

beautiful things, truth shows itself only to those who have experienced the painful effect of falsehoods.

I have read the works of many different historians. Overcoming many difficulties, I have finally separated the truth from the lies. The truth is that ninety-nine percent of all historical literature is either written or edited by an invisible power. History should be a true and precise account of the past, yet many of the historical accounts widely read today twist the facts and can no longer be considered histories. Every country writes its own history, and beautifies it in various ways in order to please itself. In 1849 the great poet and statesman, Lamartin, demanded that French history be written again, this time with honesty. His demand is still valid today. Not only French history, but the history of the Western world must be rewritten.

My goal is to outline and then answer some questions which directly or indirectly concern man and society. I wish to help the society in which I live by providing a little more information so that it can protect and eventually free itself from its enemies.

The words 'freedom', 'equality' and 'brotherhood', are overused but have never really been put into practice in their true sense. Wars have existed since the beginning of time, but no one can explain their true causes. For this reason scientists often put wars in the category of unexplainable phenomena. The facts in these pages will convince you that wars—which are nothing more than mass murders - are organized and planned by a special group of people.

The mega-capitalists, headed by the Rothschild and Rockefeller families, rule the world. Monarchs, presidents

#### INTRODUCTION

and rulers have been and still are their faithful servants. The major capitalists form the so-called world leadership, an invisible power which is against world peace and the interests of the people. The following chapters will help you understand the real world leadership, its structure and nature, and why it obstructs the establishment of world peace.

For the powers behind the scenes, profits from the First World War exceeded one hundred billion dollars. The riches of the royal Romanoff family, which ended up in foreign banks after the revolution, brought them an additional fifty billion. And while the wounds of the First World War were still healing, they began planning the Second World War. Not too many people understood what was happening. Only the most perspicacious became aware that they had fallen prey to one of the most despicable games in the history of mankind. Among them, were Clemenso and Morgentau, who foresaw the European catastrophe.

The same forces which planned the First and Second World Wars also planned the Civil War in the United States. At the beginning of the war, in 1861, English, French, Spanish, Belgian and Austrian troops were already in Mexico, ready to take advantage of the Civil War. These troops were undoubtedly sent by the same secret forces.

Armed conflicts have existed since the beginning of history, but they have been only a temporary break in the continuous process of human existence, whose goal is unity and a better life. From primitive times to today's civilization, human history has been the common adventure of millions of people. At the foundation of this

human adventure there has always been the idea of basic survival: from hunting, to the domestication of animals, to farming, to the exchange of metals, and finally to all that we do today. Another important part of this adventure was the development of communication. Speech and writing brought forth philosophy, religion, poetry, music and art. The villages expanded to become cities, and later, whole nations were defined. The creation of empires meshed different civilizations with divergent cultures, fundamentally changing the lives of both conquerors and conquered. People of all ages, nations and races, living under all kinds of rulerships, have contributed to the progress which we enjoy today.

Each and every country's efforts to solve human problems have enriched the lives of humanity. Man evolves rapidly for good or evil. In the past two hundred years all the achievements of mankind have been in danger of being usurped and used for the interests of a small minority. The love of money has been at the root of all their evil aspirations.

History proves that nations can be subjugated in many ways. For various pragmatic reasons, war is the easiest but the most undesirable method of subjugation. One of the reasons why it is difficult for the conqueror to support and control the conquered (not only economically, but also politically) is that the slave will forever remain an enemy. Institutionalized religion is another method of subjugation. Under this kind of insidious slavery, people become convinced that they have to support the church financially as a sign of their submission to God. The third and most essential method is economic subjugation, which is achieved by psychological means, economic oppression,

#### INTRODUCTION

intellectual coercion and a host of other seemingly harmless tactics. Whole peoples and states are economically enslaved by heavy taxation but never see the invisible hand which pulls the economic strings. Thus the victims are often unaware of their slavery. The taxes are exacted by perfectly legal means, and the law-abiding people obediently pay them. They faithfully believe that this is for their own good and the benefit of all. The tyrants who have invented this system successfully pretend to be the benefactors, so that, although people may feel oppressed, they have no specific power to blame. Often the slaves are given the right to free speech and elections. They see neither their own slavery nor the fact that the structure of their government is actually being manipulated to transfer, in a perfectly legal way, their rightful property to the conquerors.

The names of people and organizations in this book are real. In my research I was only looking for the truth. The whole world suffers because the truth is hidden. This has catastrophic physical, intellectual and financial consequences for our society. Today's civilization is at a critical stage. Crises do not occur naturally, and in this case they are provoked and supported by an invisible power. My goal is to identify this power and call it with its true name. When we speak about truth we must admit that most people cannot recognize it and often trample on it.

Many contradicting ideologies and religions exist in today's world. It is almost impossible for the ordinary man to understand, assimilate and evaluate each of these ideologies well enough to determine which of them work in the interest of all and which do not. There is a proverb

which says, "Like gold, truth is a rare and precious possession." I have read widely. I have honestly tried to understand most of the ideologies and philosophies prevalent in the world. I have studied the character and personal life of many famous people who have left their imprint on history for good or bad. Besides the historical data I provide, I often also give my own point of view with respect to certain events. The goal of my labor over the years has been to enlighten the common people who honestly seek the truth, and to show those who pull the strings that their manipulations are becoming known, that all things come to an end and that everything hidden shall be uncovered.

Today's world events clearly show that morality is not demanded or expected of political leaders. The American political scene in particular is tragic in this respect. Dignity and self-respect do not exist any more.

I know that the politicians who deal with world problems are too busy to devote a few years of their life to learn about the world, the earth, man, most of the world's ideologies, the rise and fall of famous men and the different philosophies to which mankind still pays a heavy price. I tried to condense the results of my research to the most important points, from which, in just a few days, everyone can get a clear idea about the powers which have been present in the world for centuries and are still active today. Man may bear a great name and have great power, but everything is insignificant in comparison with the universal laws.

All people of the world, despite their nationality and race, must unite to save their common existence. They must realize that the world is endangered by just a

#### INTRODUCTION

handful of people with powerful interests who proliferate the present means of mass destruction. Money is only a means for the exchange of services and it should never be allowed to subjugate the world. I am deeply convinced that the American and Soviet governments realize the only right decision is to strive sincerely for good relations and the preservation of humanity. Surely the rulers of both countries dream of an agreement that would allow total disarmament. If that is right, why is there still such mistrust between the two great powers? A third, invisible and omnipotent force, the same force which prints the world's money-supply, creates this mistrust. The mega-capitalists are behind the scenes and I appeal to them.

In 1878 Emile Zola was brave enough to accuse openly the all-powerful General Esterhazy and his corrupt entourage. The writer shook all of France and saved not only the honor of Captain Dreifus, but also rid the French government of corruption. I am not trying to compare myself with this great writer and humanitarian. But I think that even a common man like myself has the right to expose the role of the mega-banks and the capitalists in this plot.

In 1880 Disraeli proved that mankind is controlled by secret organizations whose main purpose is to throw out all constitutional rules, take away the land from it's rightful owners, and eliminate the poor and middle classes as well as all religion.<sup>2</sup> Although these sound like the goals of many revolutions allegedly started by the poor, they are in fact the goals of the rich with head-quarters in New York. This omnipotent capitalist power dominates and rules both Socialist and capitalist worlds in the name of the poor and underprivileged. An example of such

bi-directional control is the decision-making process of the American Communist Party. All decisions of this party have required the approval of Arthur Goldschmidt, an affluent American member. It is a peculiar fact that his approval and disapproval have always matched the approval and disapproval of Moscow. This fact suggest the financial force that links and manipulates both East and West. If mankind knows what is behind the curtains of the world stage, it will demand accountability from the all-powerful who supposedly do everything in the name of humanity.

#### BANKS AND BANKERS

#### CHAPTER ONE

#### Banks and Bankers

Do you know what can never be satisfied?

The eye of greed. All the world's goods cannot fill the abyss of its desire. Persian Wisdom

Everything that man has created could be valuable and useful if used correctly, but can become monstrous if abused. This is especially true of banks. The bank system was founded in Babylon about three thousand years ago.<sup>3</sup> The reason for its creation was gold. Since those who owned this metal felt that it was uncomfortable to carry it around they began leaving it with a trusted friend. As proof that he had received the gold, this friend was to give them a parchment or a piece of leather signed or stamped with his signature. With time this system popular. Specially trained, more became more individuals became guardians of the gold and began keeping the treasures of the most affluent people. In their trade deals, these treasure-owners later began exchanging receipts rather than gold so that it became unnecessary to take the gold from the guardian every time a deal was made. The gold changed owners but its guardian remained the same. Thus, the guardians began amassing great quantities of gold and treasures. Although they were not the actual owners of the precious metal, they began lending some of it to other traders, who agreed to pay a percentage of its worth as a fee for using it. Because of this user's fee guardians became known as usurers. Since

the amount of gold in the treasuries was very limited it was almost impossible to misuse it.

During the middle ages usury was forbidden. Later, during the Crusades, the vastly increased European trade brought about the founding of the first international bank. Around the middle of the fifteenth century Cosimo de Medici created an international bank with headquarters in Florence—probably the first of the more sophisticated international banks-with branches in other Italian states, as well as Avignon and London. In its Roman branch the bank kept the Pope's holdings and paid for his expenses. The fee for the bank's services was ten percent.<sup>4</sup>

During the sixteenth century Spain received large amounts of gold from South America, which created both the idea and the possibility of credit. The first modern banks—some of which still exist, like the Banco di Santo Spirito in Rome, Monte de Pieta in Napoli or Banco de Palermo in Sicily—were also created during this century. These banks which financed international trade amassed colossal profits from the value difference of various currencies, as well as from the interest they were paid. The crucial phase in their development began when they started to take advantage of people's deposits and savings. Although they did pay their depositors a minimal interest, they loaned the same money to other individuals, companies or governments at a much higher rate. Oftentimes they used various tricks to gain greater credibility, like taking up the name 'National Bank'. The first such bank was the Swedish National Bank founded in 1674, followed by the English National Bank in 1694, founded when a group of merchants agreed to give 1.2 billion pounds to King William III for eight percent interest

#### **BANKS AND BANKERS**

plus the monopoly on printing the country's money and accepting deposits.

Around the middle of the eighteenth century Rothschild created a new, much more modern and sophisticated banking system. He sent his five sons to the European financial capitals-Paris, Vienna, Naples, Frankfurt, and London - and created a fast communication system between them by using courier pigeons, messengers and agents. The most important factor in Rothschild's success was his exceptionally well-developed political and economic espionage. He was the first to learn about the Waterloo victory and took advantage of this knowledge, amassing a fortune through all sorts of commercial manipulations. His sons became private bankers of international calibre. They financed railroads, insurance companies and international projects. At this time the Rothschild family was already the master and teacher of international capitalism.

"Money is the god of our times," said the philosopher Haine. Rothschild and his sons exemplify this statement. Most of the European governments and their countries, especially England, depended on Rothschild's banks. In 1847 these banks lent money to the British government for handling the great Irish famine. Rothschild's banks also financed the Crimean War and loaned money to England to buy half of the Suez Canal from Egypt in 1876. Creditenshtaldt Bank in Vienna became the main depositor's bank in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Rothschild's British bank financed the gold mines of South Africa.

After the end of the Napoleonic wars in 1815 and up to the beginning of the twentieth century London was the

financial capital of the world. It was considered the safest and most profitable place for depositing and borrowing money, and riches and currency from all over the world flowed into the city. At that time the deposits in the London banks totalled 120 million pounds of gold, far outstripping the forty million pounds of deposits in New York. The Paris and German Banks came third and fourth with thirteen and eight million pounds respectively.

In those days, the London bankers were the most respected. Credit and trust were transferred from father to son. Among the many bankers and merchants established in London were the two sons of a well-known german clothing-merchant, Johann Baring. One of them, Francis Baring, was reputed to be among the most influential bankers of the times. After his death in 1810, his riches were estimated at about seven million pounds.

Like the Rothschilds, the Baring family had free access to the British leadership and financed it on numerous occasions. But while the Rothschilds settled in Europe, the Barings found their way to the New World; America. They began financing the New York banks in 1823, financed Louisiana and many other states, as well as the American railroads, becoming the biggest American creditors.

The Barings' returns in 1880 were still lower than those of the Rothschilds, but the former enjoyed much greater trust with their clients. Around this time, the Barings lent large sums of money to Argentina, which was just beginning to bloom financially and attracted many European emigrants as well as a lot of capital. In ten years however, the corrupt Argentinean government brought the country to a sorry state. The depositors lost

#### BANKS AND BANKERS

faith, a financial catastrophe followed and the Barings became bankrupt. This crisis was felt throughout the world, but the London depositors suffered most.<sup>11</sup>

For many years gold has played a major role in the economic and financial life of most countries. Gold backing for currency was of paramount importance. The value of the yellow metal was determined according to the free market, in other words according to the principle of supply and demand. But now the situation is quite different-the value of gold is no longer estimated by the free market, but by the five most prominent gold-traders. Twice daily in the London office of Rothschild and Sons these five magnates gather to determine the day's trading price for gold. <sup>12</sup>

Many dishonest money guardians, shop keepers and owners of valuables had wondered how to profit from their position as owners and keepers. A classic example of such an attempt and the model for all subsequent monetary manipulations happened between 1716 and 1722 in France, immediately after the death of the Sun King Louis XIV. France became totally bankrupt. Louis XIV did not strive to gain fame through wars. He dreamt that his reign would remain in history for its glamor and grandeur. He also wanted to become the leader of French Classicism. His success raised France's political and cultural prestige beyond belief. However, this prestige was achieved at the price of economic and financial ruin. After the king's death the French national debt was almost three million francs. The country's money supply was backed by gold and controlled by private banks. Since the amount of gold was limited they could not issue more money than the gold backing. John Law, an Irishman who

was sentenced to death in his own country, succeeded in escaping to France and convinced the French government that he could save France's economy. With a royal decree John Law received the exclusive right to supply the country's money. He issued more money than the available gold backing could support, and was soon able to repay the country's debt. Everyone praised him for being a financial genius without being aware that the repayment of the national debt was at the expense of the people. Both John Law and the French authorities got carried away and created a money surplus that led to price increases for goods and services. The surplus money reduced the value of the franc, and as a consequence, there was inflation and an economic crisis. John Law ran away and the leaders stopped the false issuing of money.<sup>13</sup>

Another way of defrauding the people was through issuing gold and silver coins of increasingly debased value. As long as the precious metals were completely pure the people were not hurt. Although the early Roman Empire's first coins were more than sixty percent silver, after only sixty years the coins contained mostly inferior metals with only remnants of silver. Gradually the worthless coins replaced the more valuable ones. Later, the private banks and those who had and still have a monopoly over the money continued this practice by mixing the gold with copper and other inferior metals. This reduced the coins' value and the banks became incredibly rich at the expense of the people.

Inflation could also be created by gathering all the gold and silver coins in the country and replacing them with coins made of cheap metals like copper and aluminum, which was the case in the United States during

#### BANKS AND BANKERS

the administration of Lyndon Johnson in the 1960's. The same is true of bills which, like coins, do not have any gold backing.

The United States had their currency backed by gold until 1933, when President Roosevelt ordered all Americans to sell their gold and gold coins to the banks. People turned them over to the Federal Reserve Bank, which paid them with bills. According to the law, anyone who did not obey the order could be fined ten thousand dollars and sentenced to ten years in prison. That same year, after most of the gold was collected, the president ordered a devaluation of the currency and announced that the government must buy the same gold from the Federal Reserve at a higher price. <sup>14</sup> This meant that the value of the currency paid to the people for their gold depreciated by about thirty percent. In only five months, with the help of the president, the so-called Federal Reserve made substantial profits. The same thing happened to silver. Under the pretext of assisting the American silver mines, Roosevelt doubled the value of silver and his aide and best friend Bernard Baruch, who controlled one third of the world's silver supply, was able to profit from the president's favor.

The chairman of the Congress' Bank Committee, Louis McFaden, officially claimed that the confiscation of all private gold was an action specifically designed to benefit the international bankers. This congressman was considered powerful and influential enough to be able to put a stop to this deal, and as a result there were two attempts to assassinate him. Finally, on the very day when Congress was debating this issue, he suddenly collapsed and died on the podium. The suspected cause

of death was poison.<sup>16</sup>

It is not a good idea to invest in gold because the government can confiscate it in a perfectly legal way. In the United States, as well as in many other countries, there exists a law which gives the government the right to confiscate its citizens' gold in case of emergency. The government also has the power to cause severe inflation simply by issuing more paper money. This was the case in Germany after World War I, where the enormous quantity of money issued completely destroyed the value of the German mark. The main reason for this inflation were the reparations imposed on Germany by the Treaty of Versaille - 269 billion gold marks to be repaid in forty-two annual installments. <sup>17</sup>

In 1923 the Reichs Bank issued ninety-three quintillion paper marks. This raised the market prices astronomically - the price of an egg reached eighty billion marks and a pound of potatoes was a hundred billion marks. This terrible inflation brought Hitler to power. The people's plight was so great that they looked for some recourse and found it in Hitler, a candidate who promised to stop the inflation immediately and take care of the reparations.

The German inflation almost destroyed the middle class, which was a majority. In fact some suppose that the inflation was deliberately provoked in order to destroy the middle class but such a class hardly existed in 1924. The majority supported Hitler's rise to power mostly because of his economic promises. <sup>18</sup>

In the beginning of our century the American worker paid much less in taxes and lived almost without debt. At present his taxes and debt comprise three quarters of what

#### BANKS AND BANKERS

he receives. The rest of the world imagines that to be an American means, at the very least, economic success. This is what I imagined, and this is what most people from the Eastern Block also imagine. The truth is much different, and actually rather sad. Most people want to work overtime. Children begin work at an early age, as paper boys but mostly as farm laborers. High-school and college students work to support themselves while going to school. I have not yet met an American who does not owe money for his car, his house, his credit cards or his education. All of this is due to the present money-lending system.

What is the nature of this system? When mankind created money he created something out of nothing. Numbers were printed on a worthless piece of paper, and today, depending on these numbers we can buy a car or even a house. The average American spends ninety-five percent of his income on living expenses, which leaves him with five percent profit. However, the profits of those that print the money are limitless. The cost for printing the money is not more than one or two cents for each bill, regardless of its denomination.

The money-system is indispensable to civilized society. No industry could be developed without money. The farming industry, separate families and separate individuals would be living restricted lives and would produce only a limited amount of goods. No one would produce surplus since they would not be able to use it. Without money the functioning of a government is unthinkable, and we would have to return to the primitive tribal stage of thousands of years ago. Money is the potential of civilized society, the measure and the means

by which a product can be bought or sold. If money was abolished or its circulation reduced the result would be catastrophic. There would be a depression, as was artificially created by the bankers in the United States in 1930. At that time the States did not lack anything. Industry was highly developed, the farms were fruitful, and the railroad system was excellent. The American communication system, which used telephone, teletype, radio and a very efficient government run postal service, all of which were undamaged by wars, was one of the best communication systems in the world.

What the United States lacked in 1930 was the regular and sufficient money supply necessary for trade. When the banks withdrew all the money, all trade stopped. The plants were not able to sell their products since the population did not have any money. Workers were laid off and unemployment reached terrible proportions previously unknown in American history. Since people did not understand this exploitive system, they were cruelly robbed. The banks expropriated thousands of farms and land-holdings because the farmers could not meet the payments of their loans. Most people lost all their savings and possessions. The bankers' only comment on this situation was that times were tough and there was not enough money.

The same people in charge of printing the money, who said that there was not enough of it, later issued millions of dollars to prepare for the Second World War. In just a few years the United States swung from one extreme to another. It went from unemployment and a complete standstill to work at full capacity for military production. While the farms could not produce enough

#### **BANKS AND BANKERS**

food for the population, the plants began producing great quantities of military uniforms and ammunition. The sudden issuing of additional money immediately and profoundly changed the American way of life. The farmers began selling their products, the plants began production in shifts and the mines resumed work. This was the end of the depression. The truth was clear: the lack of money caused by the bankers had brought about the depression.

The above example, as well as many others, proved that money should be printed and controlled only by the government which is the sole defender of its peoples' interests. Whereas, in the United States the reverse is the case. The money is printed and controlled by the Federal Reserve Bank, which is nothing more than a private company.

#### CHAPTER TWO

#### Wars

In war there are no winners, everyone loses. Nevil Chamberlain

In its common usage "war" signifies a conflict between political groups who are swayed by animosity for a long period of time.

In some historical periods, wars occurred more often and lasted much longer than in others. Some countries were constantly attacked, while others rarely had to defend themselves. Some countries were more belligerent than others. All indicates that making war is not an innate characteristic of man's nature-there is nothing in human psychology which makes wars unavoidable. The reasons for the eruption of wars must be sought in society. Early upbringing and social discipline have developed an aggressive tendency in most people, which crystallizes into political hostility. Nevertheless, it is man who plans wars and starts them at a time convenient for him.

On this Earth, out of a period of 3360 years of human history, only 227 years have been peaceful. History reveals that Russia has led the greatest number of wars. During the past seven centuries Russia has been at war 75% of the time. During the same period, England and France have spent 50% of the time at war. Today war is seen as something inevitable, something preordained. Why should that be so? The two most powerful countries in the world—the Soviet Union and the United States—have never been at war with each other.

The Russian government showed its friendliness toward the States during the Civil War, as well as in 1945 when both countries fought together against their common enemy. The ideological differences between the two countries and their political systems are not the cause of the present tense political situation. The two peoples have nothing to argue about, but they have much to share in knowledge, culture and progress for prosperity and a better life. The mistrust is being created artificially by those whose interests depend on the existence of international animosity.

Man began fighting man with primitive arms. Throughout history our arsenals have grown ever bigger and more sophisticated. In this century we reached yet another high level of military sophistication—the nuclear bomb. The big fish will eat up the small one. This is the law of nature. By analogy the bigger and stronger country will conquer and subjugate the smaller one. At present both super-powers are big-equal in size and strength. Neither can eat up the other, yet there could occur something that is highly unusual in nature, the small fish could eat up the two big ones. There are many indicators that if something is not undertaken promptly, a handful of megabankers may completely subjugate the East and the West.

Rivers of ink and mountains of paper have been used up by mankind in its desire for peace. Eight thousand peace treaties were signed from 1500 B.C. to 1860 A.D. and they have all lasted for an average of less than two years. Other statistics show that in six thousand years there have been 14,531 wars, which is 2.6 wars per year. More than six hundred million victims have been

killed on the battlefields. During the twentieth century, in the period between 1914 and 1918, the casualties among military and civilians were ten million; between 1939 to 1945 they were fifty million; and from 1945 until present-sixteen million. It was estimated that 10% of all mortality in the modern world is due to war. It is proven that wars have had a catastrophic effect on human existence in its political, economic, social and cultural aspects.

War's political consequences have been of great importance in history. War has been the main instrument for the creation of countries and empires, but it has also destroyed them. In general, war has contributed to the development of civilization, and has later brought its fragmentation and disintegration. Usually the great wars have been followed by a great rise in crime, all kinds of violence, the transferring of whole settlements from one place to another, as well as very cruel persecutions.

At the same time, after all great wars there has always been a surge of very powerful anti-military movements. Many efforts have been made to prevent wars. Many peace-loving organizations were created even before the end of World War I. One of the more famous ones was the League for the Establishment of Peace. The debates on the prevention of wars not only continued in the period between the First and Second World Wars, but they even intensified with the creation of the League of Nations. All honest-thinking people exerted extraordinary efforts to achieve some control over the eruption of wars. Yet because of the difficulty of this noble task, all such efforts failed. The main obstacle is the fact that the same group of people who start the wars also ends them. The

politicians and statesmen who sign the peace treaties are only pawns in their hands. Even the most well-informed people neglect the fact that at present this small and well-camouflaged capitalist organization possesses the treasures of the whole world, owns the world press and virtually controls most of the existing countries.

The history of war shows that wars are the main cause of any country's grandeur or demise. With the passage of time and by continuous wars, the Roman Empire annexed all the British isles, most of Europe and the entire Mediterranean up to the Persian Gulf. During the sixteenth century England was not yet a great power. Holland was much richer, France had a larger population, and Spain had a much more powerful army and navy. During this period England began developing its fleet, and the British pirates began mercilessly robbing the Spanish ships of their priceless treasures.

During the seventeenth century the English fleet grew ever larger and stronger, and Britain continued conquering new colonies. After two centuries of conflicts and wars with Spain, Holland and France, Great Britain established itself as the greatest colonial force in the world. Finally, the Paris Agreement of 1763 officially proclaimed her the dominant colonial force in Europe. Following the Roman example, the British Empire began to plunder the world ruthlessly. It conquered the Pacific Islands and colonized Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the eastern part of North America. Great Britain became the greatest world empire, with a domain including one quarter of the world's surface and more than one quarter of the world's population. The saying that, "the sun never sets on the British Empire," was not unfounded. The wars it fought

during the eighteenth century made it the biggest, most powerful and most hated country in the world.

Later Great Britain and the United States became a double world power. A mighty show of this new alliance was the June 1944 landing at Normandy. The military operations were led by the British Marshal Montgomery, under the command of the American General Eisenhower.

After the Second World War England lost all its colonies, which continued their existence only as part of the Commonwealth. Although the British Empire is no longer the world power it used to be, the Anglo-American force still exists, and the union of the American and British powers has caused hatred for England to be transferred to the United States. But this hatred is not for the American people, who are the same as any other people in the world. Rather, it is for certain individuals who in the past moved from Frankfurt to London and are now in the United States where they pull the strings of the world. This hatred is for these three hundred people who are destroying mankind.

The First World War began in 1914. There had never been a war more terrible than this one. It was total, greater than all wars fought in the preceding 2400 years and its calamities still haunt us, since those who created it are even mightier and more powerful. Today they own not only all material riches but also all the sophisticated world technology. Yet, they do not own the greatest might—the people who only need to open their eyes to see their slavery.

How was it that in 1914 the European governments brought this tragedy on themselves? The reasons are many. Firstly, Austria, Germany and Russia thought that

#### WARS

their prestige and power could be preserved only with the help of a war. Ironically, the political course of these countries proved to be a course of self-destruction. It brought revolutions to Germany and Russia and disintegrated the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Thus instead of strengthening, the war destroyed them. Secondly, most of the statesmen and the military leaders in Europe were mistakenly convinced that the war would be much shorter and decisive than it actually turned out to be. The famous Schleifen plan erroneously assumed that France could be taken in a month and a half. These European statesmen's mistake was paid for with the blood of their countrymen. If today, blindly led by the assumptions that a nuclear war can be contained, we repeat the same mistakes and allow a so-called 'limited nuclear war' to erupt, the price of such an error will be incalculably greater.

Thirdly, most statesmen thought that those who started the war would be the winners. Most countries began mobilizing their reserves, and the ensuing race brought great psychological instability. Nobody wanted to wait, all wanted to strike first. Today, the fear of an enemy's first strike in a nuclear war puts the great world-powers under constant pressure and it is quite possible to take the fatal wrong step and destroy the world. If we cannot learn from the past, it is even more dangerous to forget it.

## Armed Forces Mobilized and Casualties in World War I

Country	Total Mobilized Forces	Killed and Died	Wounded	Prisoners and Missing	Total Casualities	Percentage of Mobilized Forces in Casualties
Allied and		The state of the		1000		
Associated Powers						
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	9,150,000	76.3
France	8,410,000	1,357,800	4,266,000	537,000	6,160,800	73.3
British Empire	8,904,467	908,371	2,090,212	191,652	3,190,235	35.8
Italy	5,615,000	650,000	947,000	600,000	2,197,000	39.1
United States	4,355,000	116,516	204,002	4,500	325,018	8.1
Japan	800,000	300	907	3	1.210	0.2
Rumania	750,000	335,706	120,000	80,000	535,706	71.4
Serbia	707,343	45,000	133,148	152,958	331,106	46.8
Belgium	267,000	13,716	44,686	34,659	93,061	34.9
Greece	230,000	5,000	21,000	1,000	27,000	11.7
Portugal	100,000	7,222	13,751	12,318	33,291	33.3
Montenegro	50,000	3,000	10,000	7,000	20,000	40.0
Total	42,188,810	5,142,631	12,800,706	4,121,090	22,064,427	52.3
Central Powers						
Germany	11,000,000	1,773,700	4,216,058	1,152,800	7,142,558	64.9
Austria-Hungary	7,800,000	1.200,000	3,620,000	2,200,000	7,020,000	90.0
Turkey	2,850,000	325,000	400,000	250,000	975,000	34.2
Bulgaria	1,200,000	87,500	152,390	27,029	266,919	22.2
Total	22,850,000	3,386,200	8,388,448	3,629,829	15,404,477	67.4
Grand Total	65,038,810	8,528,831	21.189,154	7,750,919	37,468,904	57.5

# Direct Expenditure of the Belligerents in World War I

Country	Gross	Advances to Allies	Net Cost	
Allied and Associated Powers				
United States	\$ 32,080,266,968	\$ 9,455,014,125	\$ 22,625,252,843	
Great Britain	44,029,011,868	8,695,000,000	35,334,000,000	
Rest of British Empire	4,493,813,072	th beautiful and at	4,493,813,072	
France	25,812,782,800	1,547,200,000	24,312,782,800	
Russia	22,593,950,000	16811 -1010000	22,593,950,000	
Italy	12,413,998,000	***	12,413,998,000	
Others	3,963,867,914		3,963,867,914	
Total	145,387,690,622	19,697,214,125	125,737,664,629	
Central Powers				
Germany	40,150,000,000	2,375,000,000	37,775,000,000	
Austria-Hungary	20,622,960,600		20,622,960,600	
Turkey and Bulgaria	2,245,200,000		2,245,200,000	
Total	63,018,160,600	2,375,000,000	60,643,160,600	
Grand Total	\$ 208,405,851,222	\$ 22,072,214,125	\$ 186,380,825,229	

#### Indirect Cost of World War I

Type of Loss	Cost
Property Losses on Land	\$ 29,960,000,000 6,800,000,000 45,000,000,000 1,000,000,000 1,750,000,000 67,102,000,000
Total	\$ 151,612,000,000

At the end of the First World War the American President Wilson and the British Prime Minister Lloyd George proposed the creation of the League of Nations. The goal of this organization was to establish peace and international security. The national identity of these two men is of great significance since at the time they represented the greatest world force—the Anglo-American power. The League of Nations strove to establish peace and security, and to achieve international cooperation, but it failed to be accepted as a competent and respected international organization. It could not stop Japan from occupying Manchuria in 1931, nor could it prevent the war between Bolivia and Paraguay in 1933. It also could not deter Mussolini's occupation of Ethiopia in 1936. Finally, the eruption of the Second WorJd War in 1939 clearly showed to all that the League of Nations could not perform the functions for which it was created. There was another power, greater than this world organization, which, hidden behind the curtains, sabotaged the League's work, planning and executing its own schemes. World War II

was precisely the disaster that the League of Nations was programmed to prevent. This war took the lives of fifty-five million people—thirty nine million civilians and sixteen million soldiers.

On June 26, 1945, right after the Second World War, fifty nations gathered in San Francisco to sign the United Nation's Charter. The introduction of the Charter begins with the words, "We, the Peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind..."<sup>23</sup> After the signing of the Charter most people felt that such an important document had never before been signed by man. Many hoped that the course of civilization would change. Alas, after many great expectations, great disappointments followed. Once more the results of the United Nations have been meager, showing that man is unable to impose peace on Earth. Terrible wars are fought even today. From the end of the Second World War until now more than twenty-five million people have been killed in more than 150 wars all over the globe. Every day there are, on the average, fourteen wars that are being fought in different parts of the world. The threat of a Third World War is continuously growing and the United States' nuclear arsenal alone is sufficient to destroy the world population twelve times over.

The real obstacles for the establishment of world peace are nationalism, greed, poverty, racism and despotism, which are initiated and supported by some circles who profit from war. Yet people remain attached to their governments because they have no other alternative.

Hunger is one of the most terrible consequences of any war. The greatest hunger in the history of mankind followed after the First World War. In China alone, over eighteen thousand people were dying daily. After the Second World War the tragedy was even bigger; the food shortages increased and one quarter of the world starved. According to information supplied by the New York Times in 1967, every 8.6 seconds someone dies of various diseases brought about by starvation. Presently one billion people go to bed hungry because they don't have enough to eat. Even in places with plenty of food many people are so poor that they are unable to buy it.

The number of earthquakes have increased drastically as a consequence of the ruthless extraction of natural resources, specifically coal and petroleum. In the one thousand year period prior to the First World War there were only twenty-four earthquakes recorded, which took 1,973,000 casualties. From then until now, in a period of only about seventy years, there have been forty-five major earthquakes which have caused more than 1,750,000 casualties. This is a consequence of the international competition for energy resources like petroleum and coal, as well as the competition for more profits among those who own the deposits.

The death rate has also increased dramatically, as a consequence of all kinds of diseases. More than twenty million people died of Spanish fever after the First World War. Asia, Africa and Latin America can not eradicate malaria, as well as many other diseases. The growing tension and instability in the world have caused human stress to rise beyond measure. Every year millions are dying from heart attacks and cancer. Psychological illness

is also on the increase; in the United States, Vietnam veterans are under constant stress. Venereal diseases are reaching threatening proportions, while the most recent of them, AIDS, represents a serious threat to the entire world.

With every passing day the use of drugs like morphine, cocaine, marijuana and others, acquires more and more catastrophic proportions which affect not only humanity's state of health but also the general crime rate. Crime is steadily rising throughout the world. In the United States alone, a crime is being committed approximately every second. In many places people feel unsafe not only on the streets, but also in their homes. A great number of houses are equipped with special alarm systems which warn the police every time their doors are opened by a stranger. Two years ago I was very surprised while visiting two elderly ladies for New Year's Eve. As in many other places, many people in the States announce the beginning of the New Year with gun shots at midnight. Here too, precisely at midnight, the two old ladies began shooting out of their windows with rifles, after which they also gave me a rifle and invited me to shoot as much as I wanted. I told them there was no reason I should waste the bullets since they are not that rich and my pleasure-shooting would cost them. They laughed and led me to a room to show me their ammunitions. What 1 saw amazed me. In a small house like theirs, the two old ladies had armed themselves with eight different rifles, two chests full of bullets and several hand-guns. Each of them always kept a hand-gun under her pillow. They live in constant fear.

It seems that today fear is the prevalent emotion in man's life. After the explosion of the first atom bomb, the

atomic physicist Harold C. Ury said, "From now on we will eat in fear, sleep in fear, live and die in fear." His words turned out to be prophetic. We fear not only the impending nuclear threat, but also many aspects of our daily life: the crime, pollution, sickness, inflation, monetary reforms, instability and in general all things that threaten the security and rhythm of our lives. The air we breathe, the water we drink, the soil from which we gather our food are seriously polluted, all because wherever we look today we see only the desire for greater exploitation. Many people are able to do anything for money: to steal or kill for money has become something trivial. For many people money has become a god.

The Second World War, as I have mentioned above, was extremely deadly. The British Encyclopedia of 1954 gives striking data about the countries which participated in the war. The proportion of American soldiers killed to the total population of the United States is one to five hundred. In most other countries the ratio is much higher. In China it is one soldier to two hundred people; in France, one to two hundred; in Great Britain, one to 150; in Japan, one to forty-six; in Germany, one to twenty-five. The country which suffered the most in the war was the Soviet Union, where the ratio of soldiers killed to total population is one to twenty-two. When we keep in mind that in many cases the civilians suffered more casualties than the military, it is obvious that neither the League of Nations nor the United Nations have succeeded in assuring real peace.

WARS

World War II Casualties

	Military				
Country	Killed, Died of Wounds or in Prison	Wounded	Prisoners or Missing	Civilian Deaths Due to War	Estimated Total Deaths
Allied Forces					
Belgium	12,000		***	76,000	88,000
Brazil	943	4,222	-		1,000
British Commonwealth	373,372	475,047	251,724	92,673	466,000
Australia	23,365	39,803	32,393		24,000
Canada	37,476	53,174	10,888	***	38,000
India	24,338	64,354	91,243	4.44	4044
New Zealand	10,033	19,314	10,582	***	10,000
South Africa	6,840	14,363	16,430	NAME OF THE PARTY	7,000
United Kingdom	264,443	277,077	213,919	92,673	357,000
Colonies	6,877	6,972	22,323	***	7,000
China	1,310,224	1,752,951	115,248	Hen	
Czechoslovakia	10,000	****	***	215,000	225,000
Denmark	1,800	****		2,000	4,000
France	213,324	400,000	-	350,000	563,000
Greece	88,300	*65		325,000	413,000
Netherlands	7,900	2,860	F0.00	200,000	208,000
Norway	3,000	***		7,000	10,000
Poland	123,178	236,606	420,760	5,675,000	5,800,000
Philippines	27,000	***		91,000	118,000
United States	292,131	671,801	139,709	6,000	298,000
U.S.S.R	11,000,000	*	***	7,000,000	18,000,000
Yugoslavia	305,000	425,000	-	1,200,000	1,505,000
Axis Powers					
Bulgaria	10,000	-	***	10,000	20,000
Finland	82,000	50,000		2,000	84,000
Germany	3,500,000	5,000,000	3,400,000	780,000	4.200,000
Hungary	200,000		170,000	290,000	490,000
Italy	242,232	66,000	350,000	152,941	395,000
Japan	1,300,000	4,000,000	810,000	672,000	1.972,000
Rumania	300,000		100,000	200,000	500,000

Today, after more than forty-five years, when we reexamine the events surrounding the Second World War, it is clear that with more effort and desire the war could have been prevented at its very beginning. Germany was not in a condition to conduct a war on two fronts, and knew this well. Hitler was familiar with the consequences of World War I and did not want to repeat the same mistakes. In 1941, faced with the danger of

#### 99 of the Wars and Conflicts Since 1945

- China 1945-48
   (Nationalists vs.
  Communists)
- Indo-China 1945-54 (France vs. Viet Minn)
- Malaya 1945-54 (Britain vs. Communists)
- 4. Greece 1946-49 (Government vs. ELAS rebels)
- 5. India 1947-49 (Hindus vs. Moslems)
- India 1947-current (Government vs. Seperatists)
- 7. Kashmir 1947-49 (India vs. Pakistan)
- 8. 1st Arab/Israeli War 1948-49 (Arabs vs. Israelis)
- Burma 1948-current (Government vs. Communists & Seperatists)
- 10. Phillipines 1948-52 (Governments vs. Huks)
- N. Yemen/S. Yemen
   1950-current
   (N. Ymen vs. S. Yemen)
- Korea 1950-53

   (UN & S. Korea vs. China & N. Korea)
- Tibet 1950-59 Chinese vs. Tibetans)
- Kenya 1952-53
   (Britain vs. Mau Mau)
- Algeria 1954-62 (France vs. guerrillas)
- Quemoy-Matsu 1954-58" (Chinese Nationalists vs. Chinese Communists)
- Cyprus 1955-59 (Britain vs. EOKA guerrillas)
- Sudan 1955-current (Arabs vs. Blacks)

- Hungary 1956 (Soviet Union vs. Hungarians)
- 20. Sinai/Suez 1956 (Israel, Britain & France vs. Egypt)
- 21. Cuba 1958-59 (Government vs. Castro guerrillas)
- Lebanon 1958 (U.S. & Government vs. guerrillas)
- 23. Himalayas 1959-62 (India vs. China)
- Laos 1959-79
   (U.S. & Government vs. Pathet Lao)
- Portuguese Guinea
   1959-74
   (Portugal vs. PAIGC guerrillas)
- 26. Rwanda-Burundi 1959-64 (Watusi vs. Hutu)
- Vietnam 1959-75
   (U.S. & S. Vietnam vs. Viet Cong & N. Vietnam)
- 28. Spain 1960-current (Government vs. Basque Seperatisits)
- Colombia 1960-current (Government vs. terrorists)
- 30. Congo 1960-67
  (U.N. & Government vs. mutineers, secessionists & rebels)
- 31. Venezuela 1960-67 (Government vs. terrorists & guerrillas)
- 32. Angola 1961-76 (Portugal vs. guerrillas)
- Cuba 1961 (Bay of Pigs)
   (U.S. & Cuban refugees vs. Cuban Government)
- Goa 1961 (India vs. Portugal)
- Kuwait 1961 (Britain vs. Iraq)

- 36. Cuba 1962 (Missile Crisis) (Soviet Union & Cuba vs. U.S.)
- Ethiopia 1962-current (Government vs. Eritrean secessionists)
- Ethiopia/Somalia 1962current (Ogaden War) (Ethiopia vs. Somalia)
- 39. India 1962 (India vs. China)
- 40. West New Guinea 1962 (Netherlands vs. Indonesia)
- 41. Yemen 1962-70 (Royalists vs. Government & Egypt)
- Algeria-Morocco 1963 (Algeria vs. Morocco)
- Malaysia 1963-65 (Britain & Malaysia vs. Indonesia)
- Brazil 1964-current (Government vs. guerrillas & terrorists)
- 45. Mozambique 1964-75 (Portugal vs. guerrillas)
- Oman 1964-76 (Government vs. Secessionists)
- 47. Thailand 1964-current (Government vs. Communists)
- 48. Zanzibar 1964 (Blacks vs. Arabs)
- 49. Chad 1965-current (Government & France vs. guerrillas & Lybia)
- Dominican Rep. 1965 (Government, U.S. & OAS vs. rebels)
- 51. Indonesia 1965-66 (Communists vs. Moslems & Government)
- 52. Pakistan-India 1965 (Pakistan vs. India)

- 53. Peru 1965 (Government vs. rebels)
- 54. Rhodesia 1965-79 (Government vs. guerrillas)
- Namibia 1966-current (South Africa vs. SWAPO guerrillas)
- Nigeria-Biafra 1966-70 (Government vs. secessionists)
- 2nd Arab Israeli war 1967 (Six Day War) (Israel vs. Arabs)
- Guatemala 1967-current (Government & right-wing groups vs. left-wing guerrillas & Mayan Indians)
- Czechoslovakia 1968 (Soviet Union vs. Czechoslovakia)
- El Salvador 1969 (Soccer war) (Honduras vs. El Salvador)
- 61. Northern Ireland 1969-current (Catholics vs. Portestants)
- 62. Honduras 1970-current (Government vs. left-wing guerrillas)
- Republic of South
   Africa 1970-current
   (Government vs. ANC guerrillas)
- West-Germany 1970current (Government vs. left-wing terrorists)
- Cambodia 1970-75
   (Republicans vs. Khmer Rouge)
- Guatemala 1970current (Government vs. guerrillas)
- 67. Guinea 1970 (Government vs. guerrillas)
- Italy 1970-current (Government vs. left & right-wing guerrillas)
- Bengali War 1971 (India & Bengals vs. Pakistan)

- 70. Pakistan 1972-current (Government vs. seperatists)
- 71. Phillipines 1972current (Government vs. Muslim MNLF & Communist NPA)
- 3rd Arab/Israeli war
   1973

   (Israel vs. Egypt & Syria)
- Chile 1973 (Leftists vs. Rightists)
- Cypriot Civil War
   1974

   (Greeks vs. Turks & Turkey)
- Turkey 1974-current (Government vs. left & rightwing separatists)
- Angola 1975-current (Government vs. UNITA & other guerrilla factions)
- 77. East Timor 1975current (Indonesia vs. FRETILIN guerrillas)
- Laos 1976-current (Government & Vietnam vs. NLF guerrillas)
- Lebanese Civil War
   1975-current (Christians vs. Muslims & PLO vs. Syria)
- 80. Malaysia 1975-current (Government vs. Communists)
- Western Sahara 1975current (Morocco vs. Polisario Front guerrillas)
- Argentina 1976-current (Government vs. left & right-wing guerrillas)
- 83. Syria 1976-current (Government vs. Sunni guerrillas)
- 84. El Salvador 1977current (Government & right-wing groups vs. left-wing guerrillas)
- Zaire 1977-78
   (Government, France & Belgium vs. Kstangun separatists)

- 86. Afghanistan 1978current (Soviet Union & Government vs. Islamic guerrillas)
- Iran 1978-79 (Government vs. Shiite guerrillas)
- 88. Mozambique 1978-current (Government vs. MRM guerrillas)
- 89. Cambodia 1979-current (Vietnam & Samrin governments vs. Cambodian guerrilla forces)
- 90. Iraq 1979-current (Government vs. Separatist & Shiite guerrillas)
- 91. Slno-Viet War 1979 (China vs. Vietnam)
- 92. Iran/Iraq War 1980current (Iraq vs. Iran)
- 93. Peru 1980-current (Government vs. Maoist guerrillas)
- 94. Zimbabwe 1980current (Government vs. guerrillas)
- 95. Nicaragua 1981current (Government vs. right-wing guerrillas & Miskito Indians)
- Uganda 1981-current (Government vs. guerrillas)
- 97. Falklands 1982 (Britian vs. Argentina)
- Lebanon 1982-current (4th Arab/Israeli war) (Israel vs. PLO, Syria & Lebanese factions)
- 99. Grenada 1983 (U.S. & Caribbean nations vs. Grenada & Cuba)

fighting on a second front, he sent Rudolf Hess to England. Hess's mission was to attempt to conclude a peace treaty with the Western powers. Churchill and Roosevelt, who were servants to the megacapitalists, preferred to choose the political line drawn by the three hundred mega-bankers, rather than to act in the interests of their own countries. What would the European countries think if they knew that the war, with its millions of casualties, could have been avoided?

A perfect example of the mega-bankers's clandestine plans is the holocaust.

Announced as an open city in 1945, Dresden had about 600,000 citizens, mostly refugees who sought greater security. There were also many English and American prisoner-of-war camps, as well as many French and other European workers. More importantly, Dresden was famous as a city of arts: in fact it was known as "the Florence on the Elbe." The city had neither air defense nor any other type of defense; a fact well known to the Anglo-Americans who had been gathering information on military air targets since 1929.

In January 1945, like the rest of the world, the Anglo-Americans realized that the Allied forces would win a decisive victory over their enemies in no more than a few weeks, or at most in a few months. Thus it remains incomprehensible why they launched a destructive attack on Dresden, followed by numerous devastating raids on the defenseless civilian population. Between nine and ten thousand bomber and fighter planes took part in the attacks. Hundreds of thousands of phosphor and other types of bombs were dropped on the civilian population of many European cities. Several hours after the first attack on Dresden followed another, in which twelve thousand fortress bombers took part. Tens of thousands of people who survived the first attack fell victim to the second. On the same day, before noon, a third wave of 1350 bombers came down on the city to kill anything that the preceding waves had missed. While the bombers destroyed the town's outskirts, the fighters frenziedly chased with machine-gun fire women, children and even dogs along the city streets and in the squares.

Before the air-attack the pilots were told that it would accomplish the destruction of an important command post of the Gestapo, some storehouses for ammunition, plants for the production of poison gases, and a railroad. Soon after the end of the war many of the pilots who took part in the Dresden attack visited the city to pay homage to the hundreds of thousands of victims. They were horrified to learn that the city did not have any Gestapo command posts, no poison gas plants, and that the railroad was virtually undamaged by the bombings. Again, this showed that everything was very well planned, even the killing of women and children.

The tactic of this attack was clear: it was meant to destroy as many civilians as possible. It is difficult to estimate the exact number of casualties, since there were many refugees from other cities. However, it has been positively confirmed that the victims numbered more than 300,000. This is only a small number in comparison to the several million innocent civilians who were killed without any military reason, despite the fact that the Anglo-Americans had previously signed agreements to spare the civilian population, the one signed in Hague in 1907 and the Geneva Convention of 1925. Most of the victims were women, children, prisoners of war, foreign workers and all kinds of animals.

During a 1943 meeting in Casablanca, Churchill and Roosevelt decided to crush the morale of the German people. This decision may explain the Dresden attack, but it explains neither the tactical nor the moral reasons for the attacks on occupied European countries and the bombing of elementary schools and hospitals. In Copenhagen an elementary school with all its students was completely

destroyed, while the bombing of German, Italian, French, and Belgian industrial centers left these centers almost intact. According to Anglo-American records, the German military production reached record heights in 1944, at a time when air attacks on German industrial centers and plants were most frequent. How was that possible? For those who saw the events not only in the way they appear but in their true light, it became clear why the big plants, even those which produced arms, were left untouched. This was because the megacapitalists, a well camouflaged behind-the-scenes power, owned all the plants on both sides.

The Yalta documents reveal that the Russians had asked the Anglo-Americans to stop the bombing of German cities and bomb only along an established bombardment line. However, such an agreement was never reached and Churchill and other political leaders continued the criminal mass murders.

# Hiroshima and Nagasaki

In August 1945 Hiroshima and Nagasaki were synonyms for horror, but today, forty-three years after their destruction by atomic bombs, the entire world considers them a monument to hope. The war damages, which at the time were difficult to exaggerate, are now nonexistent. Today Hiroshima is three times bigger in population as well as physical size. Yet this physical change could never match the psychological change which occured after the disaster.

Right after the atomic explosion over Hiroshima, the

hatred which existed between the United States and Japan was transformed into compassion. How could one bomb suddenly turn hatred into compassion? The bomb destroyed all the hatred. In addition, the world which today lives under a constant nuclear threat created a new society uniting all those separated by hatred before. The existence of all humanity was at stake, for there are no winners in a nuclear war. The realization of this fact spurred the formation of a new and true world society for the first time in world history, with the common goal of preventing the mass destruction of humanity. We have to find in ourselves more strength and the means to deter such a world catastrophe.

Most often the focus of attention is on the nuclear capacity of the Soviet Union and the United States, but the nuclear capacity of smaller countries like England, France, China and India, official members of the Nuclear Club, is hardly ever discussed. And what should we think of even smaller powers like Brazil, Argentina, Israel, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Iraq, Pakistan, Libya and other countries, who work laboriously to produce nuclear weapons under the guise of peaceful nuclear power plants, supposedly producing electricity. Everything indicates that Israel and South Africa already have nuclear weapons, but still keep them secret.

The only ones who could be blamed for teaching and proliferating the science of nuclear weapons production are the United States, France and Germany, who compete in the sales of nuclear technology regardless of the purchasing country. Only the Soviet Union is an exception, since it does not give or sell nuclear technology to anyone, not even to its closest allies. This is the only

reasonable policy, since one could imagine what could happen if terrorists lay hands on such weapons and hold hostage a whole city or even an entire country. I am certain about one thing-the nuclear war will not be started by one of the great powers. Despite their political differences the Soviet Union and the United States clearly understand that such a war will destroy both nations.

The scientists who started project Manhattan forty-three years ago did not foresee the startlingly rapid development and proliferation of nuclear arms spurred by the project. They did not imagine that the consequences of their work could become so overwhelming. Today, many of these scientists who are still alive strive for total control of the nuclear weapons and have every right to do so, since the Hiroshima bomb is insignificant in comparison to what is available today. The American submarine Trident alone has twenty-five times the destructive power of the Second World War. The USSR and the United States have more than fifteen thousand megatons of nuclear weapons, while the Bulletin of Nuclear Scientists from 1985 calculated that from five thousand to ten thousand megatons are capable of killing one billion people and wounding another billion by fires and radiation. This is why the creation of something truly effective is imperative.

The numerous nuclear power plants spread around the world will become obsolete in fifty years, after that it will become necessary either to reconstruct or destroy them. Where will we store all the radioactive waste from these plants? It is possible that some of these radioactive materials will remain dangerous for one million years. We must ask ourselves: Is it fair to leave the coming generations a problem with which even we cannot cope?

#### Nuclear War Potential

Nations with Nuclear Bombs	Nations Having Others' Bombs on their Soil	Nations Sometimes Suspected of Having Bombs	Nations Suspected of Working on a Bomb
United States	Belgium	India	Argentina
Russia France	Britain East Germany	Israel South Africa	Brazil Iran
Britain China	Italy Greece Netherlands Poland Turkey West Germany		Iraq Libya North Korea Pakistan South Korea Taiwan

Who causes all the wars? What diabolical power or group of people succeeds in periodically immersing the world in bloody conflicts? The answer is simple: those who control the monetary system of the world also control world politics. In 1780 when Rothschild took over the control of the entire English banking system he stated that he was not interested in knowing who the political leaders of a given country were: if he was given the opportunity to control the monetary system, he would also be controlling its political course. The well-known Jewish professor, Werner Zombards, aptly stated that wars are the harvest of capitalism.

It is interesting to note that with the progress of civilization wars become not only more cruel but also more expensive. According to a Dutch professor, the cost of killing a soldier in different historical periods was as follows: during Ceasar's rule killing an enemy soldier cost less than a dollar; in Napoleon's time the price increased to two thousand dollars; at the end of the First World War it rose to seventeen thousand dollars and at the end of the Second to around forty thousand dollars; the Vietnam war reached the record of 200,000 dollars for

every enemy soldier killed. Since I myself have often pondered over these figures, I am convinced that the reader will also ask himself the question: how could these numbers rise so incredibly high? Why? And who determines them? Of course the answer is: those who profit from the wars. This is demonstrated even by the fact that Vietnam won the war with means a hundred times more limited than those of the United States.

Peace and freedom! Today these words sound ironic and paradoxical. Are they not just empty words? How many soldiers of all nationalities have died in the name of peace and freedom? And where is the peace and freedom for which they died? Man seems unable to learn from history and realize that war is not a solution. It has never been one and never will be. War only destroys, it does not build. The American General William Sherman (1820-1891) said the following: "Wars are the greatest barbarism. . . Only those who have never shot and never heard the screams and moans of the wounded are crying out for more blood, more vengeance and more destruction. War is Hell."

Estimated Deaths Due to 14 Current Wars

Country	Date War Began	Estimated Killed to Date
Afghanistan	1978 1975	200,000 to 300,000 less than 10,000
Kampuchea Ethiopia/Somalia	1979 1962	24,000 25,000+
El Salvador	1977 1967	50,000+ 30,000 to 45,000+
Iran/Iraq Lebanon	1980 1975	500,000 to 800,000 25,000+
Mozambique Nicaragua	1978 1981	Thousands 10,000
PeruSri Lanka	1980 1983	6,000 to 8,000 3,000+
Uganda	1981 1975	100,000+ 7,000 to 10,000

A bird calls...Someone is born A bell rings ... Somebody dies



Casualties during the major wars of the 20 century: 1914-1918 -- 10,000,000 1939-1945 -- 50,000,000 1945 until present -- 16,000,000

# THE WORLD CONSPIRACY CHAPTER THREE

# Adam Weishaupt

Manual work can be controlled by the hands, but spiritual work is like a fire or a flood which is out of control: it spreads by itself.

Adam Weishaupt was born in Germany on February 6, 1748. For a time he was a priest in the ranks of the Jesuit Order; the so-called Gestapo of the Roman Catholic Church. The connection between Weishaupt and the Jesuits is of utmost importance in understanding his philosophy. The Jesuits were the vanguard of the Roman Catholic Church. The order was founded in 1541 by Ignatius Loyola. A year later Pope Paul III announced them to be 'Regimini Militantis Ecclesiae....'. Loyola became the first general of the Order. The history of this organization was written with Protestant blood. Their main headquarters were in the Vatican where the Pope used them for his most important missions. At the request of many countries the Pope disbanded the organization but it was soon reinstated.

The Jesuit Order's oath of allegiance is as follows:

In the name of the crucified Jesus, I swear to break any ties which bind me to father, mother, brothers, sisters, relatives, friends; to the king, judges and any other power which I have served and have sworn allegiance to. I renounce my birth-place, from now on my existence is on another plane. I swear to reveal to my superior all that I do, think, read, study

#### ADAM WEISHAUPT

and see around me.

All the world is familiar with the intrigues of this infamous Catholic order. They will be eternally responsible for the Bartholomew massacres of August 24, 1572, when they cruelly killed more than 100,000 Huguenots.

After his Jesuit priesthood and while still very young, Weishaupt became a professor of canonical law in Ingolstadt's University. On May 1, 1776 he founded a clandestine Republican movement and called it the 'Illuminati'. This is a very old mystical name given to schools and groups which studied Babylonian mysticism. The Illuminati tried to penetrate the yet unexplored psychic sense of clairvoyance commonly called the third eye. Many sects in different countries bore the name Illuminati, but none played a role more important than that of Weishaupt's Bavarian sect.

The Illuminati movement spread to Italy, Spain, Sweden and a great part of the rest of the world. In the United States it spread quite rapidly and today it ranks first. The ultimate goal of the movement was a world revolution. They strove to achieve it by manipulating the leaders of various countries, who became their pawns and blindly followed the sect's orders. The occult and diabolical principles on which the movement was founded altered the mind and intentions of all who entered its ranks. The source of this Satanic teaching was Gnosticism. One of the first leaders of the Gnostics was the well-known Jew, Simon Magus, who lived in the first century A.D. Gnostic spiritualism was used to explain the laws of nature, and the Illuminati asserted that they were

capable of attaining all of Nature's secrets and the energy and power which these secrets could yield.

With his intelligence and Jesuit stubbornness, Weishaupt succeeded in reworking the old Gnostic teachings into a Satanic new doctrine for conquering the world, which became the philosophical foundation of his Illuminati movement. The influence of his evil genius killed millions of people and is felt even today. Weishaupt himself became known as The Illuminati. As I mentioned above, Weishaupt was brought up by the Jesuit Order and acquired the ferociousness and cruelty of this organization. He founded his sect on the Jesuit principles of strict inner discipline and mutual observation.

According to professor Robison, Weishaupt's program was as follows:

- 1. The destruction of all peaceful governments.
- 2. The abolition of the right to inherit.
- 3. The abolition of private property.
- 4. The annihilation of patriotism.
- 5. The destruction of the family unit.
- 6. The destruction of all religions.
- 7. The creation of a world government.<sup>24</sup>

When all seven goals are reached, the world will collapse and disintegrate.

Weishaupt needed a cover for his subversive work, and he found it in the Masonic Lodges. In a letter to one of his close followers and associates he writes:

We should decide how to begin working under a different form. It does not matter what

#### **ADAM WEISHAUPT**

pretext we use, as long as we attain our goals. A cover is always needed. We have to conceal ourselves under the mantle of another organization. At present the Freemason Lodges are the most suitable mantle for our noble goal, since the world already knows them and does not expect of them anything very major which would be worthy of attention. We have to shroud ourselves in impenetrable darkness and not let in any spies or messengers from other organizations.<sup>25</sup>

Members of Weishaupt's Illuminati movement were secretly sent to join the Lodges. In order to conquer the Lodges completely, Weishaupt invented an esoteric educational system, which was introduced to and accepted by the Masons. The Illuminati were quickly able to attain high positions in the order. Once they had reached the highest ranks they seized control of the Lodges. Thousands of such Lodges were founded all over the world. After 1778 all command posts in the Lodges were occupied by Weishaupt's people. Under Masonic guise the Illuminati began strictly implementing the sect's policies. With Weishaupt at the helm they undermined any government which was in the way of Rothschild, the main boss behind the scenes.

After the Illuminati completely conquered the Masonic Lodges, they became a dominant force and began carrying out Weishaupt's fiendish plans to destroy Christianity and subvert all governments. Anyone who was not with them was against them. They used chemicals and all kinds of previously unknown poisons in

order to eliminate undesirable personalities. The Bavarian government learned about this in August 1785 and conducted a surprise search of the Bavarian Masonic Lodge where they confiscated all such chemicals along with property of the organization. The well-known historian, Nesta Webster, asserts that all formulas used by Weishaupt came from Persian and Egyptian sources, and were used for purely material goals and the destruction of society.<sup>26</sup> One of Weishaupf s letters reveals the secretive methods by which Weishaupt governed his movement:

My situation demands that for most of the members I remain under cover until I die. I am obligated to do everything with the help of only five or six people. This will prove that one clever head can conduct hundreds of thousands of people.<sup>27</sup>

#### In another of his letters he wrote:

I have two immediate successors in whom I instill my spirit and desire, and each of these two has another two successors of his own, and so on. This is the best way of giving orders and of operating politically.<sup>28</sup>

These were the methods of action used by this depraved organization in order to realize Rothschild's plans for disruption of the world through revolutions.

The first explosive consequence of Weishaupt's schemes was the French Revolution and its repercussions. The secret goals and carefully thought-out plans of his

#### **ADAM WEISHAUPT**

conspiratorial organization were uncovered only after they were carried out. These were the rebellion, the revolution, the war, the artificially created food-shortage, and the economic crisis.

Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Lasal are successors of Weishaupt and his Illuminati movement. These three reworked its facade but preserved the fundamental ideas. Emphasizing altruistic principles, they preserved the revolutionary doctrines. The most interesting fact is that none of these three were workers, although they zealously fought for 'justice' for the workers' and improvement in the working conditions. Marx was a sluggard without any morals. Lasal received a huge inheritance and never worked in his life. Engels, a very rich cotton manufacturer, used children as laborers and paid them insignificant wages.<sup>29</sup>

Weishaupt changed his name to Spartak. Following his example the first Communists in Europe called themselves 'Spartans', and only later changed their name to 'Communists'. Marx (whose real name was Mordecai, in the tradition of his Rabbinic ancestors) also renamed himself. Following the newly created tradition, all leading Bolsheviks also acquired new names. According to numerous sources, Marx had a very mean, spiteful, intolerant, caustic and generally unbearable personality. Although Marxism has always aspired to the status of science, it does not have any scientific foundation. All of Marx's works are dominated by his emotions. Marx was an ardent follower of Weishaupt and his philosophy. Marxist philosophy was quite obviously the foundation of the Bolshevik Revolution, which was a carbon copy of the French Revolution. What is still not so obvious is that the

Russian Revolution and Communism in general all stem from Weishaupt's philosophy, and, by extension, from Jesuit and Illuminati principles. All following revolutions have been modeled after the French and hence are also indirect consequences of Weishuapt's activities.

The influence of the Illuminati in Europe and the Unites States was enormous. They handed down to following generations the old sciences of astrology, numerology, occultism and Cabalism. Many important Americans, including Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, have been faithful followers of these studies. Another sign of the Illuminati's influence was the fact that in 1913 the American Federal Reserve put the image of an Egyptian pyramid with the all-seeing eye of Lucifer--a mystical symbol often used by the Illuminati—on the back of the one-dollar bill.

#### ADAM WEISHAUPT





The subversive activities once led by the Illuminati and their subservient Masonic Lodges are today executed by more than twelve to thirteen thousand different organizations scattered throughout the world. Despite their pretenses to be working for the elimination of nuclear weapons, under the banner of 'world peace', these conspirators aim to destroy half the earth's population with nuclear bombs. Lately they have been pressing hard for a nuclear freeze and disarmament, but their actual goal is to

put all such issues under the control of the United Nations--an organization which is nothing but their present headquarters.

Weishaupt created special schools for the study of internationalism, and his followers still support such schools today. These very selective schools, like the Jesuit schools and colleges, (which are sometimes called the 'Black International') are also famous for their strict education and mysticism.

Why does Hollywood have the greatest number of Communists in the USA? Because all film companies are owned by international bankers, and the actors are just their pawns. Why is it that the greater part of the ABC, CBS and NBC personnel are members of the Trilateral Commission and Council on Foreign Relations? Because the owners of these companies are the same banker-conspirators who control the Soviet Union and all the rest of the Communist countries. The Communist movement's instruments for creating revolutions and war have in fact been formed here, in the United States, and have never been as active as they are today.

The connection between Rothschild and the United States was made through his Frankfurt associate Jacob Schiff. He created a very strong financial and family tie with Paul Wartburg, Felix Wartburg and Rockefeller. This precipitated the formation of the great American Bankers' Confederacy.

The Illuminati penetrated not only among the bankers but also into the political and military circles of the United States. Today they are congressmen, senators, military men, CIA personnel and even presidents. Woodrow Wilson was one of them, as was Franklin D. Roosevelt.

#### **ADAM WEISHAUPT**

The famous fourteen points proposed by Wilson hide the secret intentions of the conspirators-that all peoples should renounce their independence.

Adam Weishaupt was one of the greatest executors of Rothschild's fiendish intentions. Two hundred years ago he brought to Paris thousands of cut-throats from different countries, who were paid on a daily basis. Only the Rothschilds could meet such huge expenses. Today we live in a more sophisticated age in which people must be manipulated with velvet gloves. Today's Illuminati are no longer clandestine criminals working outside of society. Instead they are infiltrating schools, colleges, scientific institutions and even religious organizations. Yet, just as before, they are morally and financially supported by the mega-banks.

Long after the French Revolution and up until his death at the age of eighty-two, Adam Weishaupt continued to execute the criminal wishes of his masters, who in turn financed the brutal conspiracies of the Illuminati. Although he died long ago, Weishuapt's ideas and methods are used by Rothschild's heirs to this day. Like Weishaupt they have hidden behind other bankers, scholars and world leaders.

People accepted the ideas of Weishaupt's organization mainly in response to the fanatical oppression created by the Catholic church, which split the people into two factions struggling for power. The cruelties of the Catholic church embittered and antagonized many people and eventually made them followers of the church's enemy, which in this case happened to be the Illuminati.



#### CHAPTER FOUR

#### The Rothschilds

"Give me the right to issue a nation's money, and then I do not care who makes the laws."

Mever Rothschild, billionaire.

Once Nathan Rothschild was asked by his youngest son how many different nations there were in the world. Nathan answered, "There are only two you need to think about—the Jewish family and then all the rest." The Jewish family he spoke of is the Jewish nation, which, according to their religious tradition, is distinct from the rest of the world.

Meyer Amschel Rothschild was the founder of the unique Rothschild dynasty. He was born in 1743 in Frankfurt on Main, Germany. His oldest son, Amschel Meyer Rothschild (1773-1855), remained in Frankfurt with his father. The second son, Solomon (1774-1855), settled in Vienna, Austria. The third, Nathan (1777-



Amschel Rothschild



Solomon Rothschild

1836), settled in London. The fourth, Karl Meyer (1788-1855), lived mainly in Naples and the fifth, James (1792-1868), settled in Paris.

# THE ROTHSCHILDS



Nathan Rothschild



Karl Rothschild



James Rothschild

The London branch of the family, led by Nathan Rothschild, was the most successful in its financial

speculations.

All brothers played a major role in the financial as well as in the political world. If historians are to pay attention to those individuals who have shaped history, the Rothschild dynasty should rightfully be the center of attention. From the latter part of the eighteenth century and to this day it has been the financial and political master of the world, financing and controlling all world governments. Most crowned heads of state have been their friends and debtors.

Lionel Rothschild was the first Jew to become a member of the British Parliament. In 1885 his son, Nathan Meyer Rothschild, was the first Jew to receive the title 'peer of the realm', which enabled him to sit in the House of Lords. Morris Rothschild became a member of the French Senate. To this day Meyer Rothschild's great-grandsons rule the British financial house 'Nathan Meyer and Sons'.

Because of the complete secrecy the family has kept for the last 230 years, the recorded data on the personal and business life of this sinister dynasty is at best only a fraction of the reality.

The founder of the dynasty, Meyer Rothschild, studied for a while to become a Rabbi, but soon changed his mind and went to work for a Jewish banking house in Hanover. There he laid the foundation of his business expertise, learning the basics of financial games. But he did not stay there long. He returned to the Frankfurt ghetto where his two brothers had a store for used furniture and clothing. There, in a little corner of this store, Meyer began his own business in antique coins. In those days many high-ranking personalities in Germany

#### THE ROTHSCHILDS

and Europe were coin collectors. Meyer developed his own numismatic catalogue and sent it to various famous personalities and local princes.

The response was very favorable and soon the trade in old coins boomed. Once Meyer was visited personally by Prince Wilhelm of Hess-Kessel. Meyer's servility and good manners made a good impression on the prince, who became a frequent customer. This raised the prestige of the poor trader, and he became known as the royal supplier of numismatic rarities. At this point Meyer added Rothschild to his name. The sixteenth century houses of the Frankfurt ghetto were still without numbers and could be distinguished only by a sign of a particular color. The door of the Meyer house happened to have a red sign on it, put there many years before. It was this red sign which Meyer took as the basis of his name. (In German, rot means red and schild, sign).

Meyer Rothschild skillfully used the prince's weakness for numismatics and began visiting his palace frequently, offering interesting old coins for very reasonable prices. He used this tactic to win the Prince's trust and counted on the fact that once Wilhelm began to trust him, the rest of the nobility would follow suit. This indeed came to pass.

At the end of 1806, when Napoleon's troops entered Germany, Wilhelm entrusted most of his important documents, archives, jewelry and about three million dollars to Rothschild senior, who was to keep them safe. Rothschild buried them in several different places. Napoleon knew about Wilhelm's riches and used various means to lay his hands on them. Whole regiments were sent to dig in the prince's parks and even in Rothschild's

house and store. They could not find anything because everything had already been sent to London. Only the buried jewelry mysteriously disappeared.

At that time Prince Wilhelm was living in exile in Denmark. Meyer Rothschild visited him there several times, never forgetting to mention the harassment his family had to endure on the Prince's behalf because of Napoleon's suspicion. At the same time he repeatedly assured the Prince that he would return every cent entrusted to the Rothschild family. Long before his

exile, young Prince Wilhelm had paid extraordinary attention to his army, which was not only excellently trained but also elegantly dressed and immaculately equipped. The soldiers clothing was beautifully crafted, their weapons the most sophisticated in Europe. At that time many countries preferred to hire troops previously trained and ready for action, and the prince's troops, which had the best reputation, were everyone's first choice. England kept peace in her colonies mostly with hired Hessian units, and even sent them to smother the American Revolution, Wilhelm received enormous remunerations for his troops. For every dead soldier he was given a huge financial compensation which enriched his treasury so much that he was rumored to be the richest European ruler. The debts owed Wilhelm by other kings and countries were enormous. From a moral view-point this money belonged to the German soldiers, who had hired out their lives. In reality Wilhelm robbed them, and Rothschild came to be an accomplice in the robbery, since he was chosen to be Wilhelm's representative in collecting the prince's debts.

Revenue from the debt collection was the basis of

#### THE ROTHSCHILDS

Rothschild's fortune. From then until now there has not been one honestly earned dollar in the clan's multi-billion dollar fortune. Meyer sent his sons to the four corners of Europe to collect Wilhelm's debts. Eventually Meyer's third son, Nathan, settled in London and all of Prince Wilhelm's holdings were consolidated there. Aside from the family's enormous profits which it gained through Wilhelm's property, England paid Rothschild colossal monthly dividends on the prince's invested capital. At the same time, according to a secret agreement between Wilhelm and Rothschild, the latter received a certain amount of all the debts collected.

Meanwhile, Nathan took advantage of the money's availability and the critical food shortages in Europe. He bought many different goods - raw cotton and cotton goods, coffee, tobacco and other foodstuffs- and imported them, legally or not, to the empty markets of Germany, Scandinavia and France. In this way Wilhelm's money increased tenfold and the Meyers were able to repay the prince every cent, as they had promised.

From 1810 until this day Rothschild's firm has no longer traded in goods but only in currency. Their first serious deal of this kind was the purchase of four hundred tons of gold from the famous East Indies Company. Nathan immediately sold the gold to England in support of the Wellington company, at a four hundred percent profit. Towards the end of the Napoleonic wars the British Empire subsidized most of its allies, like Russia, Austria and Prussia. However there was a problem with the transfer of money. No firm was able to handle such big transactions, except Nathan and his brothers, using coded correspondence and the fastest couriers and courier

pigeons. Their great financial holdings enabled them to open branches in Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Naples, where each brother was responsible for one branch. Thus Meyer and Sons created the first and biggest international clearing house.

After Napoleon's reign, Europe experienced a great and costly cultural revival, which was dependant on loans. Many European governments preferred borrowing from smaller bankers and avoided the Rothschilds because of their crude materialism and lack of sophistication. At the time when the salons of France, Germany and Austria bloomed and the everyday conversation themes centered around poetry, art and learning, the brothers Rothschild were foreign to this revival. Entirely engrossed in their financial deals, they had time neither for arts and learning, nor for education in etiquette, which was a prerequisite to be accepted into high society. Although they realized their lack, it was too late to acquire what they had missed. Yet they were intent on being accepted in the highest circles of society and eventually won acceptance through their financial might. This is how it happened.<sup>32</sup> In 1818, after a year of steady rise in price, the French government bonds from the well-known 1817 loan began a rapid fall. Every passing day brought a further decline in their value, triggering the fall of many other valuable stocks and bonds. Markets crashed all over Europe. The brothers, who owned innumerable European bonds, secretly bought most of the competing bonds and at a certain moment sold all of them at once, which eliciting a great financial moan throughout the Continent. This was the moment of reckoning with Rothschild's power. The world realized their strength and all politicians began competing for loans

## THE ROTHSCHILDS

at their financial houses. High society ceased to notice their uncouth manners. This was the beginning of the Rothschild's political domination.

Rothschild Senior created several principles for the management of the enormous wealth whose foundations he had laid. His will was strict and nonnegotiable. Keeping to these rules was the duty of his five sons and all the following generations. The sanctions against those who did not were severe and irrevocable. Here are the rules:

- 1. The eldest brother shall be the head and manager of the Rothschilds wealth in its entirety. The rule of seniority does not exclude the rule of ability, but the latter can be applied only after a vote from the whole family.
- 2. Marriages shall be made within the family, among cousins, so that the wealth may not be divided or lost to outsiders.
- 3. The wealth shall remain undivided.
- 4. Meyer's will shall not be shown to anyone outside the family.
- 5. The Orthodox Jewish faith shall be kept by each and every member of the family.
- 6. All public inventory should be avoided and no inheritance suits should be filed among family members. Anyone who does not follow this rule shall be deprived of his inheritance.
- 7. The entire wealth, which is to remain undivided, shall be owned jointly by the

family and managed only by the men. The women members of the family, as well as the husbands of the Rothschild's sisters do not have the right to participate in the firm's management.

The family wealth is still undivided. However, the rule about marriages has not been strictly kept, since it was discovered that other Jews with similar riches could contribute to the family wealth, rather than dissipate it. At the same time the marriages within one blood family had the biological consequences of low birth rate, a greater number of female children and also occasional retardation among the newborn.

Meyer Amschel's rules clearly show that he intended to establish a Jewish dynasty with male heirs as rulers. The spirit of his will is valid even today, and not only within the Rothschild's family, but also among all traditional Jewish families. In his religious zeal, old Meyer believed that the Jews were "The Chosen People" and that God had promised them rulership of the world. Even today Jews brought up in the Orthodox faith believe the same thing. This is evident not only from the protocols of the Sinai Sages but from most world events. Meyer was a Hassidic Jew, a follower of the most zealous Judaic movement, which was started in south-east Poland during the eighteenth century. This teaching represents Israel as a cosmic factor—the focus of the creation of the world. The movement was further developed and refined by Jacob Joseph and Jacob Isaacs, contemporaries of Rothschild Senior. The Jacobin Clubs created in France, England, Germany, Italy and in other countries, took their name

#### THE ROTHSCHILDS

from these two Jewish religious leaders. It has been suggested that Meyer Rothschild's will was worked out with the help of these two Hassidic Jews.

Theodor Herzl, Lord Rothschild's personal friend, and founder of modern Zionism around 1897, also founded two major European organizations which play an important role in the world. The first is a clandestine organization of about three hundred members, whose identity is kept in strictest secret. This organization is the High Government of the Jewish race. The second is a people's religious organization with 450 members, representatives of the Jewish Synagogues and all the Rabbinic Jewry.

The actual history of the Rothschild's dynasty begins with the five sons of Rothschild Senior. Nathan Rothschild was the most uncouth and unscrupulous of all the brothers. His only principles were derived from the dynasty's logic. He had an uncanny ability to take advantage of any situation, and the strong will to persevere until success. He was considered he family's shrewdest financial genius. Disraeli singled him out as "the master and teacher of the international markets, and consequently the master and teacher of everything else."

Nathan ruled the London branch of the family business, which was famed for being the most successful in its financial speculations. His successes were due mainly to the secrecy and the perseverance with which he operated. To this day these are the two most important principles of the dynasty's rulership and success.

Once a shoe-shine boy asked Nathan why his tips were smaller than those of his son. He answered:"His father is a millionaire. Mine is not." In answer to a merchant who was offering him a beautiful picture,

Nathan requested instead: "Give me a picture worth thirty pounds sterling, no matter which." Like many all-powerful figures, he was at times arrogant. For instance, at a ball given by the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Montmorry enthusiastically expounded on the subject of his ancestors. Loudly and in hearing of everyone, Nathan interjected:"So you are the first Christian Duke. I myself am the first Jewish Duke. This is a far more interesting fact, but I do not make a show of it."

After Nathan's death, the four remaining brothers decided by vote that Duke James Rothschild, who had settled in Paris, should succeed him as the head of the family. In contrast to Nathan, James was welcomed and famous in the Paris salons. Always dressed with impeccable taste, the red haired youth rapidly and imperceptibly became an insider in the most sophisticated circles of Parisian society. At the age of twenty-nine he was made general consul of the Austrian Empire in Paris. He bought one of the most beautiful palaces in Paris, the Palace Fushe and married his brother Solomon's daughter Betty, who was the subject of Heinrich Heine's poem "The Angel." In a short time he became close friends with Heine, Rossini, Balzac, George Sand and Delacroix and participated in the rise and fall of the french Kings after Napoleon.

Once the artist Delacroix offered to paint him as a beggar and James agreed. The next morning he rang the bell of the artist's studio disguised as a beggar. One of his students opened the door, and on seeing the sorry beggar, gave him a franc and sent him away. The next day a servant in a livery brought the student the following letter: "Dear sir, in the envelope you will find the franc

which you gave me yesterday at the door of Messieur Delacroix's studio, with its accrued interest of ten thousand francs. You can cash the check in my bank at any time. James Rothschild."

Heine often visited James in his office because he was interested in observing the visitors. Their servility made the famous poet and satirist exclaim: "Here one can see man's insignificance and the greatness of God."

During the Spanish Civil War in 1820, James Rothschild financed the Bourbons, for which he was awarded the high distinction of the Spanish Legion's Badge of Honor. In 1830 the ruler Karl X fell and was replaced by Louis Philippe. To everyone's surprise, he turned out to be a good friend of James, who immediately became his financial advisor, while his brothers received monopoly over the government loans.

On February 24, 1848, the king left Paris and escaped. The mob began destroying the palaces and homes of the rich. Only a day after the escape of his friend the king, James wrote a letter to the provisional Government which he also showed to the press. In it he offered 250,000 francs to the Interior Ministry of the Revolutionary Government "for patriotic goals," of which fifty thousand francs were to be given to those wounded in the fighting in the streets. Like a magician he got out of his difficulties, and in just a few weeks was again on top of the situation. Even the most fanatical Republicans considered him indispensable to the Republic. His wealth at the time exceeded 600 million francs.

Solomon Rothschild (1774-1855) lived in Austria, where antisemitic sentiments were reflected in the country's laws. No Jews were allowed to own property, to

practice law, to be judges, teachers, politicians or government officials. Despite all these limitations, following the example of his brothers, and thanks to various machinations and financial speculations, in time Solomon became a close friend of the dictator Meternich and even of the Austrian Emperor. But unlike his brothers, he succeeded mainly through his diplomatic tact. The conditions in which he started were much more difficult than those of any of the other brothers. Since he could not own property, at first he rented out a room. Later he gradually increased the number of rooms rented out, later renting out a story, and eventually the entire hotel. He began with his own company, and before the government had a chance to realize what had happened, he lent fifty-five million guldens to the Austrian Empire; a loan unprecedented in its history. Not too long afterwards he issued bonds for thirty-five million guldens. All who bought them profited handsomely from them, but Solomon made the greatest profit. In 1825 he financed the wife of the exiled Napoleon and daughter of the Austrian Emperor, Marie Louise, through a variety of complicated financial maneuverings. Because of the rapidly unfolding events of that time, Napoleon's two children were not officially registered as his. The Austrian Emperor took them under his protection and with Solomon's help secured their future.

After the Emperor's death, the throne was inherited by his son Ferdinand, who was psychologically unable to rule the country. Thanks to Meternich's firm hand and the advice of his friend Solomon Rothschild, Austria continued to bloom. After the French events of February 1848, Louis Philippe was dethroned. The effect of these events was

immediately felt in Austria, where Meternich was forced to escape to Frankfurt under Rothschild's financial protection. In a few months Solomon also left the country, never to return.

The real name of Karl Rothschild (1788-1855) was Kalman, and his nickname was Mesusah. He was a bit different from his other brothers, and as a result was not given any independent work until he was thirty-five. He was mainly the organizer and leader of the courier service, which was of decisive importance for the dynasty's success.

In 1821 the Bourbon kingdom in Naples was officially and legally recognized. This prompted Austria to give the Rothschilds responsibility for the country's military subsidies. The brothers sent Kalman, who was unknown in Europe at the time. For this occasion he changed his name to Karl. His brother in Austria advanced a loan to the new government, which was supposed to cover the expenses of the Austrian occupation of France. In Naples, Karl opened a bank, which became the official institution responsible for paying the king's troops. It was these troops which protected the reign of the king. Thus, like the rest of his brothers, Karl began playing an important political role. He financed most of Italy's dukes. Despite the friendship of his brother Solomon with Meternich, Karl was the one who prepared this politician's demise and exile, so that he could replace him. Despite the family's and his own personal hatred for the Vatican, Karl brought a moderate revival to the Pope's estates. Of course, this was also done for a price; the Vatican's revision of its anti-semitic stand. Karl was given an audience with Pope Gregory XVI and it is said that he was the first person to

kiss the Pope's hand. The tradition up to that time was that visitors were allowed to kiss only His Holiness's feet.

Amschel Rothschild (1773-1855) was Meyer's oldest son. He worked for his father in their Frankfurt bank and inherited it after Meyer's death. He was very religious and believed deeply in the Talmud. He frequently went to the synagogue, often praying for a son, a prayer that was never answered. His character differed greatly from that of his brothers. Despite all the difficulties associated with living in Frankfurt, he remained there all his life. He lived modestly and wisely in a small house and continued wearing the simple black clothes of his Jewish faith. He spent great sums for charities.

The manager of Prince Wilhelm's properties and riches was Buderus; one of his illegitimate sons. He became friends with Rothschild and through him began a foreign currency exchange. In 1785 the prince's father died and Wilhelm inherited his wealth and titles. Amschel continued his relationship with Prince Wilhelm's son, but while in the beginning of their relationship the Rothschild's were the prince's debtors, now the situation was the reverse: his son was indebted to the Jewish family. Amschel had close connections with most of the European kings and rulers, among them Otto Von Bismarck, Germany's legendary chancellor, with whom he had a close friendship.

Many characterized Amschel as an old-fashioned and peculiar fellow. Despite the anti-semitic mood in Germany he always succeeded in managing the mobs. Once his house was surrounded by an enraged anti-semitic crowd. Instead of hiding, he went out on the balcony and addressed it: "Dear friends, you want money from the rich

Jew. There are forty-million Germans. This is exactly how many florins I have. As a beginning I would give one florin to each of you." The crowd gathered the money and dispersed.

Gudula Rothschild, wife of Rothschild Senior and mother of the five famous brothers, lived to be ninety-six and ended her days in the same house with the red sign where she had lived with her husband all her life. In these troubled times the neighbors often asked what she had heard from her sons: would there be war or would peace continue? She always answered:"My sons would never allow war." Yet the family has been more responsible for wars than for the protection of peace. According to the Encyclopedia, the family had financed both sides in the Napoleonic wars. The same thing happened during the American Revolution and later in the Civil War. Clemenso and Wilson's main counsellors in the Treaty of Versailles were Rothschilds, one of the main reasons for the eruption of the Second World War.

The famous nineteenth-century German writer Ludwig Beurne wrote: "Wouldn't it be a blessing for the world if all kings were chased away and the Rothschild family were to replace them? Consider the advantages. The new dynasty would never contract any loans, since it would know better than anyone else what kind of sums it would have to repay. The bribery of ministers and government officials will stop, since no one would be able to bribe a Rothschild."

About one hundred years after the founding of Rothschild and Sons, the family became the main bankers of all the Empires, the whole of the European continent and all Russia and the United States. At the time the

London branch was able to give loans for more than seven billion dollars. One could easily imagine the enormous profits the bank had received for such loans.

An essential factor for the success of the family was their exceptionally well-developed courier and intelligence systems, which were much more sophisticated than any similar government systems. Many kings who did not rely on their own government officials entrusted their confidential mail to the care of Rothschild's curriers.

At that time all countries were not yet armed, and so for a while the family's interests dictated peace in Europe. They openly declared their position by stating: "If Austria begins military aggression against France, our London branch will be on the side of the French, and conversely, should France attack Austria, we will take the Austrian side."

In 1839 the Belgian King Leopold was ready to annex by force the provinces of Luxembourg and Limbourg. To this Solomon Rothschild responded: "In this case Your Majesty will not receive a penny from us." Belgium was in great need of a government loan. The king finally yielded to Rothschild and received the loan.

Heine called the five brothers great revolutionaries:

No one before them succeeded in destroying Feudalism. Were they not the ones who obliterated the rigidity of the land-owning codes? Were they not the ones who invented the government bonds, which anyone could own? All the different ways for obtaining loans and the circulation of paper money was invented by them. Are not the Rothschild's the archdemons of progress?<sup>35</sup>

Europe's excellent railroad system was developed and built thanks to the Rothschilds. The Vienna-Galicia railroad was ninety-six kilometers long and cost twelve thousand guldens. The Rothschilds financed this sum by issuing shares for the amount. They kept eight thousand for themselves and sold the rest. Many scientists, doctors and the press greatly opposed construction of the first European railroad. They insisted that the human respiratory system could not withstand travelling at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour and that people would bleed from the nose, mouth and ears. They also believed that the train rides would affect the nervous system of the passengers, leading to suicides and driving people out of control. The only thing that was driven out of control, however, was the rise in the price of the stocks.

The French railroads Paris-St. Germaine, Paris-Versailles and the Northern Railway were built in the same fashion. These lines brought great profits to the Rothschilds French branch, but also greatly stimulated the fast-growing industry.

The founders of the mightiest world dynasty, who worked together to create the family's wealth and power, left earthly life at almost the same time. Nathan, head of the London financial house, died in 1836. 1855 saw the death of three other brothers--Karl in Naples, Solomon in Vienna and Amschel in Frankfurt. But their death did not affect the family's success. On the contrary, from this point on the dynasty began its greatest series of successes and conquests. Their iron perseverance and the continuation of the patriarch Meyer' legacy were the source of the Rothschilds' true might, which was fully demonstrated only after the death of these brothers. The

precepts of the father were esteemed as high as the Talmud and were followed strictly by his heirs, who continue to keep them secret from the world. Meyer Senior succeeded in creating the greatest means for the success of his family, known as the Sons. Each Rothschild generation uncompromisingly followed their calling. They began to speak fluently not only the language of the country in which they lived, but also the language of the nobility. The old Frankfurt ghetto accent soon completely disappeared.

The Jews rightfully considered Rothschild's dynasty as a royal dynasty, since to this day no one has helped the Jewish nation more than the Rothschilds. Most European countries had many restrictions concerning the social and economic mobility of Jews, but generally those did not concern the Rothschild clan. However, at times even this family had to struggle with the old conservative laws against the Jews. For instance Lionel Nathan Meyer, Nathan's son, was six times chosen to be a member of the British National Assembly and was always rejected when he requested to give an oath of allegiance on the Talmud instead of the Bible. He persisted for many years and the money spent on winning his struggle, as well as the news the campaign created, reached the farthest corners of the British Empire and made his name as popular as the Queen's. Finally with the help of a converted Jew, the British prime minister Disraeli, the old laws were changed and Rothschild became a member of Parliament, where for fifteen years he did not give a single speech or register any activity. It is significant that the most

conservative Englishmen yielded to the power of gold. After Lionel Nathan Rothschild financed the Suez Canal,

the Queen honored him with the title peer of the realm, which he accepted and swore an oath of allegiance with all the old Jewish rituals associated with such oaths.

Rothschild's third generation in England, Nathan's three sons, was called The Sinai Trio. They inherited the London bank and all the family wealth in Great Britain. No member of the family before or after them has been richer than they were. In contrast to their grandfather Nathan, who was considered a liberal, the three grandsons were extremely conservative and very aristocratic in their manners. The world was justified in calling them The Jewish Kings, since they had done much more for the Jewish people than any Jewish king of old. From its first days, the family paid great attention to the education of its young, and especially to their religious studies. In every branch of the family there was a Rabbi, hired to educate the children in religion and Hebrew culture. Following and spreading the family tradition, the brothers financed and completely supported the Jewish schools. The expenses for supporting the Russian and other European emigres of Jewish descent were paid by the Rothschilds. If a country began reprisals against the Jews, the Rothschilds were quick to cut off all loans to that country until it stopped the reprisals. This happened on a number of occasions in Tzarist Russia.

The interests of the Jewish nation and the Jewish religion have always been of paramount importance to the Rothschild family. Although they often owned palaces more expensive and beautiful than those of any European king and lived in indescribable luxury, they were repeatedly forced to give up their personal preferences and beliefs whenever these contradicted their religious

convictions. For instance, although they greatly appreciated Renaissance art, they did not accept it in their palaces because of its Christian subject matter.

After about ninety years of political struggles and revolutions, the Bourbons, the Orleanists and the Bonapartists were finally dethroned, while the Rothschilds, through their representative Duke Alfonse, continued to hold their scepter firmly.

Alfonse Rothschild was one of the truest representatives of the ghetto. He lived in France during the great disturbances of Louis Napoleon's dethroning and the stormy birth of the Third Republic. He was always to be found at the right place and at the right time, supported by his people and ready for behind-the-stage action.

Often the European royalty and the heads of states used the family's mediation and their secret information channels. In 1870 the German armies entered France, and Bismarck, with his famous general Moltke, established their head-quarters in one of the Rothschild's palaces. Impressed by the immaculately arranged and maintained lands, Bismarck openly admitted, "The Kings could not afford such luxury, all this could only belong to a Rothschild." <sup>36</sup>

Bismarck chose for himself one of the common bedrooms, leaving the owner's bedroom undisturbed. He also ordered that no one should touch the precious decorations, as well as the flowers and fruits in the gardens. Bismarck himself received an order not to overdo his hunting expeditions in the palace's beautiful woods or to kill the animals. When Bismarck pressured the manager of the Palace to sell him a case of wine, the latter wrote a

report to his master in Paris. This document is preserved to this day in the palace.

I have mentioned all these examples so that the reader can get an idea of the dynasty's power. At a time when all of Europe bowed to Bismarck, he himself bowed to the Rothschilds and had to pay for his wine. This is the power of money which has been and will always be omnipotent.

The Rothschild family is directly responsible for the creation of the Jewish state. In 1882 Edmund Rothschild began financing 101 Jewish settlements around Yafa, as well as creating many other Jewish settlements in the area. He not only bought land from the Arabs, but also bought many beautiful houses and whole quarters in Jerusalem, which he populated with Polish and Russian Jews. About one hundred such colonies have developed and bloomed. Edmund not only helped them to use more modern agricultural crops, but for years he bought all their produce, and the prices he paid were consistently higher than the regular market prices.

The founder of the Zionist movement, Theodor Herzl, was completely justified when he said: "This family is the most effective power which our people has developed after the dispersion."

In 1887 Emperor Franz Joseph issued a royal decree with which he made the family members noblemen. To do this he had to cancel the requirement that they be Christians.

Because of marriages within the family, after a few generations there were very few male babies born, and of those some were invalids. Most of the heirs were girls, and this, as well as some political circumstances, brought

about the closure of the main branch in Frankfurt and the one in Italy. The three remaining branches in England, France and Austria continued to function very well until 1918. After that, however, everything in the world began changing. Man's thinking and his world view were thoroughly transformed. Socialism's influence was felt everywhere. Taxes increased incredibly. It was no longer possible to live like a Rothschild. All the expensive castles and lands were so heavily taxed that in just a few years they became un-affordable. In addition, immediately after the First World War anti-semitic sentiments dramatically increased in power.

It is unknown at what moment precisely the family made the decision to disperse its capital among many smaller banks and firms, so that the Rothschild name would not be so obvious. In Europe only the Paris and London branches remained, and these are still famed as the richest banks in the world. Most of their family wealth is now concentrated in the United States, where it is skillfully hidden behind the names of hundreds of smaller firms and banks. There are few people who know the true owners of the world and its treasures. The Rothschild dynasty is today more powerful than ever before, and holds all the world's financial and political power.

During the German occupation of Austria, France and the greater part of Europe, many members of the clan were arrested and then mysteriously released. Duke Louis Rothschild, owner and manager of the Vienna bank, remained in the city despite warnings received from Paris. The very day after the Anschluss he was arrested and brought in to the Gestapo. There Himler visited him,

inquired whether everyone had treated him well and even offered him cigarettes. After a short conversation, the duke was released and left for Switzerland, and later for the United States, eventually becoming an American citizen. This happened precisely at the time when thousands of Jews were being persecuted, lynched and killed by Hitler. Although emigrant life is always full of hardships, the duke experienced few. He already owned banks and capital in the country. Many other firms which worked under the names of Morgan, Kuhn, Loeb, Wartburg and others were in fact his subsidiaries. He also owned some of the subways.

During Hitler's occupation of France, the Fuhrer issued a special order transferring all of Rothschild's art collections, whose estimated worth was hundreds of millions of dollars, to a Bavarian castle in the Alps. After the war these masterpieces, among them Reubens' "The Three Graces", were immediately returned to their owners, the Rothschilds.

The first five sons in Meyer Amschel's family were the main successes of the dynasty, as they spread all over Europe and settled in its most important cities. They used the principle of the balance of powers with great skill. If a head of state refused to repay his debt, or even to borrow from them, they immediately offered the country's enemy a large loan under favorable conditions, so that it could arm itself. In this way they continuously maintained European rivalry and the threat of war. Eventually they financed both sides and amassed great fortunes from their dishonest schemes.

They took advantage of information about Wellington's victory over Napoleon at Waterloo in the

same underhanded way, buying almost all of the British Government bonds. Their excellent courier system informed them of the victory before anyone else knew about it. The Rothschilds, however, spread the rumor that the British had lost. At the exchange market, the well-known Nathan Rothschild began selling British government bonds with a rueful expression on his face. This was interpreted in the only obvious way, and all other firms and banks followed suit. Everyone panicked and began selling the British bonds, and in only a few hours they registered a devastating fall. Meanwhile, Nathan's agents were secretly buying. By the next day, when the news of the victory finally reached London, Nathan owned most of the British government bonds. This example illustrates the clan's methods, with which they were able to conquer not only Britain, but also France, the whole of Europe, America and the rest of the world.

It is also interesting to know something about the people who head the Rothschild subsidiaries in the United States. During the nineteenth century, the Wartburgs were the second most famous international banking family. They began their activity with the Venetian 'Abraham del Banko'. The sons of the family moved to Hamburg, Germany, and changed their name to Wartburg. In 1814 this family became a branch of the Rothschilds. The most remarkable among them were the brothers Paul and Max. The latter financed Germany, first during the First World War, and later during the Nazi regime. Max was also a director of Germany's intelligence services. Despite the Nazi persecution of the Jews, Max Wartburg's family was not disturbed, while he officially left for the United states.

Paul Wartburg, founder of the German industrial giants I.G. Farben and Agfa Film became an American citizen and played a very important role in the States' economic enslavement to the Federal Reserve. He was an American representative at the Versailles Peace Conference, while his brother Max represented the German interests. We all know how unfair the peace treaty reached at the Conference, with its fourteen points suggested by the American President Wilson, was. The rise of Hitler and the Second World War were direct consequences of this treaty. The brothers did an excellent job of carrying out their schemes, and in the process did not spare several million Jews who were murdered by the Nazi regime.Paul Wartburg received great honors from the German Kaiser. At the same time he prepared the Bolshevik revolution, by supplying Lenin and Trotsky with money, collected from German bankers.

It is accepted that the Rockefeller, Ford and Carnegy financial houses are the most affluent in America, but in fact they fall far behind the Rothschild family. No one is able to calculate their riches. In 1925 the Russian general Cherep Spiridovich asserted that their wealth totalled some 300 billion dollars. The profits from the First World War alone brought them 100 billion. Others have given even greater estimates. When we add the profits from the American depression and the unstable market of the 1930's, the family must have owned more than 500 billion dollars. This was double the amount of the entire American population's wealth. Through their agents the Rothschilds own four fifths of Europe's riches and almost all of the United States. The United States owe several trillion dollars: to whom? To the Rothschilds of course, to

the banks and the Federal Reserve which prints the money.

As before, today there are many other rich Jewish families who use the same underhanded and exploitative methods to amass incredible fortunes at the expense of millions of innocent people. As the five Rothschild brothers used to control Europe, so at this moment these families finance and control most of the small firms, which, under the aegis of the 'Boss', are included in the gang of three hundred members that control not only Europe but the entire world.

Many sins are ascribed to this sinister dynasty. With their money they succeeded in imposing their supreme rulership over all Jews and over the three thousand-year-old secret Masonic organization. The Freemasons executed the reprisals and murders of many heads of state, rulers and other individuals who presented a threat to the clan's interests. Napoleon's defeat, also achieved by the help of the Masons, was their greatest triumph. Next in line were the three royal families—the Romanoffs, the Hohenzolerns and the Hapsburgs. They had signed the so- called Holly Alliance; creating a League of Nations for the preservation of Christianity. The Rothschilds announced that they were against it precisely because of its Christian intentions. Personalities like Disraeli, Napoleon, his first assistant Marshal Soult, Bismarck, Gambetta, Karl Marx, Herz, Lassal, Bombels, Kerensky, Trotsky, Lenin, Beni Zelos, Massarik and many others were created by the dynasty, who secretly supported them because they were carrying out its anti-Christian plans.

The first object of their attention was the Russian Tzar Alexander Romanoff, who unceasingly strove to unite

the Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches and conclude an alliance with Britain, so that the world could rid itself of unnecessary wars. Rothschild's agent, the British Prime Minister Disraeli, fulfilled his base mission of bringing these plans to naught. All were surprised at Disraeli's rapid political success, since apart from great self-assurance, he was hardly gifted in intellect, had no specific qualifications and was of modest means. His only asset was that from his youth he was promoted by Lionel Rothschild, who had chosen and prepared him to carry out the plan for world domination.

The supreme command of the world's secret organizations was 'Alta Vendita': the highest lodge of the Italian Masons. Everything indicates that its grand master was one of the Rothschilds.

After they had destroyed Napoleon, they needed another individual of the same calibre, and found him in the personality of Bismarck, who, like Disraeli, was not particularly gifted nor hardworking as a student. He lived a wild and dissipated life which led to great debts. According to General Spiridovich, Otto Bismarck was the illegitimate son of Marshal Soult, who was also a Jew.

The Christian peace-oriented policies of the Russian Tzar were directly opposed to the interests of the Rothschild family. The reconciliation between the Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches would have been a terrible blow to those who recognize only the Talmud. The Tzar socialized not only with Christians, but also with Moslems and Jews. One day, after a lunch in the Synagogue, he began feeling badly and died in great pain on December 1, 1825. The doctors established that he was poisoned with the slow-acting 'Aqua-Tofana'. Tzar Alexander's fatal

mistake was that he underestimated the omnipotence of this secret organization. Today the Americans and Soviets repeat the same mistake.

The reasons for the extermination of the last six Russian tzars of the Romanoff family was also to prevent a possible reconciliation between Catholics and Eastern Orthodox believers, which could have given rise to a mighty universal Christian church.

Since they rule France, Germany, Austria, Italy, England, the Soviet Union and the United States, can we not conclude that They are the World's Emperors? Their enormous capital spread and attached itself like a leech to every human effort and endeavor. The loans to various governments bring them enormous profits, which negatively affect these countries' economies. For example, in 1818, Prussia was allowed to take a five million pound sterling loan, but received only 3.5 million. Rothschild received the rest, plus a seven percent interest on the entire sum in just a few years. In 1823 they assumed all of France's debt at more than a fifty percent interest; a condition ruinous for the country. In fact their profits from government loans were unlimited, because with these loans they guaranteed government stocks and bonds, which they played with as they wished, raising or bringing down their worth as personal interests dictated. They are the ones who rule and manipulate today's World Markets.

On page ninety-nine of his book "The Jews and Modern Capitalism", Professor Werner Sombardt writes: "From 1820 on came the Rothschild era, and by the middle of the nineteenth century the general opinion was that there is only one power in Europe, and that power was Rothschild."

No one else was able to describe the character and

power of the family better than Disraeli in his book Cunningsbay. However, he did not use any real names, but only pseudonyms. For seventy-five years after the publication of Disraeli's novels, the world thought that they were fictitious. Cherep Spiridovich was the first to assert that it was Lionel Rothschild hidden behind the name Sidonia. Disraeli writes:

He was the master of the market, the commerce and the money of the entire world, and of course, of all the rest. In fact, through Karl Rothschild in Naples, he had at his disposal the entire income of Southern Italy. Monarches and ministers of all countries courted him and accepted his advice...Sidonia [Lionel Rothschild] did not have a heart, he was a man who lacked any feeling for the other people. "<sup>37</sup>

Disraeli's book was published in 1844, and in it he suggests that Rothschild knew in advance of the revolution of 1848, and that it was prepared in Germany by the Jesuits, with whom the Rothschild family was closely connected.

In 1815 the Rothschilds destroyed Napoleon, after which Nathan succeeded in liquidating the famous Hohenzolern, Hapsburg and Romanoff Dynasties. Immediately after the poisoning of Alexander I in 1825, they attempted to create a Revolution in Russia, but their attempts failed. In 1832 they killed both Napoleon's sons. During 1853 their puppets Disraeli, Bismarck and the illegitimate son of Nathan R., Napoleon III, provoked the Crimean War, and since they could not win it, they poisoned Nicholas I in 1855.

At the Masonic Congress in Wilhelmstadt it was decided that the three monarches: Gustav III, the Austrian Emperor Joseph II and Louis XVI must be liquidated in the years 1790, 1792 and 1793 respectively. The Rothschild's intrigues became known all over Europe, but everyone who attempted to stop them met with death. In 1848 the eighteen year old Franz Joseph became the new Austrian Emperor, but in fact the country was ruled by his tutor Bombels, who strictly followed Rothschild's orders and attempted everything possible to disrupt the relationship between Austria and Russia. On the other hand Nathan Rothschild strove to incite England against France, where his brother James helped him in every way possible to bring a war between these friendly countries. James ordered the Freemasons to join the Bonapartists, the Orleanists and the Republicans against the famous Bourbon King Karl X for his Christian convictions. Rothschild's intrigues succeeded in misleading France into attacking Algeria, which angered Britain and brought about the fall of the French king.

The French Revolutions were exclusively the work of the Rothschilds, and brought them great financial and political power. Their influence and control over the fate of the European countries has been imprinted on World history. The nineteenth century is remarkable for the construction of railroads, 90% of which were financed by the Rothschilds. For his supply of train cars and rails, James Rothschild received about 700 million francs. The Tzars of the Market, as they were known at the time, earned up to 200 million yearly through their underhanded deals.

Through the press, more than ninety percent of which

was and still is owned by the family, they could manipulate not only governments and banks, but also the general public. The artificially created financial panics brought them enormous profits at the expense of the honest working people, who were bankrupted.

At the time, the British did not trust the Jews, and the avaricious Nathan Rothschild decided to convert, only so that he could amass even greater fortunes. For this unscrupulousness he paid with his life. His brothers, true to their faith and carrying out their father's will, sentenced him to death and poisoned him. To prevent his son Lionel from conversion, they married him off to the daughter of his uncle Karl. Bombels, a Jew who had converted to Catholicism and accepted the Jesuit faith, was chosen to be Lionel's tutor. Later, he married Napoleon's second wife.

It must be noted that there were almost no intrigues or open dissatisfaction among the numerous members of Rothschild's dynasty, or at least these were kept under strict silence. Perhaps it was Rothschild Senior's draconian will which kept everyone in submission. As we saw, Nathan paid with his life for disregarding the will of his father. His son James, who also rebelled against the tyranny of Alfonse Rothschild, was found one day with a slit throat. The same happened in London with Lionel's grandson, Nathanael Rothschild. It seems that this was the family way of execution, which maintained order and obedience in the dynasty.

Many great world leaders who left their mark on history during the last two centuries, have been nothing more than true and obedient executors of the clan's orders. The Rothschilds skillfully used their intellect, character and

abilities for the fulfillment of their own personal interests and aspirations.

In England Disraeli was Lionel Rothschild's right hand; in Germany, the Jesuit Illuminati Waishop was Amschel's first assistant; in France, Gambetta, in his capacity as public orator and later as the country's minister of the interior, flawlessly carried out James Rothschild's policies. Later Poincarre, who was five times prime minister and president of the Third Republic, loyally served Alfonse Rothschild IV and Edward Rothschild V to the end of his days. In Russia, as prime minister of the Provisional Government, Kerensky played a crucial role in the establishment of Bolshevism in that country by carrying out the plans of Rothschild V. On Rothschild's orders, Weishaupt, Bombels and Disraeli accepted the Christian faith, which helped them to promote and execute the fiendish plans of the 'hidden hand'.

Another of Rothschild's pawns, by the name of Venizelos, maliciously and deliberately provoked the Greco-Turkish War and brought the fall of Tzar Constantine, thus carrying out the plans of the clan. The mysterious murder of the Greek Tzar Alexander I is also attributed to them. When the American President Lincoln attempted to get rid of the political and financial dependence on the Rothschilds, they did not shy from eliminating him. The honest President Garfield also paid with his life for the bravery to state that "those who control the money of a nation, control this nation."

Disraeli himself states on pages 218 and 219 of Cunningsbay that Rothschild supported all world revolutions and all revolutionaries. This is an admission that greatly incriminates the Rothschild dynasty of

supporting and fomenting disturbances in the world. Undoubtedly, if the identity of the characters in "Cunningsbay" was deciphered while Disraeli was still alive, he would not have been forgiven for such a treachery and his throat would have been mercilessly slit in the same fashion of execution used for all who betrayed the clan.

It must be noted that the conservative British resisted the Rothschilds much more than the French. James Rothschild's receptions were much more splendid and magnificent than those given by the Royal Court. It was much more difficult to obtain an invitation to the Rothschild palace than to the Royal one.

Joseppe Manzini, an Italian patriot and follower of Garibaldi once wrote, "The Golden Calf is all-powerful in France, and if Rothschild really wanted, he could become a King." 38

In the Russian newspaper The Bell the Russian revolutionary Herzen, Hertz's illegitimate child, praised the Rothschilds and called them kings. This same Hertzen was a great enemy of Emperor Nicholas I and idolized Bolshevism.

Karl Marx, the greatest enemy of capitalism, never even mentioned the name of the Rothschilds. At a time when the clan was all-powerful and famous, this mysterious silence speaks for itself.

Although it may sound incredible to the reader, the unadorned truth is that all famous personalities and idols of the communist world unfailingly served this capitalist dynasty, which supported them morally and financially.

All revolutions, uprisings and revolts have been and are still organized by clandestine organizations, led by the

Socialists and executed by the working classes, who are always the scapegoat.

The French Revolution of 1848 is a perfect example. Undoubtedly, and as Disraeli also admits, its organizer was James Rothschild. Where were the workers at the time? On the barricades. chanting "Death" without really knowing whose head was next to fall. But this grey mass of workers was not allowed in the meetings where all the important decisions were made in its name. The clan used similar methods in the French Revolution and later in the Bolshevik Revolution. The artificial food shortages in Paris during the revolution, and in Petrograd in 1918 had similar causes and produced similar effects; the people's dissatisfaction and their rebellion. The fall of Napoleon 1 made all kings and tzars obedient and subservient to the world emperors; the Rothschilds and their money. Russia and America were the only exceptions, which explains Rothschild's terrible campaign against Tzar Nicholas I, painting him as a terrible monster. In fact he was a deeply religious, educated and very humane man. According to the British ambassador to Russia, Lord Loftus, "Nicholas was the most impressive of all the European crowned figures. With a refined and noble character, very generous and much loved by those who knew him."39

Blaise de Beurie writes in his book Germany as it Is:, "No one can deny that with his religious morality Emperor Nicholas I positively influenced all European events by opposing all that was immoral and profane."

Nicholas I's greatest wish was peaceful coexistence with Britain and France. This proved impossible because of the Rothschilds' powerful influence in those countries.

The Tzar wanted to free Bulgaria and Serbia from the Ottoman yoke, and to achieve this without the intervention of other countries, was ready to not oppose Britain's desire to own Egypt. However his own doctor Mandt was bribed by the 'hidden hand' to poison him. So he paid with his life for his noble aspirations.

After 1855 Alexander II came to the throne, the peasants' freedom-giver and saviour of the United States.

Only The United States and Russia were still free from the yoke of the clan. The honest American presidents strove to preserve this freedom but one by one they were systematically eliminated. Lincoln, Garfield, McKinly and Harding were murdered by killers hired by the 'three hundred'. The American tragedy began after 1912, with Wilson's presidency. It continues to this day and tomorrow may be the tragedy of all mankind.

The completely unnecessary Crimean War, widely known as the work of the Rothschild family, almost devastated England and France, and impoverished Europe. Only a handful of privileged individuals profited greatly from this sorry chapter in history.

When England, France, Austria, Prussia, Sweden and Sardinia were ready to help Turkey preserve her power over the conquered European countries, Alexander II was the only head of state who was firmly determined to free the Christian peoples from the Muslim yoke.

After the Tzar was murdered, and England, France, Germany and Italy were led by the Rothschilds' puppets, only America remained unconquered. The clan's plans were that the northern states be joined to Canada, which was still part of Great Britain, and the southern states be annexed by Mexico, which from 1864 on was ruled by the

envoy of Napoleon III, Maximillian. Upon his arrival in the country, he immediately received a loan of 200 million francs from the British branch of Rothschild's bank. Agents of capitalism worked doggedly day and night in the southern states in order to incite the population against the northern states. To a great extent they succeeded. The southern states even offered Texas and Louisiana to the French in exchange for financial and military help. Just when the sinister plans were about to be put in effect, the Russian Emperor, who closely followed all events and behind-the scenes machinations, announced in Paris through his envoys that any attempt to intervene against the northern states would be taken as a declaration of war against Russia, and that the Russians would shoot at the first power shooting at Americans. 40 The Emperor also immediately sent his Atlantic Fleet, led by the frigate "Osslabia", to the New York Bay, and his Pacific Fleet to San Francisco. He issued a decree that these fleets should be put under Lincoln's direct command. The original written orders to the two Russian admirals were personally read by the two American envoys A.D. Curtin and J.V. Lochtrop, as well as by Judge Field.<sup>41</sup> The same fact was confirmed by Lincoln himself, as well as by the Foreign Minister V.X. Seward. The Russian emperor's gesture saved the integrity of the United States and helped them become what they are today, but this is no guarantee for tomorrow. The Civil War took many casualties--385,245 killed and wounded on the side of the North and 100,000 from the South.

It must be noted that these facts about the history of the Civil War are hardly ever mentioned, and the American people are kept in ignorance. This is yet

another example of why we need a thoroughly rewritten world history, which should be done by real historians and not by individuals paid by interested bankers, capitalists and politicians; by all those who own the press, the publishing houses and even the people.

If America knew all the truth about the Civil War, it would never have taken the side of Japan in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905.

It is obvious that the Rothschilds and their group of three hundred individuals want wars only because they profit enormously from them. This is why, during the Civil War, their people were sent throughout the states to incite them against each other. The same thing happened in Russia before the revolution. They were everywhere and served neither Russia nor the revolution, but carried out the orders of Trotsky, who was chosen by Edward Rothschild. They quickly managed to get rid of Lenin, but underestimated Stalin.

The astronomical debts of most countries in the world today paints a pretty clear picture of the actual situation. There is no country which does not owe billions of dollars to foreign banks. Many countries owe 10 or 12 billion dollars and are unable to meet even their interest payments. The rulers are forced to resort to stagnation, which naturally victimizes the common people most of all. Everyone talks about foreign banks, but no one knows what they actually are. Most people believe that the money comes from the United States. The United States indeed loans money and sends billions of dollars in aid around the world. But the fact is that the States are also the biggest debtor in the world, owing more than 3 trillion dollars.

At the end of 1988 the Federal Debt was 2,520,000,000,000,000 dollars. The interest on this sum alone is 154 billion dollars, one seventh of the United States' budget. To get a clearer picture of the 154 billion paid in interest, consider that the country has to pay 500 million per day and twenty-one million per hour, which is taxpayers' money paid to the banks. And this is only the Federal debt. The debt of the private sector has exceeded the astounding figure of 10 trillion dollars. In other words, the Americans owe thirty-five thousand dollars of debt per capita.

To whom does America owe these fantastic sums? Who has bought and now owns the United States? Those who own the money. There seems to be no normal or legal way for America to extricate itself from this situation. The only possible solution is that the country itself should issue, print and control the currency instead of buying it from private banks, who in the present situation are the actual money owners. Yet, I have little hope that a change will occur, since the octopus has tightly gripped the whole country and his numerous representatives are everywhere, from the president's office to the mayor's office in small towns. It seems that salvation from our present fate is "causa perduta".

The Rothschilds' interests in Europe and the Western hemisphere are enormous, but they have similar interests in the Far East. Immediately after the First World War, the Rothschilds began scheming how to secure access to the Far East. This was achieved through Britain. History records the many wars Britain fought in order to assure safe access to this part of the world. These wars were not only incited but also financed by the wealth of the clan.

Under the Rothschilds' pressure and without any other justification Great Britain occupied Egypt, and the Suez Canal came under the clan's control. The canal was given to Britain for ninety-nine years. Britain spent great sums of money and shed the blood of many soldiers for the Suez Canal. One of the reasons why Palestine was given to the Jews was just so that the Middle East could be controlled by Zionists, whom the Rothschild family trusts completely.

They financed the resettlement of 600,000 Jews from Eastern Europe to Palestine. This began on May 18, 1948 at the expense of 1,350,000 helpless Muslims and Christians, who were chased away and left homeless and landless.

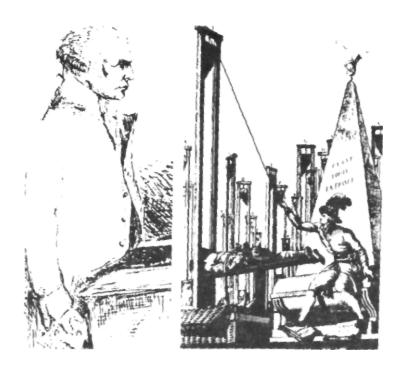
The creation of the Jewish state and today's general situation in the Middle East is due mainly to the aspirations of the Rothschild clan to have access to the Far East. All the talk about how the race chosen by God had to live in the promised land was just empty justification and the product of people's imaginations. Let us hope that the strained situation in the Middle East does not bring about a Third World War.

The Rothschilds never invented anything useful to mankind, no industry like Ford or others, who created jobs for people. From the very beginning they began working with the money which others owned, and kept for themselves all the profits.

It is not an exaggeration to say that behind all the world's difficulties lies the Rothschilds' baseness and the power of money.

# **CHAPTER FIVE**

# The French Revolution



[The French Revolution]...was the source and origin of all the present communist, anarchist, and socialist conceptions.

-Prince Kropotkin

History reminds us of great events which have shaken the world. These events have come and gone, and,

## THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

despite their importance at the time and the undeniable traces they have left, they are now all but forgotten.

The French Revolution occurred in 1789, but its influence is felt even today. Most of the French revolutionaries firmly believed that they were fighting for the just and holy equality of all men. The ideas of communism, anarchism and socialism all germinated during the course of the French Revolution. For the first time in the entire world, these ideas were put into practice, and they radically changed man's way of thinking and his actions. Following the French lead, the Bolshevik revolutionaries of 1917, and later all others who followed them, strove to impose a more just order in the world.

The historical data about the revolution is contradictory. Most information recorded immediately after the event was written by Royalist, Girondin, Dantonist and Robespierran politicians who jealously tried to support their views, ignoring the historical facts. No one describes the consequences of this event from the simple people's point of view. Everyone blames the masses for the unheard-of cruelties and crimes that were committed during those times, but none accuse those who gave power to the masses, an action leading naturally to tyranny more terrible than the greatest despotism.

Many contemporary writers and historians justify their heros' deeds by putting all responsibility on the common people, yet, it remains a fact that during the French Revolution the masses only followed their leaders. No one really asked the populace what rule it preferred or how to go about making changes in the government. Ironically, the real authors and leaders of the revolution were the very individuals against whom everyone was

supposedly fighting, since they were responsible for the oppression and suffering of the people. This was an unheard-of conspiracy.

From beginning to end, all the revolution's episodes suggest the carefully calculated plan of an organization which seemingly had no leaders.

The most impartial witnesses of the revolution were the writers Claude Franiois Beaulieu and Felix Montjoie. Beaulieu was a Royalist. His History of the French Revolution in six volumes is considered by all historians as the most accurate and impartial of all writings on the subject. In its turn, the Montjoie account must be accepted as authentic for two reasons. Firstly, although an acknowledged Royalist, he nevertheless makes public many facts which incriminate the Royalists by showing them to be involved in conspiracy and immoral activities. Secondly, unlike many of his contemporaries, he was not afraid to sign his works.

Without a doubt the philosophers played a major role in the revolution's preparation. Their ideas and philosophizing directly influenced the aristocracy and the educated bourgeoisie. The peasantry was not interested in philosophy; their immediate concerns were the land, the crops and the taxes, which sometimes wiped out their profits. Nevertheless, the French fields at that time were famous for being the most fruitful and best cultivated in Europe. The peasantry and the people in general, contrary to common belief, lived very well and seemed satisfied, according to many foreigners who visited the country at the time. All neighboring countries, in contrast, were considered much poorer and more oppressed.

The reforms undertaken by Louis XVI immediately

#### THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

after his coronation gave the French yet another substantial reason to look more optimistically at life. The king attempted everything in an effort to relieve the suffering of the masses. He allowed wheat to be sold tax-free, by 1779 had abolished all slavery within the country, a year later made torture illegal and, finally, allowed the practice of non-Catholic and non-Christian religions. In 1787 he proposed a change to the hiring laws which included prohibition of discrimination due to social rank. On several different occasions he cut the expenses of the Royal Family and Royal Court. In 1788 he made sweeping reforms in prisons and hospitals.

The monopolists and the Parliament did not like all these reforms and took an active role in the revolutionary movement. It was very clear to the people who the defenders of their rights were, and they unanimously expressed their love and loyalty to the king, much to the dissatisfaction of the Parliament, whose members were exclusively from the privileged classes, and hence were despised by common men. The king's reforms encouraged and prepared the ground for the people's own ideas for reforms and changes in the government. At the same time most of the populace continued to declare its respect for religion, its loyalty toward the king and its willingness to maintain law and order in the country.

It was completely natural that in such a state of affairs the threatened noblemen would undertake something radical in order to preserve their privileges and even clear the path for obtaining new ones. This undertaking was the French Revolution, which was created not by the people but by their oppressors. It is interesting to note that almost all of the revolution's authors were

Royalists except for Lafayette.<sup>43</sup>

One of the main initiators of the revolution; the Duke of Orleans, Louis Philippe, was a remote cousin of Louis XVI. The duke, a bon vivant, was very rich, eccentric and popular among the masses. He never aspired to the throne and often said that it would bring him neither more money nor more pleasure. Since the king declined to make him admiral of the Navy, the duke hated him. He hated Queen Marie Antoinette even more, since she had prevented his daughter's marriage to the Duke of Angouleme.

Two years before the revolution, the king imposed new taxes on the privileged classes, which the duke proclaimed illegal. For this insubordination the king sent him into exile on his estate. This only augmented this nobleman's animosity toward the royal family.

The Duke of Orleans spent a great amount of money to satisfy his hatred. He attracted Mirabeau, an admitted adventurer and one of the most talented orators in France, to his conspiracy. Without the help of this invaluable ally, the duke's conspiracy would have failed. Mirabeau and the Spaniard Laclos helped the Duke of Orleans to create a wide net of agents which succeeded in inciting the masses against the Ancien Regime and the royal court. The culmination of these activities came in 1789 with the food shortage artificially created by the duke's agents. The result of all this was a curious anomaly: the monopolists joined forces with the very people who had incited the masses against them.

At the same time other clandestine organizations, like the Masons and the Illuminati, also became more active. Their goal was to eliminate all religion and governments in

#### THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Europe.<sup>45</sup> In his propagandist speeches Robespierre promised a new era to the workers, "All will change, the masters will be slaves. It is your turn to be served."<sup>46</sup> Naturally, these words affected the people who were ready for such a change.

Prussia played an important role in creating the chaos and anarchy in France. Frederick the Great spent a fortune in order to discredit Marie Antoinette and thus to destroy the ties between France and the Austrian Empire, Prussia's greatest rivals. The queen had striven to maintain friendly relations between her native country and France, and was openly against Prussia. Indeed, at that time, France had a real need for a friend like Austria. Nevertheless, once the masses were deceived into thinking that the queen was against the French, their hatred gained irreversible momentum. The Prussian Ambassador at the time, blind to the long-term interests of France and his own country, supplied a copious amount of pamphlets and other publications which slandered the queen and labelled her " the Austrian." Currently in the archives of Berlin, Dresden, and Geneva there exist many documents and diplomatic correspondences that show Prussia's efforts to undermine and eliminate the anti-Prussian French queen.47

England, which could not forget that France had sided with America in the colonial conflict, played a great part in the liquidation of the old regime. In its turn, Germany helped the revolution directly with Frederick the Great's political machinations and indirectly with the ideology of the Jesuit Weishaupt.

In 1778, through his agent Weishaupt, Rothschild ordered the Grand Orient, France's Masonic lodge, to be

ready for insurrection.<sup>48</sup> This insurrection aimed at eliminating the king and the Christian faith, while provoking the rest of Europe to attack France, and allowing Rothschild to finance all sides of the armed conflict. This is the only possible justification for organizing all the factions that took part in the revolution. Some of the most well-known parties organized by Rothschild were the Royalists, the Girondins, the Orleanists, the Jacobins, the Montagnards, the Dantonists, the sans culottes and others.

The red flag was raised for the first time in 1789 and announced the beginning of the revolution. The red flag is in fact the name of Rothschild: Roth=red, schild=sign/flag. Ironically, from then on all leftist and communist parties accepted the flag as their official symbol. What can we conclude from this fact? Who finances, supports and rules those who bow to this symbol? At the end of the Second World War, in September, I saw with my own eyes how soldiers who refused to accept the red band on their army hats or sleeves were shot on the spot. Their refusal signified more than a simple insubordination to the revolutionary leaders and their ideologies; it signified a refusal to bow to the mega-capitalists, the originators of the great conspiracy.

The more we learn about the revolution the more puzzling facts we discover. For instance, the birth of the French Republic was announced not by any of the above mentioned political factions, but by the Royal National Assembly.<sup>49</sup> This fact naturally leads to the question, why did France have to suffer devastation worth billions of francs in the name of reforms which were offered freely by the king? Why did the convention shed so much

#### THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

blood?

Although the common assumption is that the bestialities during the revolution were caused by the people's hatred for the privileged classes and were done out of revenge, this hardly corresponds to the truth, since of all those killed only five percent were aristocrats. Who were the remaining ninety-five percent? Naturally, they were common people.<sup>50</sup>

Why is it that the French Revolution, which presumably was created and executed by the people, was in fact hated by them? "All the French people are against us," said Robespierre to the Jacobins.<sup>51</sup> This is because the French, Revolution and all following revolutions,were in fact organized by a handful of mega-capitalists who had nothing to do with the people except to exploit their labor. Thus, it would be most correct to define the French, Bolshevik and the rest of the revolutions as capitalist revolutions, since the idea of their creation originated in capitalist circles.

Hundreds of historians have written about the French Revolution, but most of them were blind, to use General Cherep-Spiridovich's phrase. Many have been chosen and paid by the oligarchy to write falsehoods under dictation. Others, although unaware, have and still are using corrupt sources and become innocent perpetrators of lies.

It must be noted that of all the historians writing about the revolution, no one has noticed the invisible power of the capitalist criminals, with the exception of the talented English historian Nesta Webster.

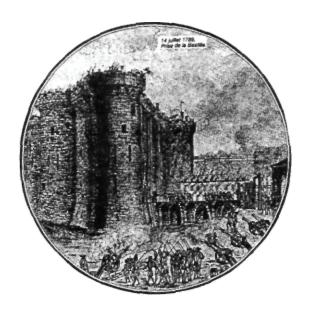
It is easy to see how in all revolutions freedom has been sacrificed for equality. But the worst is that equality does not exist in reality, but is only a mirage.

In France the king was replaced by the unlimited power of the National Assembly, which in its turn had to execute the orders of its real masters, the mega-capitalists.

In Europe as well as in America, Rothschild financed both sides of the bloodshed and thus amassed a colossal fortune. In the American Civil War he financed both the northern and the southern states, and in Europe he financed his agents in France, as well as those in England and Prussia. In his last speech in front of the Assembly (June 26, 1794) even Robespierre claimed that the revolution was in fact led by foreign agents, "I don't trust all these foreigners whose faces are covered with patriotic masks and who try to appear better Republicans than we are. These agents of foreign powers must be destroyed."<sup>52</sup> For his brave statement, Robespierre had to part with his head. We should not forget that to a certain extent Robespierre had known the masters who raised him to power. In a moment of popularity and strength he dared to accuse them and tried to rid himself of their 'protection' but did not rightly estimate their powers. The same mistake was again made by Napoleon, Lenin, Hitler, Stalin and many others who did not take notice of Robespierre's tragedy.

The chronological order of events of the revolution is as follows:

#### THE FRENCH REVOLUTION



The Siege of the Bastille

In 1789 there were two crises in Paris: the first was the threat of starvation which brought panic among the citizens. The second was the flocking of strangers to the capital, strangers that were neither peasants nor workers, but belonged to an entirely different class, that of bandits. On orders of their masters they had to assume such

manners, behavior and attire to fill the Parisian population with fear. These people also spoke an unintelligible dialect. Some historians claim they were from southern France and Italy, others insist they were from Marseille. Regardless of their origins, their faces were the faces of criminals. These renegades were brought to Paris by the leaders of the revolution and were paid twelve francs daily to prepare for the coming strike.<sup>53</sup> This contradicts the assumption that the revolution was spontaneously created by the risen people and shows it as a carefully planned conspiracy.

In June 1789, the National Assembly was divided into two enemy camps-revolutionaries who wanted reforms and reactionaries who opposed them. According to some revolutionary historians the main obstacle for the draft of the new constitution was the nobility and the clergy, who wanted to protect their privileges. However, it was the Duke of Orleans and some of his friends among the nobility, as well as the faction led by Robespierre, consisting mostly of lawyers, who played the major roles in the National Assembly.

At the same time there was also a new party called the Royal Democratic Party and later the Constitutional Party, which formed around judge Jean Joseph Mounier. Its platform became social change and people's rights and thus it won the hearts of the French.<sup>54</sup>

While the Duke wanted only the replacement of the Royal Family, Robespierre was for the total elimination of the monarchy. Both factions worked against the will of the people, who wanted a constitutional monarchy. After centuries of royal rule the French people were used to the institution of the monarchy and could not imagine their

#### THE SEIGE OF THE BASTILLE

country without a king, nor the replacement of the monarchy with the foreign concept of a Republic. In addition, in the face of Louis XVI they saw a protector and benefactor who consistently took privileges away from the nobility and bestowed more rights on the common man.

The king appeared in person in front of the Assembly to propose drastic changes in the laws, all favouring the abolition of monetary privileges for nobility and clergy, the elimination of the tax on property and income which, until this time, was imposed only on the underprivileged classes, the outlawing of free labour exacted from the peasants by the nobility, the abolition of la gabelle (the tax on salt), the establishment of a free press and many other humanitarian changes. The king appealed to the Assembly: "Distinguished members, you have heard all I propose, it is a result of my inclination and intention... If you abandon me in this great endeavor I will proceed without you and will myself assume the role of the people's true representative."

In other words, if the Assembly had not accepted the king's proposal he would have disbanded it and would have announced the reforms with a royal decree. The king's proposals disturbed all factions of the Assembly. The Orleanists, nobility and clergy saw that they would lose their privileges. In their turn, the Republicans realized that they were losing the opportunity to fight in the name of the people, since the king proposed the very same changes for which they were prepared to fight, and in fact became the best representative and defender of the common man.

If the king's proposal had been accepted by the Assembly it would have meant the establishment of a

constitutional monarchy, which was unacceptable to any of the factions. Instead of the kings' proposition for a really peaceful solution to the existing crisis, there began violence which brought about crises even heavier than the initial one. At this moment the king should have taken the matter into his own hands. He had the army and the people on his side and lacked only wise counselors and ministers. However, I think it unjust to accuse him of losing heart and of indecisiveness, since his proposal for reforms were most decisive. His only mistake was his excessive love for the people, which incapacitated him during decisive moments. Had he been able to foresee the bloody results of the revolution, it probably would not have happened.

The king's decision to replace some ministers, and especially the demagogue Necker, was used as a pretext by the Orleanists and some other factions to instigate more violence. Specially instructed orators were put in all quarters of Paris to warn the population about the great danger: the king's troops were going to attack the Parisian citizens. The same orators called the people to arm themselves with whatever they could find to face their enemy, the army. This satanic pretext satisfied the intentions of its authors by creating panic and fear among the populace. <sup>56</sup>

At the same time the artificially created food shortage in Paris was increased. The Duke of Orleans and other individuals who had a stake in this bought all available grain products and stored them in warehouses outside of Paris.

On July twelfth a rumor was spread that the deputies of the Assembly had all been killed at Versailles, that the

#### THE SEIGE OF THE BASTILLE

Duke of Orleans was imprisoned in the Bastille and sentenced to death, and that the Royal Army was approaching Paris ready to attack the citizenry.

The population panicked, especially in the two areas near St. Antoine and St. Michel, which were the seediest parts of the city and in which the 'foreigners' had settled. These foreigners succeeded in arming themselves with whatever they could find-knives, pickaxes, mattocks, spades, and pitchforks. The same bandits began to plunder and pillage the city. Stores were broken into and looted, which incited part of the hungry Parisian population to join in the plunder. A grey mass of thirty-five to forty thousand rebels was formed. On the stage thus prepared arrived Danton, a young and talented street orator remarkable for his powerful and captivating speeches. Everyone knew that he was the Duke of Orlean's new star.

In the early morning of July fourteenth the church bells began a continuous and alarming toll. The orators had already taken their places on the street corners and called fervently to the people, "To arms-do not lose time—the king's troops are advancing toward the suburbs. Let's move immediately toward the Bastille, free the Duke and arm ourselves with the weapons stored in the prison." The foreigners took up the calls and the frightened population of these quarters followed. Yet not everyone took part in the mutiny. Some remained in their homes and followed the revolution from afar.

The excited crowd headed by the drunken bandits set off for the Bastille, but no one had a good idea of what was inside. Most people's knowledge about the Bastille consisted of legends or rumors spread by the street orators.

In the common man's imagination this prison was something secret, mysterious and terrifying--rats roaming the corridors, lizards and spiders flocking the walls, political prisoners suffering for years in their heavy chains, special rooms for torture, and others full of skeletons.

In reality the Bastille differed widely from these myths. Immediately after the coronation of Louis XVI this old fortress' interior had been thoroughly rebuilt. All rooms had been supplied with windows, with stoves and fireplaces for heating and with beds and decent furniture. The prisoners had been allowed to read books, to play musical instruments and to do artwork. The food had been adequate both in quantity and quality. But most importantly, for four years before the described events no new prisoners had been locked up in the Bastille. The total prison population consisted of seven criminals, among whom was the Count de Solages, convicted for serious and cruel crimes

The capturing and destruction of the Bastille was completely aimless since the king himself had already decided to destroy this monument of feudal despotism. There were architectural plans for a beautiful square on the spot of the old fortress. At the time the fortress itself was used as a garrison and had fifteen cannons and a large army. The fact that it was captured, given all these forces, is even more significant. The leaders of the rabble knew that the king had forbidden the troops to shoot and shed blood. The governor of the fortress and officer of the Old Guard, Loney, could have managed the situation by ordering the soldiers to defend the Bastille, but he preferred to obey the king's orders and to hand over the fortress' keys. He was almost immediately killed

#### THE SEIGE OF THE BASTILLE

by the rebels and soon afterwards his head was carried around Paris, impaled on a stake.

Immediately after they had given up their arms, most of the soldiers were also cruelly killed. Only a small part of the troops, exclusively Swiss soldiers, did not give themselves up to the crowd, but left the fortress in combat formation and with occasional shots succeeded in getting away and saving their lives.

Of the 800,000 Parisian citizens only one thousand took part in the siege of the Bastille. Ironically, when it fell they discovered that there were only seven prisoners locked up inside. In addition, it was plain to see that the cruelty and torture which people associated with the fortress had for a long time been merely a myth. Human nature is inclined to sensationalism. The Parisian population was not an exception. The events around the siege and fall of the Bastille shook up, disgusted and frightened the people. The leaders attempted to justify the impaled human heads and the numerous corpses hung from the street lanterns with the people's struggle for justice, freedom and equality. Yet, it was evident that this carnage was just a result of a power struggle occuring in the higher circles. All around there were signs of impending terror and anarchy.

## The March Toward Versailles

The revolution's organizers were not satisfied with the results of the siege and the fall of the Bastille, because most of the population was disappointed by the big but empty promises and the unjustified cruelty. Nevertheless, in their speeches Mirabeau and Moulin not only attempted

to justify these actions in the name of the people, but spurred the masses to new cruelties.

The main organizers of the riots and the instigators for revolution belonged to the Assembly and were mostly lawyers. These people began to spread their activities beyond Paris and into the rest of the country. Letters written by the same deputies were sent throughout France informing the people of the arrival of English and Austrian bandits, who were brought in to attack the French.<sup>58</sup> Naturally, most people panicked and the population spontaneously armed itself with whatever was available. The panic soon led to anarchy.



Versailles.

#### THE MARCH TOWARD VERSAILLES

Part of the hired bandits from Marseille and Italy were sent to different provinces in order to force the population to join in the rebellion. Noblemen and clergy were the main victims there, but many peasants who refused to join the criminals also met their death. However, in some places like Burgundy, whole villages united against the bandits and killed them off. <sup>59</sup> In the bandits' pockets were found papers apparently signed by the king and giving orders to burn castles and monasteries in order to punish nobility and clergy for their supposed involvement in the food shortage.

This strategy was very clever, since the people knew about the king's own efforts to limit the advantages of the privileged classes, and their killing and pillaging was all done in his name.

It was true that both nobility and clergy exploited the masses, but they were also the only link between the court and the people. The severing of this link created an opportunity for absolute monarchy, which was the Orleanist's dream. This would have meant only one master--the king--and a people without anyone to protect them. On the other hand the Republicans, pawns of Rothschild, desired the destruction of the monarchy and the establishment of a new, republican order.

The democratic reforms proposed by the king to the Assembly were disliked by all factions precisely because they gave too many rights to the people. Only two days after the proposed democratic constitution, on August 30, the revolutionaries demanded the beheading of all

supporters of the constitution within the Royalist faction.<sup>60</sup> Some of them were arrested and their lives were threatened.

The king had announced that he would use his right to veto if his proposals were not accepted, and so the Assembly began thinking up ways to take away this right. Since the population could not understand the meaning of the word, the revolutionary agitators often explained it thus, "Imagine you go home, where your wife has cooked a nice dinner. If the king says "veto" you don't get anything to eat." Many of the peasantry imagined that veto was in fact a man. The question "What terrible new deeds has this Veto person committed" began to be heard very often.

The misunderstood veto, as well as the hunger and food shortages, were all used for another of the rebels' satanic goals—the march on Versailles. The only goal of the march was to kill the king and the queen, but again this did not happen, thanks to the king's equanimity. Instead, when the king faced the rebels they greeted him with "Long live the King." Once again the king forbade his guards to shoot. Unfortunately, he did not realize that the people he saw before him were not the French people he loved, but a crowd of bribed criminals from the suburbs. A government inquiry was conducted immediately after this incident. When the commission leading the inquiry asked what the queen thought of the march on Versailles, she responded: "I have seen everything, I have heard everything and I have also forgotten everything."

#### THE INVASION OF TUILERIES



The Invasion of Tuileries

This event of 1792 was accepted by many as a new and separate revolution. The old Orleanist faction had almost disintegrated, the duke himself had been sent into exile on his own land, and his most powerful ally Mirabeau had left him. At this time a newly formed faction of mercenary bandits appeared under the name 'The Party of Sabbath'. Its most prominent members were Rotondo, Cavallanti and Malga, who could be seen anywhere there was violence and bloodshed. Rotondo had been given the task of killing Queen Marie Antoinette during one of her regular walks in the palace's park. This murder was thwarted only by accident. 62

At the time the king and queen were virtually prisoners in their palace. In this hopeless situation the king appealed to other European monarches for help. The Austrian Emperor, Leopold II, brother of Marie Antoinette, did not intend to help his sister. The Prussian, William II,

who had always led a foreign policy aimed against his rivals France and Austria, now welcomed the chance to weaken France even further. The only one who was able to help was the Swedish King Gustav III, who did not have any family ties to the French Court.

Marie Antoinette's appeals for foreign aid were not only fruitless, but worsened the situation. They gave the leaders of the revolution a pretext to accuse not only the court, but also and specifically the queen, of treason.

Prussia escalated its subversive activities in France. Rothschild, whose interests at the moment coincided with those of the Prussian Emperor, sent his compatriot Ephraim to France to take part in the future subversion. Ephraim withdrew huge sums of money from different banks, and used them to organize and instigate the liquidation of the French court.<sup>63</sup> It should not be forgotten that the banks were then controlled by the Rothschild family, just as they are today.

The revolutionaries began a great campaign against Louis XVI, openly calling him the Great Swine, drunkard and swindler. The Jacobins began demanding that the king be dethroned and replaced with a regency under the Duke of Orleans. The army was openly attacked with stones and gunshots. In one incident it returned the fire, killing about forty people in the crowd. It was Lafayette, the commander-in-chief of the French Army, who ordered the shooting to protect the prestige of the army. Although a Republican (he was not connected with the court in any way) his orders were skillfully attributed to the king, which added new fuel to the accusations against him and new momentum to the revolution.

The discriminating citizens who had experienced the

#### THE INVASION OF TUILERIES

revolution of 1789 and knew its consequences--murders, hunger, unemployment and disorder-did not take part in these new adventures.<sup>64</sup>

On June 14, 1791 the National Assembly, of which Danton, Marat, and Robespierre were a part, approved new laws which deprived peasants and workers of many of their rights. Among these were the right to vote for president, the right to free speech, the right to reject the taxes imposed by law, as well as many other human rights. It is difficult to understand why those who claimed to do everything in the name of the people began taking away from the peasants and workers even the few rights that they still enjoyed. I am not surprised at this because I have experienced it first hand. Yet I am sure that to many it will sound incredible. The same laws were later imposed even more strictly and cruelly during Robespierre's time.

Although the constitution presented to the king was not what the people needed, the king was forced to accept it under the pressure of the Assembly. In a letter to his brother, Louis XVI describes in detail his motive for accepting the constitution:

The French state is near total collapse, which will come as soon as someone allows himself to cure it with a medicine stronger than it can take. The main reason for the present malady is the bad faith and rivalry that split the parties and disrupted the government. There are only two alternatives for the restoration of authority--unity or force. Force could be used only by foreign troops and this means war. Could a king allow war in his own country? Would

not the medicine be worse than the sickness? I have abandoned this idea and have accepted the only other possibility--the Constitution. I will leave the people to try and understand the cause of their troubles by themselves. I think that by accepting the constitution I will bring a better order to France than by rejecting it. . . 65

From the letter above it is obvious that the king had been very sincere and loyal to his people.

Right after acceptance of the constitution Louis XVI wrote to the Austrian Emperor asking him to abstain from any further intervention. Thus there could be not only internal peace, but also peace between France and the rest of Europe.

The king's acceptance of the constitution was received with great enthusiasm by the masses. The accord between king and Assembly once again spurred hopes for peace and for normalization of the country's functions. The people also understood the compromise and sacrifice made by the king. His decision won him even greater respect and affection. However, the conspirators, all Jacobins headed by Robespierre, were not enthusiastic. Their plans were thwarted, since no one had expected he king to accept the constitution and remain on the throne. As true followers of the Illuminati, the founder of the Jesuits, and Rothschild's pawn, they were set on abolishing the monarchy, regardless of the means required.

The ideas and the methods of the French revolutionaries, the Jacobins, were no different from the ideas and methods of their German counterparts. They acted out their bestial deeds and ascribed them to their

#### THE INVASION OF TUILERIES

enemies. The same thing happened when they spread the rumor that the king was planning to attack the people, while in fact they were themselves planning to attack the king.

The people's deputies elected in 1789 were dismissed under the new constitution and in their places new ones, chosen exclusively by the Jacobins, were put in. At this point the people were represented only by yesterday's agitators and Jacobin collaborators.

A year full of fervent agitation and unscrupulous aspirations, 1792 was a year which forbode ill. Mirabeau's statement that "Our liberty will be assured only if it is founded on corpses," exemplifies the spirit of the times.<sup>67</sup>

The French revolutionary leaders unwittingly served the Prussian aspirations of ruling Europe. Even the Orleanists submitted to the power emanating from Frankfurt.

At this time the sans culottes appeared on the scene. These were young men in tatters, many of them hooligans and pickpockets from the Paris underground. For a few francs a day they were organized and enlisted in the sans culottes' legion. All of them wore red berets, a sign which again suggested the name of Rothschild, and were armed with pitchforks and mattocks. Every day this rabble flooded the gardens and parks of the Tuileries, shouting slogans against the king and the queen and preparing for June 20, a day chosen for the attack on the royal family. The number of participants in the attack has not been determined precisely, but according to some historians it was not more than six or seven thousand people, according to others it was as high as fifteen to twenty

thousand people. However that may be, these numbers are quite insignificant in comparison with the total Parisian population of 800,000.<sup>69</sup>

On June 19, a day before the fateful attack, a multitude of agitators fervently urged the passers-by to join the celebrations that would occur on the twentieth, promising free wine and wages to those who came.<sup>70</sup>

A grey mass of degenerate elements began gathering in different quarters of the city on the preceding evening, all armed with whatever they could find, and always led by the sans culottes. Women and children also took part in the mutiny. On the twentieth the crowd moved toward the palace crying, "Long live the San Culottes! Long live the people! Down with the Veto!"

The palace's security was to be assured by sixteen battalions of the National Army, six hundred members of the mounted police and twenty cannons. These forces would never have allowed the attackers to proceed had the king not forbidden them to shoot or resist.

During the invasion Napoleon Buonaparte was leaving a nearby restaurant and witnessed part of the events. At the time he exclaimed, "What cattle! How could they allow this rabble to invade? They should just wipe out six or seven hundred of them and the rest will turn around and run for their lives."<sup>72</sup>

The invaders reached the gates of the palace and began knocking on them with their farming tools and arms. Inside a voice was heard saying, "Open up! I'm not afraid of the French people!" One of the guards opened the gates and the crowd burst into the palace only to be startled seconds later by the appearance of the king himself. At this critical moment the king showed great

#### THE INVASION OF TUILERIES

composure, a fact admitted even by the revolutionaries.

Once again the king asked the soldiers not to shoot and told the Swiss Guards who attempted to stand between him and the crowd, to put down their swords and withdraw. A murderer with a knife jumped toward the king shouting, "Where is this Veto that I have to kill?" A youngster in the crowd jumped on the man and brought him down at the king's feet, forcing him to cry out, "Long live the King!" Some of the king's friends used the confusion to push him into a niche and stood in front of him with their swords ready. Among these was the seventy-seven year old Marechal de Mouchy and the daughter of the Prince de Conti, who, with a sword in each hand, stood ready to defend the king for four straight hours.

At the same time part of the crowd got ahold of some wine and began drinking. One of the sans culottes gave the king a half-full bottle and ordered him to drink to the health of the French people. Louis XVI drank and said, "Parisians, I drink to your health and to the health of all the French." This moved the simple people so much that they swung from one extreme to the other. They soon began chanting, "Long live the people, long live freedom, and long live the King!" The king turned to the crowd, and with a voice demanding respect he asked them to withdraw. All hurriedly left. One more time the king saved himself and his family by retaining his composure and showing lack of affectation.

Undoubtedly, if the people and the sans culottes had really desired the king's death, they would have gotten it. Instead, their actions showed the populace's general state of mind—a confusion which the revolutionaries instigated

and then tried to manipulate for their own advantage. However, once again they did not succeed.

As we saw, most of the Parisian citizens did not take part in the above events. Many French patriots of the time claimed, "It is a historical fact that all crimes committed during the revolution were not done by the people but by another invisible hand."<sup>77</sup>

Although Paris represented only one eighty-third part of the empire, the events there shook every corner of the country and forbode ill for the whole of France. The provinces sent numerous petitions to the Assembly condemning the Parisian mutiny and excesses. The people who knew that the Jacobins were responsible demanded their punishment.<sup>78</sup>

Lafayette was the commander of all French military forces. He also protested in front of the Assembly, but even though he had on his side both the army and the support of the people, he too lacked the decisiveness to shut down and ban the Jacobin Club. Yet he was the only one able to do it.

The revolution's organizers understood that all their accusations against the king were not enough to convince the people that he should be killed. Thus they were forced to begin creating even more treacherous schemes.

Under the pretext of sending help, the Prussian king, who had always wanted to sever the family tie between Austria and France, sent his troops to the French border. The Austrians did the same and created yet another reason to accuse the king of treason, since everyone felt that the foreign forces would attack not only revolutionaries but common people.

The organizers of the revolution brought even greater

#### THE INVASION OF TUILERIES

numbers of homeless vagrants from Marseille; people just out of the prisons in Greece, Italy and Spain, who used this harbor as their refuge. In less than a month thousands of these vagrants arrived in Paris.<sup>79</sup>

As a result, a delegation from the French Commune proposed to dethrone the king because he intended to attack the citizens with foreign troops. One of Paris' revolutionary sections joined them a day later. Leaders of different factions began secret negotiations with Louis XVI, trying to blackmail him. Among them was Danton, who received an impressive sum of money from the palace in exchange for his promise to stop his participation in the mutiny. Even one of the most famous revolutionaries, Prudhomme, stated, "Alas, how many fervent revolutionaries would become ardent Royalists if the palace only had the money and the inclination to buy them off." The majority of the Legislative Assembly were precisely that type of people, ready to change their conviction according to their personal interest at the time.

On the night of August 9, the so-called General Revolutionary Council of August 10 ordered the bells of all churches to toll. The panic that followed could easily be imagined. At the same time all key government positions were taken by revolutionaries. The two most important ones—the mayor of the city and the attorney-general-already belonged to them in the persons of Petion and Roederer. It could be said that both the mayor and the attorney-general played a most decisive role in the subsequent events.

The mayor was the supreme commander of the National Guard which at present was defending the palace under the command of Marquis de Mandat, an honest

soldier ready to fight to the death for his king. Ail knew this fact and it was obvious that it would be difficult to penetrate such a defense. This is why the mayor ordered Mandat to come to the City Hall and give him an account of the measures taken to defend the palace. The meeting was to take place at seven o'clock in the morning. Half an hour later a man named Rossignol, a close associate of Danton, killed Mandat on the steps of the City Hall.

Thus the palace's defence lost its commander, which proved to be fatal. When the mob approached the palace, the king, unable to see the gravity of the situation, and unable to order bloodshed, once again ordered the soldiers not to shoot. Again the crowd circled the palace but their chances of entering remained slim.

At this moment the Attorney General Roederer appeared on the scene and began convincing the king to leave the palace with his family and to move under his protection to the building of the National Assembly, where everyone would be safe. Marie Antoinette resisted the plan, and Roederer told her that in this case she would have to bear the responsibility not only for her life, but also for the lives of the king, her son and daughter and all their guards. The long, quickly influenced by the suggestion that his leaving would prevent more bloodshed, decided to move. At this point the queen demanded from the attorney-general assurances that all of her family would be safe. He answered that all he could promise was to defend them to the death. 82

When the king entered the Assembly he immediately addressed the deputies, "Distinguished members, I have come here to forestall a great crime and I trust that I could not have chosen a safer place." The following events proved that

#### THE INVASION OF TUILERIES

the king was deceived. His move saved no one. At the very moment he was addressing the Assembly, his guards' heads were being carried around town impaled on stakes. They had paid with their lives for obeying the king's order not to shoot.

The events following the palace's take-over cannot be properly described. The park was covered with the corpses of dead soldiers. Inside, an enraged mob began destroying and pillaging. Women from the quarters of St. Antoine walked around the queen's rooms in her dresses and togas, or laid already drunk on her bed. It is said that on this day the women committed the crudest acts. Furniture made by old European masters, even the famous Medici mirrors, were flung out the windows. The cellars were invaded and the wines were drunk. In a matter of minutes followed an intoxication which, according to Prudhomme, claimed more than two hundred lives. Every single bottle from the cellar was taken out and distributed among the crowd, and soon the alleys were covered with the drunken bodies of the rabble, lying among the corpses of their victims. At the end of his life Napoleon, who had also witnessed the drunken scene, claimed that not even one of his battles had resulted in as many corpses as could be seen on that August day in the Tuileries.

Naturally, this scene of the French Revolution is not to be found in the accounts of the revolutionary writers. Hardly anyone ever mentions the human cutlets of Swiss soldiers, which were roasted on big fires and eaten by some of the criminals during cannibal orgies. Almost no one ever mentions the actor Grammont, a close associate of the Duke of Orleans, who in his revolutionary fervor drank a whole glass of blood from one of his victims. 87

Although such gruesome facts abound, they are rarely publicized and thus sound incredible to contemporary readers. Although none of the actual revolutionary leaders took part in these events, all of them claimed this day as their most decisive victory. Danton, Marat and Robespierre disappeared from the face of Paris for several days and returned later to the Assembly, which was a better place for their kind of valor. 88

During the following days, many came to the realization that it is easier to kill than to dig graves.

Since August 10 is considered by many as the greatest date in the entire revolution, let us examine its consequences. Firstly, France was completely paralyzed. Secondly, General Lafayette left France and sought refuge in Austria, where he was imprisoned in the Magdeburg Fortress. In addition, the people lost everything they had gained during the previous years. The new masters of the people began forging shackles for a new and most terrible slavery. As a consequence of the preceding events, a new tool was introduced to the city's squares, a tool used in medieval Germany for beheading, and named the guillotine after the French physician Joseph Guillotin, a member of the Assembly in 1789 who had proposed the use of this instrument for 'painless killing. This instrument decapitated France's royal power, decimated its nobility and clergy and replaced them with anarchy. Soon chaos and the fear of the guillotine had the people captive in terror and turned them into a herd of submissive cattle resigned to go under the knife. In my own country I have experienced the same psychological condition during the events of September 1944.

#### THE SEPTEMBER MASSACRE



The September Massacres

At this point during the course of the revolution, the numerous factions had almost no close ties to one another and were mainly involved in spying on each other and trying to eliminate their rivals. At this point no one cared too much about the means they used or about the future, as long as they attained their goal-ultimate power.

The silence and passivity of the people began to worry the leaders. The support of the few paid bandits and drunkards was obviously not enough. It was clear to the Commune that whoever was not with them was against them.

Although Marat was hiding at the time, he did not

cease his cries that, "The revolution wants more cut-off heads." People were genuinely afraid of talking to or even looking at him. While in 1790 he insisted that all that was needed was five or six hundred heads, in 1792 he explained to Barbaroux that it is necessary for 260,000 people to be eliminated, and this as soon as possible, in one day even, if it could be done. 89

The first revolution was executed by the Orleanists. The creators of the second were the Girondins headed by Madame Roland. After that, Marat became the soul of the all-powerful Commune. He planned and prepared the third revolution--the September massacre and the Reign of Terror. He did not live long enough to see the fruits of his labors since he in his turn was murdered by a young Frenchwoman.

Danton became minister of justice, an event that gave a green light to all the subsequent outrages, cruelties and atrocities. The Commune approved Marat's proposal to empty the overcrowded prisons by killing all the prisoners. The only question was how to do that in the most efficient way Marat suggested setting the prisons on fire. Others advised flooding the cellars where most of the prisoners were locked. Still others suggested execution, but there were not enough executioners available. Finally it was decided that simple thieves and murderers be freed and then hired to do the job. The same system was also used during the Soviet Revolution and in my own country after the communists took power in 1944.

The arrests of affluent citizens began on August 29. About six thousand people were arrested in just three days, although many succeeded in freeing themselves by bribery. In one of his speeches Danton called for "More

#### THE SEPTEMBER MASSACRE

daring; consistent daring is the only way to save France."<sup>91</sup> The same evening he bragged in front of his dinner guests, "Today I petrified them! Now we can proceed with the killings."<sup>92</sup> His special envoys carried this already expected order and gave the signal for the beginning of the massacre—a cannon shot followed by church bells. Thus, at the same time that Danton and his guests enjoyed their champagne, the murderers began drawing the blood of the French nation.

At that time the Hotel de Ville, many churches, monasteries, schools and an abbey were used as additional prisons. It is difficult to describe the events in every prison, but witnesses recounted horrible scenes of bloodshed. For instance, all the monks in the abbey were killed, after which a representative of the Commune promised the murderers twenty-four francs each for their labors. After leaving the abbey the same butchers went to the Couvent des Carmes, where two hundred priests were locked up. In about an hour and a half 119 of them were cruelly murdered. The remaining succeeded in hiding from their executioners in various places within the convent. While the butchery was going on within the building, a cordon of the National Police surrounded the monastery to guard the executioners from the wrath of the people.

The following five black days and nights of September witnessed the brutal killings of numerous helpless prisoners, among them guards, ushers, servants and gardeners from the palace, most of the priests and monks of Paris, the whole of the palace's Swiss Guard, the queen's servants and ladies-in-waiting and many army commanders.

The executioners were paid according to their work. 'Good work'; no less than forty heads, was paid with thirty to thirty-five francs. <sup>95</sup> The order to free criminals and murderers from the prisons was not followed everywhere and some of them were killed too. In the Conciergerie 320 criminals were killed long with the larger group of aristocracy. In Chatelet, where only thieves were locked up, 223 people were murdered. <sup>96</sup>

The Paris prefecture of police kept records of all the above events along with twenty-four invoices for services rendered, signed by the killers. All of these documents were destroyed by the Commune in 1871.<sup>97</sup>

Some contemporaries wrote that the prisoners had been killed by the enraged and frightened Paris crowd. This does not at all correspond to the truth. Witnesses maintained that the killers were not been more than three hundred men, specially chosen for the occasion. 98

In the following days the murders and atrocities subsided because most of those chosen for elimination had indeed been eliminated. However, now the Commune sent a proclamation to its branches in all provinces, insisting that they begin the same butchery in their areas, using the same pretexts and methods. This proclamation was written personally by Marat. He signed it together with several other Communards, and sent it for approval to the Minister of Justice Danton. Under different pretexts the latter did not sign it, but nevertheless fully agreed with the proposed national blood-letting operation. Later it was discovered that Marat had falsified some of the signatures on this document.<sup>99</sup>

Without a doubt the September massacre was the work of the anarchists, who, unnoticed by anyone, held

### THE REIGN OF TERROR

the reins of the Commune and all the political factions. Naturally, the real author of the revolution, who remained behind the scenes, justified the anarchists, who were his own creation, and put the blame for the atrocities on the French masses.

The actions of all political groups like the Girondins, the Jacobins from France and England, the Orleanists and the Prussian oligarchy were only puppets' moves in the big theater directed from Frankfurt.

# The Reign of Terror

The director of this big play decided that the moment of the final act had come—to weaken France completely. For this the monarchy, the constitution of 1791 and the king himself had to be eliminated, followed in their turn by all the rest of the political factions since all had already played their role. The same would befall even the leaders of the revolution—one by one they would all be guillotined. How could one imagine that the terrified and powerless French people could destroy all these institutions and personalities like Danton, Robespierre and later Napoleon? This indeed is unthinkable and one more time points to the power behind the scenes, the all-mighty mega-capitalists. Proof that the masses at the time were dumbfounded by fear is the fact that an insignificant minority of political adventurers could change the monarchy to a Republic without meeting any resistance, and without making any attempt at referendum or at least at an inquiry as to the public opinion.

Danton and Marat wanted to form a triumvirate with Robespierre in order to share the unlimited power, prestige

and personal advantage of their position. It seems, however, that subconsciously Robespierre had never completely agreed to share power, and later succeeded in getting rid of all his rivals.

The differences between Marat, Danton and Robespierre ran deep. Marat used a popular language which simplified the issues, obscured the political dilemmas and provided straightforward, quick and efficient solutions to all problems-burnings, pillages and murders. This language appealed to the uneducated, poor, hungry and unemployed masses of the Parisian suburbs. However, although Marat supported the cause of the lowest classes, he lived a life of luxury and is not known to have made any personal sacrifices in the name of the poor.

Robespierre's dream was to create a democratic and classless state, but ruled by skillful leaders and not by the masses. Here lay the greatest disagreement between him and Marat, who, for the majority of his life was convinced that the masses should rule. The events of the French Revolution and of other subsequent revolutions, validated Marat's conviction that, at least in the beginning, a rule by masses swayed by passion is the most effective rule of all.

Danton, who never talked about democracy, became a favorite of the crowd because of his passionate and stirring speeches incessantly calling for attacking the enemy and saving the country. These speeches held his audience in the Assembly captive and almost always won acceptance of his proposals. Danton was deeply convinced that the revolution must benefit its creators the same way the nobility benefitted from the Ancien Regime. He was not at all a politician, but only a very skillful agitator and

# THE REIGN OF TERROR

rhetorician.

After the monarchy and aristocracy were destroyed the struggle for democracy began—a struggle between the people and the rabble. The latter, a tiny minority, won over and began the Reign of Terror.

# The Death of the King

The main culprits behind the king's execution were Marat, Danton, Robespierre and the Duke of Orleans.

A witness to the events, Dr. More, wrote in his diary, "the slaughter, murders and bestialities on the Parisian streets are not done by the Parisians but to a handful of criminals—some members of the Jacobin Club, the Convention or the Assembly, and unemployed vandals bribed for the occasion." Speeches demanding the king's death became more and more frequent in the Jacobin Club and the Convention, and began to worry not only some republicans but also personalities like Prudhomme. Although he was an open enemy of the king, he warned the Assembly that the supporters of the Republic who were disappointed and disgusted by the atrocities were switching over to the Royalist camp, and that three quarters of the Republic's supporters had already become Royalists. 101

From what we know today we must conclude that the Commune was not as powerful as people thought at the time. Everyone was so frightened by the atrocities of September that they saw the Commune as an omnipotent and horrific power, while in reality the percentage of Commune supporters among the general population was not more than one in one hundred. According to a

government report dated October 1793, there were no more than three thousand steadfast revolutionaries. <sup>102</sup>

On December 11 Louis XVI was brought before the Assembly to answer several charges. Some of these were:

- 1) That the king had monopolized wheat, coffee and sugar.
- 2) That the king had killed more people than there were hours in his life.
- 3) That the king had participated in the killings of July 17, 1791 (when he was in fact a prisoner in Tuileries).
- 4) That the king was involved in conspiracies with foreign powers. The accusations were so many that it is impossible to recount all of them. It was even said that he was guilty of more crimes than were ascribed to the Roman Emperor Nero during his rule.

More than a hundred of the country's most famous lawyers offered to defend the king, who chose only four. Among them was the renowned member of the French Academy of Science, a famous scientist and politician, Malerbe. For his brilliant speech in defence of the king, he, as well as his daughter and grandchildren, were all guillotined.

Not one of the accusations against the king was proven true. Nevertheless, as could be expected, he was found guilty. The voting on the sentence lasted twenty-four hours, since each one of the 721 deputies had to come up to the podium and announce openly whether he voted for a death penalty or not. Each deputy who voted to save the king's life was shouted down with "Enemy of the people! You are next for the guillotine!" Nevertheless, the final result was 360 against and 361 for the death penalty. The Duke of Orleans, a cousin of the king, also voted for death, which caused a new wave of indignation among the people. His vote was considered

#### THE DEATH OF THE KING

the vote which decided the king's fate. Many deputies believed the results of the vote count were rigged. The king had one more chance to survive, since according to French punitive law of the time, a death penalty was given only with a majority of two thirds. However, both the Commune and the Jacobins rejected this law and imposed their view on the rest of the Assembly. <sup>104</sup>

The day of the execution, January 21, only three days after the fateful voting, all the stores remained closed. There was an atmosphere of oppression and fear among the citizenry. On the other hand the Jacobins were frightened that the people might rise in revolt. From early in the morning soldiers of the National Guard flooded the streets, and especially the place of execution. The king was brought in under heavy guard. There was a cordon of soldiers lining the streets, six cannons in front and six cannons behind the colonnade. According to many witnesses, in his final hour the king once again showed great composure and serenity. These accounts were later supported even by his executioner, Sanson. $^{105}$  The king's last wish was to say a few words to the people. This was denied. The only thing he resisted was the tying of his hands. He wished to cut his own hair and went to the executioner unassisted. Before kneeling in front of the guillotine he shouted out so that he could be heard: "People, I am dying an innocent man. 1 am innocent of all the charges against me. I hope my blood seals the happiness of the French people."

To the real despots, Louis XVI was a traitor. He did not sympathize enough with the aristocracy. But to the people, he was their one and only friend. His death was a great loss to all France.

Yet history has a way of righting itself. Soon those who helped kill the king were also laid beneath the sharp blade. First to go were the Girondins who considered themselves the representatives of the middle class. But the middle class was the next target for destruction, so that it could make room for the lowest class, the class Marat, St. Just and Robespierre believed would be the easiest to rule and the readiest to obey.

The artificially created food lines grew longer with each passing day. This was a sign that yet another victim would soon be accused of the shortages as a pretext for his murder. In the beginning it was the Orleanists who started the revolutionary machine and ran it for a while, but the Girondins were the ones who came to fully use it. Yet soon the anarchists took hold of this machine and began to operate it with great skill and for great destruction. They created the second revolutionary court called the Court of Terror.

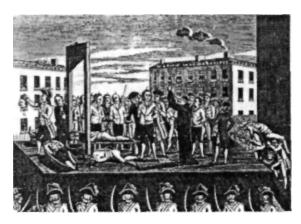
The first revolutionary court in August 1792 was not entirely successful, since the people's passivity showed their disapproval of the bloodshed. <sup>106</sup> The revolutionaries used the September massacre to get rid of the opposition as soon as possible, without court and trial.

After all this bloodshed, when the influence of the remaining factions was practically zero, and when the anarchists had power in their own hands, Danton used the opportunity to create the Court of Terror, and ironically became its victim only a year later.

The destructive motives of this court were clear from Danton's words: "Let us leave the French to perish but make sure that freedom survives. Let us become terrible so that we can prevent the people themselves from becoming terrible." It

#### THE DEATH OF THE KING

is clear at this point that the revolutionaries feared the very people in whose name they were supposedly leading the revolution. Ironically, this has and probably will remain in history as the people's revolution, although the people had nothing to do with the cruel and anarchistic methods of Rothschild's brood, the Illuminati.



The guillotine began working without interruption. Next in line were the simple people. A soldier dared say that France was too big to be a republic. Labelled a traitor, he was sent to the guillotine. A cook dared say in public that she preferred the monarchy to the republic—another traitor for the guillotine. Such examples abound. The Orleanists, the very initiators of the revolution, were put in the Marseille prison.

During one of its meetings, the Commune decided to eliminate the Girondin deputies in the Convention. On May 31 the bells began tolling in the early morning, and a lot of traffic was noticed in the Parisian streets. The

Convention was surrounded by troops. Nobody knew what was happening. Marat appeared in the Commune and personally gave a signal for the beginning of the action by ringing a bell. According to plan, his supporters began to arrest previously identified Girondin deputies. The Assembly was circled from the outside, while on the inside Marat's and Robespierre's associates filled the corridors and balconies. The doors were locked so that no one could escape. The chairman of the Assembly appealed for the doors to be opened, and was answered: "We don't give a damn about you and your Assembly." Despite the protests of the Assembly's majority, the minority of the Commune imposed their decision to expel twenty-nine Girondin deputies. They were arrested on the spot, and sent to the guillotine in the same illegal way in which they had murdered the king.

All the bloodshed and anarchy which had befallen France brought the populace to despair. Marie Charlotte Cordey, a young woman from the provinces, decided to put into practice what many must have secretly wished: to murder Marat, who was considered the main culprit in these atrocities. She arrived in Paris intending to kill him in the Assembly, where he was expected to give a speech. However, due to a flare-up of a severe skin disease that day, Marat remained at home. Cordey found him soaking in his bathtub with a compress over his forehead. She killed him right there and then with a stab to his heart, a relatively painless death for someone who caused the gruesome death of thousands. Apprehended on the spot, Cordey in her turn was beheaded along with all her family and relatives.

After they had eliminated the king, the aristocracy, the clergy and the Girondins, the Parisian Commune got ready to start with the bourgeoisie, the farmers, the merchants and the Catholics among the masses in the capital and the rest of the country. But while the Parisians proved to be paralyzed by fear, the rest of the country did not remain passive. About 100,000 peasants led by their priests and armed only with farm implements rose in revolt. More than seventy of the provinces, among them Vandee, Lyon, Toulon, Normandie and even the cosmopolitan Marseille, rose in revolt.

The rebellious cities and villages, among them Lyon, could not resist the regular Revolutionary Army for longer than three months. Their food supply was cut off, and they inevitably had to capitulate. The Convention decided to destroy Lyon, one of the most beautiful cities in France, as a punishment for insubordination and so that it might serve as an example to the rest of the country. As a result industry, trade and any other means of livelihood disappeared from the city. Needless to say, the hardest hit were again the workers, the very ones in whose name the revolution had begun.

Nor was the educated stratum of society spared, and in general everyone who differed from the rabble was hit. Museums, books, artwork and other antiques were destroyed. The titles 'Mr.' and 'Mrs.' were changed under decree to 'citizen'. It seemed that the revolution had declared war on an entire civilization.

On October 10, 1793 the convention, which at this point was dominated by the Communards, made another of its monstrous decisions. They created the Committee for National Safety and gave it absolute power and control

over France. The same committee led by Robespierre began a true purge and destruction of the population.

Although by this time the guillotine worked twenty-four hours a day, it was not sufficient to take care of all arrested. Mass firing-squad executions began taking place, but these were also inefficient. Orders were then given for mass drownings. Witnesses recounted the waters of the Loire being red with blood. Poor village women clutching babies to their breasts and others leading toddlers by the hand were tied up, put on rafts and unloaded in the middle of the torrential waters. The populations of many cities were decimated. The city of Nantes lost more than thirty thousand people, who were executed in various ways. Later, in an area close to the city, around one hundred bodies of young women were discovered. It was said that they were killed by a 'German legion'; German deserters and mercenaries hired for the occasion. Toulon, which before had a population of thirty thousand, was left with only seven thousand by the end of the revolution. 111

The dimensions of the massacres were so great that an exact estimate has been extremely difficult to obtain. According to Prudhomme, these days of terror exacted more than a million innocent victims from all over France.

To the detriment of mankind, the monstrosities of the French Revolution remained not only uncondemned by future generations of leaders, but were repeated again and again, each time with better and more sophisticated methods of mass destruction. My generation still remembers the gas chambers in twentieth century Germany, Katin and Vinitsa, the Siberian penal colonies and the 'People's Courts' in the communist countries,

where the methods of the French were used as an example to annihilate a whole generation of clergy, intelligentsia and political leaders. Such extensive human annihilation brought these countries a hundred years back in every sense.

I do not agree with many historians who insist that the terror began spontaneously. In fact all signs show that it was a very well-planned tactic, aimed at rearranging the world according to the personal interests of a few individuals, who never took direct part in the events. Their ultimate goal was the total enslavement of mankind.

The French people were not the revolution's executioners, but its victims. The same is true for the Bolshevik and all other revolutions which have followed. The real executioners, criminals without exception, used their power to strip their victims of all possessions before murdering them, and did not think for a moment that they would be held responsible for their crimes.

The events which occured in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria during September 1944 are deeply and painfully engraved in my memory. I will never forget the forty days of power given to these inhuman people. During those days they could pillage, kill and do whatever they wanted without fear of retribution. Many of them became rich for a time, but none of them stayed rich. Most of them are already dead. The pangs of their conscience were their greatest punishment.

Every terror leads to the moral and economic enslavement of the people and their full submission to the masters, in this case Robespierre, Danton and Marat. Yet these leaders were in their turn pawns in the hands of the big capitalists.

Rothschild's initiative for a world government was handed down to his heirs and it continues its influence even today. Organizations like the Bilderbergers, the C.F.R. (Committee for International Relations), the Trilateral Commission and so forth, are all supported by the Rothschild dynasty and its branches- Rockefeller, Kuhn, Wartburg and so on.

Before the beginning of the Reign of Terror the Commune had drawn a special map of France, showing how many heads were required from the different cities and areas of the country, and this map was later used to give specific instructions for depopulating the country. Robespierre understood that twenty-five million French could not live off the country's resources alone and all enjoy his dream of equality . To achieve equality, he felt that someone had to be sacrificed. And since sacrificing the minority could not help the majority much, he decided to sacrifice the majority "for the good of the minority".

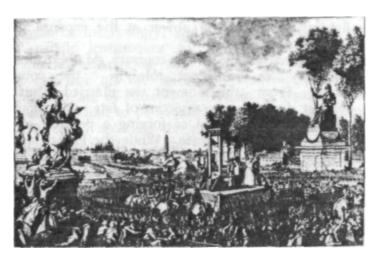
During this period of oppression, the country's Christian religion was almost completely destroyed. The greatest credit for this crime belonged to the Cordeliers and to the infamous Marquis de Sade. The word sadism originates from the name of the Marquis and clearly describes to today's readers the abnormal and atrocious character of this man who took an active part in the Revolution. Later he was given several death sentences and spent twenty-seven years in prison.

Another active participant was the German anarchist Clootz, who played a leading role in the bloody rhapsody. He was the intermediary between the French revolutionaries and the secret hand which pulled the strings from Germany. It is interesting that a man who

was supposedly one of the greatest leaders of the revolution was German. What do the French patriots think of this fact? To me it just shows once again that the revolution was created and aided by powers other than the French. A thorough analysis of documents of this time corroborates this statement and explains Robespierre's own claim that the revolution was not really what it had to be--a struggle between the monarchy and the republic, or between democracy and personal power—but simply a conspiratory net woven by different factions, all of whom were fighting to usurp the power at the expense of the people. 114

Despite accusations to the contrary, Marie Antoinette did not play an important role in the country's government. From the moment she married Louis XVI until her last day she was a victim of fate. Her marriage was arranged with the goal of forging a political alliance between two warring countries. While the French accused her of treason, her own brother, the Austrian Emperor Joseph, abandoned her even when her life was at stake, because he claimed that she did not do anything for her native country. She became more active only in the beginning of the revolution, which she abhorred. The king himself was passive in securing his safety and the safety of his family, and so the queen began plotting with others in order to free her family from captivity. All her plots were futile, however, and she followed the king on the scaffold.

On October 16, 1793, The wagon of death pulled by an emaciated white horse, brought her to the guillotine. More than thirty thousand soldiers and several cannons were in the colonnade which escorted her to the scaffold, as if there were fear that the people would try to save her. Like the king, the queen, whose hair was now completely white from the ordeals she had endured, also exhibited great equanimity. 115



The Execution of Marie-Antoinette Plac de la Concorde.

Only fifteen days later, twenty-one deputies from the Girondin Club were brought onto the same scaffold and duly executed. Thus was the first of the revolutionary factions destroyed. What followed was a dance macabre of mutual annihilation among the collaborators in the

revolution. Days later two of the queen's greatest enemies, Madame Roland and the Duke of Orleans, were also executed. In his last minutes the duke, whose words "I vote for death" signed the king's death sentence, was mocked by the multitudinous crowd with the same cries "I vote for death, I vote for death! "116

Robespierre, who now pulled the strings, had already marked his next victims. He took advantage of the religious sentiments of the masses, which ran deep and dated to centuries back, and renounced the atheism of the Hebertists in the Assembly, calling it an aristocratic movement. The attack was taken up by Danton, and in March 1794 eighteen Hebertists, some of the main criminals who had taken part in the massacres, received death sentences by the Revolutionary Court and were swiftly executed. Now for the first time it must be admitted that the people were ecstatic. <sup>117</sup> They began to realize that the ominous factions, whose members had inflicted pain and suffering on the innocent masses were departing, and not one by one, but in large groups.

Danton and the faction headed by him was next. His fate and the fate of his followers were decided again by the Assembly. St. Just accused him of being brought in by the Duke of Orleans, of working for foreign powers and of being interested in nothing but gold and leading a dissolute life.

When Danton realized that it was fruitless to resist, he resigned as a member of the Assembly and was quoted as saying: "The Royalists wanted to kill me just like Robespierre wants to kill me now. . . All of them are my Cain brothers," suggesting by analogy that he must be the innocent biblical Abel. He also said that, "Qu' importe si je meurs?

J'ai bien joui dans la Revolution, j'ai bien depense, bien ribotte, bien caresse des filles; allons dormir!" 119

Danton could not escape the fate of his victims. He was arrested and sent to the scaffold like everyone else. At the time of his execution he showed a careless attitude and a great disdain for the crowd, whom he called vermin and scum. He approached the guillotine with confident steps, and put his head under the blade unassisted. He also asked the executioner to show his cut-off head to the crowd. Drawing his last breath, he shouted: "Long live the Republic!" <sup>120</sup>

Thus Robespierre sent Danton to the guillotine, even though Danton's speeches had helped him gain power. Soon, only a few of the original revolutionary leaders were still alive. The road to unlimited power was rapidly cleared. Only two very powerful committees were still active. The first was the Committee for National Safety, whose three members were exclusively Illuminati from the French Masonic Lodge, and who were led by the trio of Robespierre, Saint-Just and Couton. 121 The second was the Committee for General Security. The members of both committees had earned their membership by the atrocities they had committed, and the sound of their names inspired terror in the common citizen. Now all of them began keeping a close eye on one another and lay in wait ready to pounce on who ever was not careful.

The committees met twice weekly to assure enough 'material' for the guillotine. According to testimony of the public prosecutor Fouquier before he was sent to the scaffold, every night he had personally visited both committees to obtain lists of the next-day's victims. During days when there were not enough Parisian

"enemies of the revolution" to be executed, fresh reserves from surrounding areas were used instead. This was the case with the twenty village women from Poitou. Despite the fact that some of them had already died in the cars while being transported, their corpses were nevertheless guillotined along with the rest. 123

After Danton's death, and up to the fall of Robespierre, there set in a terror, destruction and purging of the French people that was unequalled in the history of the country.

In the beginning of the revolution, the royal court and the aristocracy were considered the main culprits behind the hunger and evil in France. Yet, after these 'culprits' were systematically destroyed, conditions not only failed to improve but in fact worsened a hundredfold. Then the people were told that the Girondins were to blame, and when these were eliminated came the Hebertists' turn. One by one most factions were destroyed under the same pretext. Each of these purges failed to bring more food or security to the sans culottes and the rest of Paris. Yet it was obvious that at least the revolutionary leaders and their associates had found a life of luxury and feasting. This realization became so depressing, and the outcome of all the events seemed so hopeless, that in many terror turned into a profound torpidity. This was especially true for the women. For centuries history has pointed out the heroism of the Frenchwomen, proven during the revolution.

The members of the two remaining political committees had been so monstrously cruel that it was difficult to believe they belonged to the human race. Nero's decision to burn Rome was praised by them as a

revolutionary idea, which could also be used in Paris, should it come to that.

One evening many revolutionaries had gathered for a party in a restaurant. One of them turned to the others with great enthusiasm and said, "We had a great day today. Many people passed through the guillotine. The crates are filling up [with human heads]." Another revolutionary answered, "It could be better." 124

A woman who had to face the People's Court was so frightened that she lost her speech and had to answer with grimaces and gestures. The public prosecutor Fouquier turned to the court and remarked, "What we need is not her tongue but her head. "125 According to Fouquier, four hundred to 450 heads had been planned for every week, and it had been necessary to construct a special device for draining away the blood. The executioner Sanson and his assistants began complaining that their workload had increased enormously, that they could no longer handle it and wanted to give up their jobs to others. 127

Among all the revolutionaries, only Robespierre had a clear notion of and concrete plans for the future. He was the one who suggested to the others what needed to be done for the benefit of the Republic's future. According to him, France had to sacrifice more than 8 million from its population, so that the rest could enjoy equality, satisfaction and happiness.

A political system which preaches equality must by necessity have sufficient financial resources to satisfy all needs equally. If resources are limited, there is not enough for everyone, the people are dissatisfied. Long food lines of unhappy and strained individuals are the result of insufficiently stocked stores, and both buyers and

sellers soon begin to exhibit feelings of animosity. The quality of services deteriorates, creating yet another reason for tension and dissatisfaction. This was the case in France during the revolution, and it is still the case today in all communist countries. I have been a citizen of the United States for more than twenty years, but my family still lives in Bulgaria. Since my correspondence is not only censored but at times even completely destroyed by the police, I am often forced to telephone instead. Sometimes I have to wait for weeks before I can get through. To depend on the services of the Sofia telephone operators means to be subject to their every whim. It is impossible to count on their good will to perform their job, nor is it possible to complain to anyone if they refuse to do it. Often one has to suffer rude language and obscenities just because there is no other way to get in touch with relatives. And although the rudeness and animosity of these people can be easily explained by the unreasonable pressures which their political system has created, one cannot help but ask: What could be expected from such a generation of people, what future can it depend on?

During the French Revolution, a great part of the French populace was eliminated under the pretext that the rotten branch must be sacrificed for the sake of the tree. The same pretext was used after the Second World War to get rid of people who were labelled fascists and kulaks. These purges did not at all help the cruel and Utopian revolutionary ideology. The old intelligentsia was wiped out and a new one was created to take its place. The brains of its members were so paralyzed by the rigidity of the ideology imposed on them, that the possibility of creative thinking was largely stamped out.

Most of the remaining leaders and members of the revolutionary committees and the People's Court at first blindly followed Marat's, Danton's and Robespierre's orders. Yet soon they were enthralled by their seeming omnipotence during the purges and fascinated by their power to instill terror in the populace. In addition, their income grew by leaps and bounds, since everyone who had any money tried to bribe them in order to save their lives. Their names became familiar to everyone, and their power and ambition grew with every passing day.

Now it was Robespierre's turn to be afraid. His plans for power were threatened, and he began to fear for his life. As in previous cases, his defence became a plan of attack, this time against the members of both revolutionary committees who were rapidly becoming more powerful than intended. On July 26, from the platform of the Convention, he openly accused the two committees of taking financial advantage of their positions and also of ordering unauthorized murders, accusations that were indeed valid. He demanded that their members be ousted and punished. Surprisingly enough, the accused took the podium and returned the fire, announcing to all present that Robespierre wanted to remove them for the same reasons he had removed his friend Danton; because he wanted unlimited power. They shouted, "Your final goal is to eliminate all of us, the whole Convention!"

Robespierre unsuccessfully attempted to answer these attacks, which he might have done convincingly and thus saved his life. But his enraged enemies shouted him down, and he remained unheard. Now the accused and those who just moments ago were his subordinates became the accusers. They began ascribing all the failures and

atrocities of the Revolution to him, to his brother Augustine, to Saint Just and Couton. As a result of a quick vote, all were arrested and brought to the Hotel de Ville. Since no one was ready for such a quick turn of events, even the mayor, Robespierre's man, who was also in command of the armed police and could have enlisted the support of the suburbs, could not help them. As in most other Revolutions, here too the leaders were not prepared for such a resistance.

While in the Hotel de Ville, Robespierre was shot and wounded in the lower jaw by a policeman.

The Convention deliberated without interruption until it decided to give death sentences to Robespierre and his whole entourage of twenty-one members. All were to be immediately executed.

The Square of the Revolution, where the sinister guillotine was situated, had always been full of spectators but no one had seen it and the surrounding streets as crowded as on this day. Even the Parisians who had until this time avoided any involvement in the events and tried to hide in their homes, had now joined the crowd to celebrate the death of the tyrant. A murmur and exclamations of "Yes, there is a God" and "God's justice" were to be heard constantly throughout the execution. During the execution some of the convicted, among them Robespierre, were really made to suffer. When the executioner finally lifted up Robespierre's cut-off head the crowd became ecstatic. People began embracing each other and shouted, "At last we are free, the tyrant is gone!"

After Robespierre's death, the people now in power ceased all purges among the masses and ended the terror, sending to the guillotine only subordinates who had taken

part in the massacres. With this they wanted to show that the Reign of Terror was initiated and maintained solely by the leaders, and now that they were gone, France could revert to normalcy.

Many revolutionary historians insisted that the terror had saved France. This ironic statement is repeated in good faith even today. It is hard to imagine how anyone could accept such a historical falsification and hand it over to future generations as a historical truth.

The Reign of Terror devastated France. What had before been a beautiful and rich country, became a place torn by strife, with the National Treasury looted, without national income, half the army having deserted and the other half hungry and inadequately dressed. Total chaos reigned everywhere. Revolutionaries and terrorists who had just become rich proved to be more merciless than the old aristocracy. No, the Reign of Terror did not save France. What saved her was the strong hand of Napoleon, who put the country back on its feet and restored its name as a major European force in less than ten years. Yet soon we will see that even that was done according to the previously drawn-up plan of the imperialists.

The great French Revolution was followed by many different forms of government- the corrupt Directory, the Consulate, the despotic Napoleonic rule begun in 1804, the monarchy of Louis XVIII which followed it in 1814, Napoleon's return, the return of Louis XVIII, the reign of the unpopular Karl X, the bloody Second Revolution of 1948, which brought about the Second Republic, and finally the Third Republic, which was proclaimed by Napoleon III and was once more marked by despotism and anarchy perpetrated in the name of the people.

It is not surprising that the French people, who in the span of about sixty years were subjected to such a political roller-coaster ride, became suspicious of any and all forms of government. Although revolutions were created in their name, they were the ones who suffered most from their consequences. The same thing happened after the Soviet and all following revolutions throughout the world. Religious celebrations observed by the workers were eradicated. The workers' privileges given to them by their employers were taken away after the industry's nationalization, under the pretext that they were not needed, since now the workers were the masters.

One of the most unbiased historians of our century – Nesta Webster wrote;

I am convinced that the day will come when the world, enlightened by the principles of true Democracy, will recognize that the French Revolution was not an advance toward democracy but a directly anti-democratic and reactionary movement, that it was not a struggle for Liberty but an attempt to strangle Liberty at its birth; the leaders will then be seen in their true colors as the cruellest enemies of the people, and the people, no longer condemned for their ferocity, will be pitied as the victims of a gigantic conspiracy. It was this conspiracy, or rather this combination of conspiracies, that alone triumphed in the Revolution. <sup>131</sup>

The revolution was planned by Adam Weishaupt and the Rothschild family twenty years before its execution.

Weishaupt was its principal draftsman, while the Rothschilds provided the money needed to put the plans into practice.

Many lessons could be drawn from the French Revolution, and were confirmed by the Soviet and all subsequent revolutions in the world. These are:

- 1. One can never depend on the people.
- 2. Although revolutions are made in the name of the people, not one revolution was created by the people.
- 3. None of the revolutionary leaders were such giants as the historians attempt to show them. The passage of time reveals their insignificance.
- 4. The longer a leader stays in power, the more of a chameleon he is.
- 5. The rise and fall of leaders has always been proven to happen through carefully prepared circumstances.
- None of the leaders really knows whom they serve and who is the true ruler.
- 7. Any ruler who dared to introduce even the smallest changes which would benefit the masses but be against capitalist interests, was quickly eliminated. Examples of such leaders are Louis XVI, Marat, Danton, Robespierre, Napoleon, Emperor Nicholas of Russia, Lenin, Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini and many others.
- 8. Revolutions are known to eat their own children. Lenin and Trotsky were blind to this moral of the French Revolution and fell prey to Stalin.

### THE JACOBIN CLUB

### The Jacobin Club

This is the most famous of the political clubs which arose during the French Revolution. Founded immediately after the events of October 5 and 6, 1789 it was first named the Association of the Friends of the Constitution and later renamed the Jacobin Club. From its very founding the club had more than two hundred members, and by the time of its very carefully selected individuals.

The club's initial goal was to promote social debate. All its members were the richest and most powerful of the French citizens. Among them were writers and scholars, as well as sympathetic foreigners. Many French deputies and representatives of the people, including Robespierre and Mirabeau, participated in the club. The club's

members often gathered in a Dominican monastery in Paris. I have thoroughly researched this fact, trying to understand why they were given refuge there. I myself graduated from a Dominican college of the 'Black brothers', and I think that I know the Dominican sect reasonably well. I looked for a connection between the Dominicans and the revolutionaries, and I believe that such a connection really exists. This connection lies in both groups' fanatic devotion to their philosophies and the unbelievably ruthless methods with which they were ready to attain their goals. It was the Dominican sect which was chosen to execute the orders of the Spanish Inquisition from its very founding in the fifteenth century. The first head of the Inquisition was a Dominican-Tomas de Torquemada- famous for his bestiality and the terror he

instilled in people. The chairman of the court which sentenced Joanne d'Arc to death, Pierre Cauchon, was also a Dominican, as were the rest of the jury. The Dominicans built an impressive mystical theology which was of immense influence in Europe. Many Dominican schools, colleges and universities, famous for their strict education, exist throughout the world to this day. Bearing in mind the Dominican history, the fact that they gave refuge to the Jacobins, who were so akin to them in fanaticism and ruthlessness, ceases to be so surprising.

It is a commonly accepted fact that the Jacobins received their name from the Rue St. Jacques, the address of the Dominican monastery where they met. However, it seems much more plausible to suppose that they were in fact named after Jacob Isaacs, a follower and teacher of the Jewish Hassidic movement. Incidentally, Meyer Amshel Rothschild Senior was also a devoted follower of this movement.

The famous Republican manifestos and the orders for many of the slaughters were all written by the club. All proposals of the Legislative Assembly originated within it. In 1791 the meetings of the club became open to the public. On September 22, 1792, after the Convention established the French Republic, it changed its name to the 'Association of the Jacobins, Friends of Freedom and Equality'. Its new goal was to attract leftist deputies and multitudes of sans culottes and to expel the Girondins. This goal was soon attained.

The Jacobins became the de facto rulers of the country. They began attacking journalists, priests, generals and any 'unpatriotic citizens'. Thus began The Reign of Terror. Robespierre himself initiated the purge of the club

### THE JACOBIN CLUB

and in 1793 broke relations with the Cordeliers, the Herbertists and in the end the Dantonists. He remained the sole leader of the Jacobins and began a liquidation of the remaining factions within the club, which was soon achieved. Thus he gained control of the Convention, the Parisian Commune and the local administration.

The Jacobins, with the help of the sans culottes, were the creators of the revolutionary dictatorship. Later, when the sans culottes suggested raising wages, the Jacobins refused. This was a fatal mistake for which they paid dearly.

During the events of July 1794, the French public held the Jacobins solely responsible for all the evils in France. When the sans culottes realized that the Jacobins did not intend to eradicate the social and economic differences between the masses and the Jacobins, they withdrew their support for the Jacobins. Soon afterwards, the Convention decreed the dismantling and banning of the club.



Maximilien Franiois Marie Isidore de Robespierre was born in Arras on May 6, 1758 to a bourgeois family of moderate wealth. He enrolled in the city's college for orators at an early age, and later received a stipend from an abbey to attend a famous Parisian college, from which he graduated with honors. In 1780 he received his degree in law and quickly became famous. He became a judge and published a number of scholarly essays for which he received awards from the Academy of Arts.

His political career began at the age of thirty-one, when he was selected to become a member of the Assembly. His membership in the Jacobin Club began at its very founding, and in 1790 he was elected its chairman. He proclaimed himself a defendant of human rights and the rights of the citizenry.

The stern Robespierre led a life beyond reproach. He disapproved of the licentious lives of Danton, the Duke of Orleans and many other revolutionaries. This

### **ROBESPIERRE**

earned him the name 'The Incorruptible'. Money was never his goal. He aspired only to power - power given to him by the people. Since he was the one to uncover the conspiracy against the King, some historians suppose that he may have secretly held monarchist convictions, but this is untrue. At one point Robespierre took a stand for the already doomed monarchy only because he believed that the deposition of Louis XVI would bring to France an even less democratic rulership than the Ancien Regime. In this case he was right. As a devout follower of Jean Jacques Rousseau, he was neither a monarchist nor a republican. He himself stated:

I was accused by the Assembly of being a republican. This is a great honor, but I cannot accept it. Had I been a monarchist, such an accusation would have disgraced me, but I am not a monarchist either. What is France under the Constitution? It is a Republic with a monarch. It is not a monarchy, nor is it a republic, it is both.

On another occasion, in one of his letters to Amar he wrote: "I feel that we are led by an invisible hand against our will. Every day the Committee on Public Safety does precisely what it previously decided not to do." Here Robespierre was hinting at the powerful anonymous interests manipulating the revolution. With the above two statements Robespierre signed his own death sentence.

Baron Rothschild, who was part of those anonymous powers and had originally hired Robespierre, paid him for this treason. One July morning in 1794, on the day of the Sabbath, the People's Assembly adjourned for the first

time. This day was chosen to decide Robespierre's fate. The 'Good French'-leaders of the Revolution-gathered in the synagogue to decide and order his execution. A policeman by the name of Merda, nicknamed Merde by people who knew him, was hired to kill the Jacobin leader, but missed and just wounded him in the jaw. Hours later Robespierre was guillotined.

Many French and world historians have wondered why it was that the debauched Danton, who had sold himself to anyone willing to pay, had a monument erected in his honor and a Parisian street bearing his name, while Robespierre had not received posthumously any moral compensation, not even a "thank you" from the French 'Republic'. This fact may be a consequence of his last speech, where he talks about the "invisible hand." The influential Rothschild family, which was one of the unnamed manipulators, had wanted Robespierre's name to sink into oblivion, so that the truth may never surface. In addition, the French public, which has taken and still takes such pride in the Revolution, cannot glorify Robespierre without at the same time accepting his assertion that the Revolution was not really French, since it was prepared and led by foreigners. The French are particularly sensitive on this subject.



Jean Paul Marat was born in Switzerland to a Swiss mother and Sardinian father. He studied medicine in Bordeaux and Paris. He received his Medical degree in London, where he established his medical practice. Later he returned to France and began practicing medicine and publishing various scientific, philosophic and political pamphlets. His greatest wish was to become a member of the French Academy of Sciences-a wish which, to his greatest disappointment, he never fulfilled.

In the beginning of the French Revolution Marat began working as a political journalist. After publishing a few pamphlets in defence of the Revolution, he commenced publication of a daily newspaper L'Ami du Peuple. The bawdy and insulting language of his articles soon brought about an order for his arrest, but he succeeded in escaping to England, and returned to Paris three months later. Although in the beginning he

supported the interests of the middle class, later he abandoned them in favour of the workers and the poor whose trust and support he won with his writings.

Most of Marat's pamphlets aimed at inciting the masses to violence. For example, in his pamphlet written in July 1790 he wrote: "Five or six hundred heads will assure your rest, freedom and happiness." Because of these pamphlets he had to escape to England once more, and once again returned to Paris in 1792. Up until September of the same year he lived in the city illegally and hid from the government, often sleeping in basements, but continuing to publish his newspaper. He was one of the most ferocious instigators of murders and bloodshed. On September 9 he was chosen to be a Parisian deputy and became a member of the Convention. He defended the interests of the lowest classes, but did not believe they could rule the Republic. For this reason he urged the people time and again to choose a dictator, secretly hoping that he would be the one chosen.

When the Republic was already an unquestionable fact, Marat warned his compatriots about the disasters that might follow: "You will have to spend fifty years in anarchy, and only a dictator will avert such fate." It was Marat who suggested bringing Louis XVI to court in front of the Convention and insisted on his execution. He was also the founder of the Revolutionary Tribunal and the Committee for People's Safety-the main instruments of the Terror.

In 1788 he contracted a severe skin disease, accompanied by inflammation of the lungs. His sole relief was soaking in a warm bath, which he began doing most of the day. On the thirteenth of July 1793, while

# DANTON

taking one of his regular baths, he was stabbed to death by the young French woman, Charlotte Cordey.

Marat's comfortable way of life contrasted sharply with the cause for which he was allegedly fighting.



Danton

Georges Jacques Danton, one of the most controversial figures of the French Revolution, was born on October 26, 1759 in the province of Champagne. He received his Law degree in Rheims and established a legal practice in Paris. While still a young lawyer, Danton began his

revolutionary career as a street orator under the auspices of the Duke of Orleans. His provoking and hot-tempered speeches quickly made him famous. Even at that time it was well known that he was protected by the Duke of Orleans because of his rhetoric and campaigning, which ultimately brought about a tyranny unequalled in French history.

During the Revolution, Danton was never caught in the midst of the mutiny and disorder which his speeches created. He did not take part in the siege of the Bastille, but visited the prison the day after it had fallen. He became the Minister of Justice and played a very important role during the Revolution. However, in private he always emphasized that his involvement was not due to any political aspirations, but to a desire for personal gain and emotional satisfaction.

The beginning of the Revolution disappointed Danton because there was no manetary gain from his labor. For a while he had to be financially supported by his father-in-law. Later, the Orleanists payed him for his instigating speeches and campaigning by providing him with enough money for a comfortable existence.

The King himself paid Danton the impressive sum of a hundred thousand francs for his promise to tone down his activities and stop inciting the people to an anarchistic fury . As could be expected from a man of his character, he accepted the money but did not keep his promise, and remained with the Orleanist gang.

Danton, who was less blood-thirsty than Marat and less vitriolic than de Moulin, was nevertheless the most self-seeking of all. He was ready to sell himself to anyone willing to pay. <sup>135</sup> He led a dissipated life of luxury and excess, and was consequently always in debt. He was also a man of unbridled enthusiasm and wild temperament, not used to any intellectual or moral discipline. Perhaps his greatest asset to France was his patriotism.

Together with his friends, Danton was sentenced to death on April 5, 1794. At the time of his execution he asked the executioner, "Show my head to the people, it would

# **DANTON**

be worth it." The crowd, however, remained unmoved and silent.

Whether Danton's sentencing and execution were really justified or necessary still remains a point of contention.

# CHAPTER SIX



After my death, which cannot be jar off, I want you to open my body. I want you to remove my heart, which you will put in spirits of wine and take to Parma, to my dear Marie-Louise I recommend that you examine my stomach particularly carefully; make a precise, detailed report on it, and give it to my son.... I charge you to overlook nothing in this examination.... I bequeath to all the ruling families the horror and shame of my last moments.

Napoleon to his doctor before his death

Napoleon was born in Corsica, in 1769, about one and a half years after the island had joined the French Empire. His parents were aristocratic. His father was a lawyer by profession, and was against the French occupation of Corsica.

Napoleon began his education in France at the age of nine. He studied in a French college and was trained and instructed in this country's educational system, which gave him knowledge of the French arts and sciences but did not change his Corsican temperament. For five years he studied in a military college in Brienne, after which he joined the Paris Military Academy for another year. He graduated from the Academy at the age of sixteen with grades that were some of the lowest in the class. At this time the young Corsican was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in the artillery. He continued his reading and his studies, especially in the area of military strategy and tactics.

The unrest that eventually brought about the French revolution began at this very time. Napoleon was an 168

### NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

admirer of Rousseau and Voltaire and thought that France needed a political change, but he did not have a very clear of what the future should be, since he was not familiar with the workers' hardships. As a lieutenant he joined the Jacobins, and in a short time became a local chairman. He spoke openly against noblemen, bishops, and monks.

In 1792 the political party to which Napoleon's father belonged, led at the time by the Corsican dictator Paoli, was making preparations to separate Corsica from France. Napoleon energetically opposed this move. He mobilized all the Corsican Jacobins and occupied San Stefano Island, which began the Corsican civil war.

What could possibly be the explanation for the quick ascent to power of this foreigner, a Corsican man with no money or noble titles, who at thirty-five became a 'master of the world'?

At the age of sixteen, after his father's death, Napoleon had to shoulder the responsibility for the care of his mother and siblings, and he was experiencing great financial difficulties. At this very time Amshel Rothschild was looking for a talented military man. Talleyrand helped him by discovering Napoleon. The tatter's Corsican temperament and readiness for anything completely satisfied Rothschild's requirements, but he never expected that his protege would become the world's mightiest monarch. Rothschild's goals were, firstly, to destroy millions of Christians and thus weaken the church, and secondly, to keep Europe continuously at war. Thus he ordered his banks to help the young Corsican in all his endeavors, a protection Napoleon used until he assumed power. Napoleon skillfully faked his anti-Catholic sentiments, thus pleasing the Free Masons, who played a major role in his extraordinary success. Even to this day, people believe that his sole interest was in making war. Rothschild had the same interest, and he found a protege

who could carry out his plans, while Napoleon found the financial support and influence he needed. This is the only explanation for Napoleon's brilliant career. Rothschild created him and eventually also destroyed him.

While still a second lieutenant Napoleon became close friends with Augustine Robespierre, an ardent follower and member of the Free Masons. Augustine introduced Napoleon to his brother the famous French dictator, Maximillien Robespierre. It was after this acquaintance that Napoleon began his fast and steady advancement-a battalion commander, first adjutant, a brigade commander and then brigade general.

When Napoleon assumed command of the French army in Italy, the Italian Free Masons not only did not resist, but whole-heartedly aided the occupiers. In the eyes of the world, all Napoleon's victories against the British at Toulon, and later in Italy made him 'The Invincible'. No one can deny his military genius and bravery, but it is a fact that most of the world's military experts and strategists usually gain fame and recognition only after their death.

The Egyptian campaign and the battle at the Nile showed Europe that Napoleon was not invincible. Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Turkey formed a new coalition against France. In 1799 the French army in Italy was defeated and had to abandon most of the peninsula. The main reasons for this defeat were the unfolding events in Paris. All moderate politicians were driven away and replaced with jacobins. The Directory itself asked for Napoleon's return and his help. He duly left the army and returned to Paris. One of his aims indeed was to save the Republic, but his ultimate goal was to assume power. In just about two months Napoleon led a coup, forced all the Directors to resign and dismissed the Legislative Commission.

170

### NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

A new government was formed; the Consulate, consisting of Napoleon and two others. Despite the semblance of shared power, from this stage onward Napoleon became full master of France. Although the French did not know him very well, they accepted and believed in him because of the army victories he had won for their country. But most of all they believed in him because he was the only 'civilian general', and, hence appeared as one of the people. However Napoleon's true beliefs regarding the relationship between the government and the people were quite different from what the masses assumed. He was convinced that under no circumstances should the power be given to the masses, but that they must be ruled with a firm hand. Despite his closeness to the French people, he imposed a military dictatorship in the country and his subsequent changes to the Constitution left it with no guarantees of any human rights nor any mention of "Freedom, Equality, and Brotherhood."

Under the insistence of the Chief of Police Fouche, the government of the Consulate was transformed into the Empire, officially announced on May 18, 1804 and legitimized with a special plebiscite. Napoleon proclaimed himself Emperor and was personally crowned by Pope Pius VII in the Notre Dame Cathedral.

The French emperor reached the height of his power, in 1810 when he had conquered almost all of Europe. All subjugated nations were ruled by his family. He divorced his first wife, Josephine, and married Marie-Louise, daughter of the Austrian Emperor Francis I.

Early in his military career, Napoleon had pledged through Robespierre his unquestionable support for the Free Masons, and so had become their most cherished leader.

After becoming emperor, he saw that his promises given previously opposed the interests of the country. He

was able to perceive that the manipulations of this handful of people were proving disastrous to France. Napoleon decided to make special laws for curtailing the exploitative practices of the Free Masons, and he even began to openly call them predators and vermin. After becoming emperor, Napoleon changed radically not only his way of thinking but also his actions. He began treating the people as his own children. Despite outward appearances, Napoleon was indifferent on the question of religion, but was convinced that the people needed some kind of faith. He understood that war against the church would destroy his country, and without a moment's hesitation began correcting the damage done by his previous actions. Napoleon's ultimate decision to reinstate Catholicism in France, as well as the great power he had acquired, frightened Rothschild, who decided to destroy what he had created.

Napoleon was the only one who could stop the advancement of the secret hand. At this time numerous attempts on his life were made. In 1809, after one of these unsuccessful attempts, Napoleon personally talked with the assailant, and then announced that, "The Germans are responsible for this." <sup>136</sup>

Despite the worldwide opinion that Napoleon loved to make war, as an emperor he became a lover of peace. This is supported by his statement given at a time of peace, "I thank the Lord that I am at peace with the world." This confession enraged the Rothschilds even more, and they stepped up their conspiracies and plans for other wars. Carl Rothschild, who was the head of the Italian branch of the family, instigated a very repulsive incident in which the Pope was arrested by a general without Napoleon's knowledge. This brought about Napoleon's excommunication in 1809. After Carl's well-performed work, his brothers James and Nathan, who had settled in

### NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Paris and London respectively, continued conspiring towards Napoleon's demise. Although the reasons for the Franco-Russian war in 1812 still remain a mystery to the historians, it may not be farfetched to suppose that it was a direct result of the Rothschilds' scheming.

Documents in the Paris National Archives prove that James, Carl, and Nathan Rothschild were involved in numerous intrigues and conspiracies. Some high-ranking officials of Napoleon's retinue had even advised him to expel the family from the country and to order the arrest of any of its members who dared to re-enter. The minister of police also had in his possession an enormous amount of correspondence and other evidence which proved the existence of the Rothschilds' clandestine schemes. Napoleon's fatal mistake was that he did not take the advice of his followers to deal decisively with this sinister family. He could have saved not only himself but also the whole world from this threat. Today it is almost too late!

The battle of Waterloo is also a mystery. Until the very last moment, Napoleon's army advanced on all fronts, However, Napoleon fell sick and Marshal Soult, his second-in-command, deliberately lost the battle. Later, it was discovered that Soult was related by blood to the Rothschild family. Obviously, he had followed Rothschild's orders and not those of his commander Napoleon. He was later generously rewarded for his treason and the great favor he had done for the family. He

In the last years of his rule it was not Napoleon but other countries which provoked the wars, while Napoleon accepted them as the ultima ratio.<sup>141</sup>

In January 1814, France was attacked along all its borders. The attacking countries officially declared that they did not make war on the French people but on Napoleon personally. For the French army it was almost impossible to deal with the combined forces of the allies,

which were almost at the gates of Paris. Precisely at the time when Napoleon was preparing a surprise counterattack behind, the Senate set up an interim government, with Talleyrand as president. The latter proclaimed the emperor's dethronement, and without any attempt at a plebiscite announced Louis XVIII as the new ruler. This announcement met only Great Britain's approval.

Most of Napoleon's generals deserted him and joined the enemy. On April 6, 1814 he was forced to abdicate. He was sent to the small island of Elbe from where, after ten months of exile, he succeeded in escaping and returned to Paris to rule for yet another hundred days, after which he again abdicated, and this time turned himself over to the British. After the Waterloo disaster Napoleon gave himself up to the mercy of the enemy which he had fought for twenty years.

On July 15, 1815 he boarded the British military vessel "Bellerophon" under arrest, and waited for the British to decide his fate.

Before he gave himself up, Napoleon had the opportunity and was advised by his followers to leave for America in a ship which was waiting for them. After long deliberation he decided that it was below his dignity to hide in the hold of a ship like a rat. Then he wrote his famous letter to the British prince regent who later became King George IV:

# Your Excellency,

Pursued by the factions which divide my country and by the hostility of the powers of Europe, I have finished my political career, and I come, like Themistocles, to sit at the hearth of the British people. I put myself under the protection of the laws which I claim from your Royal Highness as the most powerful, constant, and generous of my enemies. <sup>141</sup>

#### NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

The English government was put in a very delicate position. It deliberated for two weeks before deciding Napoleon's fate. There were many suggestions, among them that Napoleon be allowed to live in England, that he be killed (a suggestion strongly opposed by Admiral Wellington, the winner of the Waterloo battle). At last it was decided to send him into exile on the remote island of St. Helena, from which even a bird could not reach land. The decision was approved and confirmed by the rest of the allies.

On July 31, the English Admiral Lord Keith boarded the "Bellerophon" and personally read to Napoleon the decree exiling him. Napoleon listened patiently to the end of the decree, after which he exploded, "This is worse than the iron cage of Tamerlan.... it would have been better to have given myself up to the Bourbons.... I put myself under the protection of the law of your own country your government has breached the holy law of hospitality. Perhaps I myself have signed my death sentence..." 143

On August seventh, Napoleon and his retinue was transferred to the military ship "Northumberland", which in two days left for St. Helena, arriving there after seventy-one days. The man who had all Europe at his command was now accompanied by only twenty-seven men who had volunteered to go into exile with him-some servants and officers with their families, as well as one doctor. The most loyal Louis Marchand, did not forget to pack in a chest Napoleon's entire travelling library of about six hundred books as well as some other necessities.

St. Helena was part of the British Empire. It is situated about seventeen hundred miles away from Capetown, South Africa, eighteen hundred miles away from the South American continent and four thousand miles away from Britain. The closest land is the small

island Asancion, which is about seven hundred miles away.

Napoleon's exile cost the British quite a lot. They had to send more than three thousand soldiers to the island, five military ships and six smaller vessels. The ships continually circled the island, their guns pointing at the open sea, ready to prevent any attempt by a foreign force to free Napoleon.

Bonaparte's life on the island was monotonous and depressing. His only distraction was horseback riding, which he did every day accompanied by someone from his retinue. The lunches, dinners, and meetings with guests who arrived from different corners of the world to see him, were all carried out with the same protocol as in his palace. Everyone continued to address him as 'Your Excellency'. Such was his life for the first few years, until the moment when he began to feel unwell. He was disturbed by quick weight-gain, swollen ankles and stomach pains. In France he had always lived with the thought that he might be the target of vendettas, and felt that at every step of his way there were hidden assassins waiting to kill him. He had good reason, since there were more than thirty registered attempts on his life. He felt more secure on the island, because he thought that the British were his greatest enemy and that they would not dare to kill him. The British were part of a bigger alliance, binding them to keep the commonly-reached decision to save Napoleon, and create for him a more or less 'normal' life, within the limits of his circumstances. He lived far away from Europe, surrounded only by trusted people-his French followers and two Corsicans who voluntarily shared his exile. He trusted his people. Everyone's food was prepared by the master chef, Pierronne, who had cooked for Napoleon before, and was very loval to him.

176

#### NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

The British gave the small group of exiles a special budget, and they purchased necessary goods from different places. Because of the limited budget the colony drank local, cheaper wines. Napoleon's favorite wine was rather expensive and difficult to find, and so his retinue decided that only he should drink it. This wine was being brought by ships from Capetown. It arrived in casks, was bottled on the island and was kept personally by General Montholon. Napoleon drank it regularly every day, but never more than half a bottle.



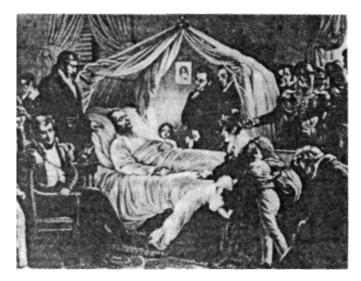
Louis Marchand

General Montholon

At the end of the fifth year of his exile, his health began worsening with every passing day. He was unable to continue his horseback riding, and remained in his room for most of the day, where he read or looked at his pictures, or dictated his memoirs of past battles to one of his officers. On his doctor's recommendation, every once

in a while he went out to work in the garden. In March 1818 Napoleon invited one of his generals, named Gourgaud, to his room, and for the first time shared some of his wine with him. The general told Napoleon that the wine had a strange taste. "The governor may be able to poison me by changing the corks on the bottles," exclaimed Napoleon. After that, he began more and more often to mention the possibility that someone might be poisoning him, and pointed to the wine as a possible source. It remains a mystery why he continued drinking the wine despite his fears and suspicions. Even in the last days of his life, when he was in bed and did not want to take any other medicine, he continued sipping the wine, although only in small quantities and with a teaspoon. He insisted that only this alleviated the terrible pains in his stomach. In the beginning of 1821 his sickness took a turn for the worst. On May fifth he dictated his last wishes: "I wish my ashes to rest on the banks of the Seine, among the French people whom I loved so much. I die before my time, murdered by the British Oligarchy and its bribed assassins." That same day he also mumbled a few other disconnected words like "Lord.... France.... the Army... the head of the Army.... my son...." That same evening, at 5. 49 pm, the great and invincible Napoleon died in conditions more miserable than those of any common man.

### NAPOLEON BONAPARTE



The death of Napoleon

According to his wishes, his personal doctor, Antommarchi, performed the autopsy of the body on the island, and in the presence of six other British military doctors from the army units on the island. They discovered an ulcer in his stomach, as well as a greatly enlarged liver. The doctors held four different opinions about the cause of death. Finally they all agreed to the most common-sense explanation which relieved Britain of all responsibility, namely that "the cause of death is a cancerous stomach ulcer."

Napoleon was buried in one of St. Helena's valleys. His headstone bore only the words ci git-: "here lays". This was because the British government forbade his retinue to write Napoleon's titles. In protest, they decided not to write anything at all. A special guard of twelve British soldiers in red uniforms lived near the grave for the next

twenty years, and kept guard over the remains of the British Empire's greatest enemy.

Before Napoleon's funeral his most loyal and closest friend Louis Marchand cut most of Napoleon's hair off, and after his return to France he put it in medallions which he sent to all the Emperor's relatives and close followers.

A Swedish dentist by the name of Sten Forshufvud made the discovery, 134 years after the emperor's death, that tooth enamel is not a dead material, but a living tissue which is constantly supplied with nutrients by blood plasma, which he called ultra capillaries. This interesting discovery was facilitated by the dentist's extensive knowledge of toxicology (the study of poisons) and serology (the study of blood serum.)

Aside from his professional interests, Forshufvud was a great admirer of Napoleon and collected all kinds of memorabilia relating to the emperor, and in his free time read every single book in print about Napoleon and his times. One autumn evening in 1955, Forshufvud was reading the memoirs of Louis Marchand. These were recently printed memoirs relating to the life and death of Napoleon at St. Helena, and written by his closest and most trusted friend. Marchand described with convincing simplicity how Napoleon felt every single day, how Napoleon himself described his symptoms, what he had eaten that day and what was his body's reaction to it. Marchand's account could be trusted all the more because he spent the most time around the bed of his dying commander. In his meticulous records, Forshufvud found details which he could not have found anywhere else. He was able to follow the last month of the Emperor's life day by day, and thus discovered that Napoleon lost most of his body hair except on his head, that sometimes he could not sleep at night, while at other times he awoke

180

### NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

with great difficulty, that his ankles were swollen and his legs could no longer support his body.

Forshufvud's knowledge of toxicology made him reconsider some of Napoleon's everyday symptoms and raise the question, "Is it possible that Napoleon may have been poisoned?". Contrary to his expectations, the autopsy had not discovered any signs of acute poisoning, which left only the possibility of a slow poisoning. The symptoms described by Marchand pointed to arsenic as the probable poison. It was the most well known and used poison; frequently called 'the powder of inheritance' since it was given to parents or relatives to speed their death and the poisoner's inheritance.

Forshufvud decided to dedicate a great part of his time to solving the mystery surrounding Napoleon's premature death. In his laboratory he studied in detail the mechanism of arsenic poisoning for four straight years. He read and reread all materials relating to Napoleon's life on St. Helena, and thoroughly investigated the lives of all the people who accompanied him, as well as of those British who had sent him into exile, trying to find his murderer. However, his most important goal was to prove that Napoleon had been poisoned, something which at this point was still only a hypothesis. How was he to prove it? After being buried for nineteen years at St. Helena, Napoleon's remains were moved to Paris in a beautiful marble sarcophagus. What French government would allow a plain foreigner like the Swede Forshufvud to examine the remains of their hero Napoleon and take samples for analysis? The only remaining possibility was to analyze Napoleon's hair, which Marchand had sent to the Emperor's relatives. From his studies in toxicology the doctor knew that hair analysis is one of the most reliable ways of measuring the arsenic content of the body, since the body tries to get rid itself of the poison through the

hair. The method of such an analysis was widely known and had long been in use, but was very primitive and quite slow. Fortunately, at the time of Forshufvud's research, a Dr. Hamilton Smith, scholar and Professor of Toxicology at Glasgow University, discovered and developed a system for the precise measurement of the body's arsenic content, by the analysis of only one human hair. The hair was bombarded by electrons which activate the arsenic and so it was possible to measure its content millimeter by millimeter. This precision allowed the examiner to determine the time that the poison was introduced to the body.

Despite great difficulties, Dr. Forshufvud obtained Napoleon's hair from three or four different sources and sent them to Glasgow to be examined by Dr. Smith. The latter performed more than 140 tests, which showed that the hair contained from 2.8 parts per million to 51.2 parts per million, in any case at least four to five times more than the normal ratio of 0.8 parts per million.

All tests clearly showed that Napoleon had been systematically poisoned with arsenic. But who was the poisoner? The British, or one of his companions on St. Helena? After thorough and extensive research, Forshufvud came to the conclusion that the culprit was one of Napoleon's men, General Montholon, who had joined Napoleon's entourage after the battle of Waterloo and come with him to St. Helena. He was the only one who kept Napoleon's wine, and must have introduced the arsenic during the bottling. I have examined all the serious arguments of Dr. Forshufvud and others, whose conclusions point to Montholon as the poisoner, and I accept them as valid. Montholon did not have any personal reason to kill Napoleon. The risk he took and the sacrifice he made were very great. It must not have been easy for him--still a young man-to voluntarily spend

### NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

five years on a deserted island. The truth is that he was secretly sent with his special mission, and when he eventually returned, he was richly rewarded by Napoleon's affluent enemies. 145

Another proof of Napoleon's poisoning by arsenic was the fact that the special royal delegation which was sent to exhume Napoleon's remains and return them to France almost twenty years after his death, found the body preserved as if mummified. Yet no such procedure had been performed on the body. Curiously enough, arsenic's properties include not only the quick destruction of living cells, but also the preservation of dead ones. This attribute of arsenic was often used by museums for preserving specimens and human bodies. Even today, if one were to unseal the six coffins where Napoleon's body is kept, its appearance will testify to the emperor's insidious murder by arsenic.

Immediately after Napoleon's death, widely known writers and poets began describing his life and the consequences which followed his rule. Byron published his "Ode to Napoleon"; Heine wrote his ballad, "Die Grenadiere"; Stendahl wrote the Vie de Napoleon; and Victor Hugo wrote the "Ode a la Colonne". However, the most interesting and authentic writings are those produced by the people who were around him for the last five and a half years of his life. In 1822, his doctor, O'Mera, published a book called A Voice from St. Helena. In 1823, Charles Tristan de Montholon published The History of St. Helena, which he had begun writing while still on the island. This history is not complete, its writer Montholon never mentions why Napoleon was murdered, who murdered him, and on whose orders.

The memoirs of Las Cases are a great contribution to history, since Napoleon dictated to him details about the wars he had led, as well as his personal opinions about

the past La Cases presents Napoleon as an ardent Republican, who opposed wars but led them only when Europe had forced him to fight in defense of freedom.

In 1833, under the rulership of Louis Philippe, Napoleon's statue was reinstated on the column in Paris. In front of the National Assembly the minister of the interior, Remusat, announced the king's decision to return Napoleon's mortal remains to Paris and added, "France and only France will possess Napoleon's remains." This news was accepted with applause by the majority. But a group opposed it, and cited Lamartin, "Napoleon's ashes have not yet become sufficiently cold to handle."

Nevertheless, a royal delegation was sent to St Helena to exhume and return Napoleon's remains. The delegation was led by the king's son, and including most of Napoleon's followers and those who had voluntarily gone into exile with him. On arriving at St. Helena, these people remembered with pain and grief the five and a half years they had spent in exile. Immediately after Napoleon's death, their former dwelling, including the two small rooms where Napoleon lived and died, were turned into cattle sheds. To most of his followers, the present misery was a shocking desecration of Napoleon's memory, and many could not hold back their tears. Even the English soldiers present at the scene felt uncomfortable.

When the coffin was opened, those who accompanied Napoleon nineteen years before, noticed that they had aged much more than the body in the coffin. The skin on Napoleon's hands had preserved its natural white color. In a solemn ceremony in 1840, twenty years after Napoleon's death, the emperor's remains were placed under the dome of the Hotel des Invalides in Paris.

Some of today's historians compare Napoleon to Hitler and Stalin. Perhaps there may be some similarity, but it resides solely in the fact that both Napoleon and

### NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Hitler owed their rapid ascent to power to the sinister Rothschild family, which put all the means at their command to make these two men what they were and fulfill the family's desire for continuous wars. Yet in all other respects there is no place for comparison. Hitler annihilated millions of Jews, while Napoleon freed them from their ghettos. The comparison with Stalin also does not hold, since the factors which created both were widely different.

As many before have called him, Napoleon is indeed "The Man of the Eighteenth Century". The casualties during the Napoleonic wars have been estimated to be around 500,000 people, and this is only from the French side. Since almost all his wars were ended in victory, we could imagine how many casualties were suffered by the rest of the European peoples.

Yet what Napoleon brought to France and Europe is in many respects positive. The industry, stimulated by the war, made remarkable progress. After his rule, the aristocracy and the rest of the nobility could never regain their privileges. But most importantly, he left strong and enduring institutions-like the judicial system, the administrative system, the French bank and the nation's financial organizations, the universities and the military academies. These institutions not only laid the foundations of modern France, but left their mark on the whole of Europe and the world.

Rothschild helped England to destroy Napoleon, but only after Napoleon, their creation and instrument, had drained England's strength. Without Rothschild's millions of Masons Napoleon could have never come to power, and history would have registered just a few small wars and useless rebellions and much less bloodshed.

Meyer Rothschild met with a small failure by choosing Napoleon as his instrument. His choice cost him

a great deal of money and many troubles and annoyances. After Napoleon's defeat, Meyer decided that his family should create their own heir to Napoleon and their own French emperor. This seems to have been fulfilled by his son Nathan and Hortensia, Napoleon's stepdaughter, who was married to Napoleon's brother, Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland. Hortenzia was always in financial difficulties and often resorted to Rothschild's loans, eventually owing him great amounts of money. It was common knowledge that she was courted by Nathan Rothschild. Her son Napoleon III, France's subsequent Emperor who ruled from 1852 to 1870, was not at all like the Bonaparte family. By nature as well as physically he was a carbon copy of Nathan Rothschild.

In his book The Armenian Massacres (p.356) Sairus Hamlin writes: "Napoleon III does not have one honest vein in his character."

While on the island of St. Helena, Napoleon had ample time to reflect upon his past and reevaluate his actions. He came to the following conclusion, which he left in his will to his son: "To rule means to increase and to disseminate ethics, education, and happiness." Ben Weider and David Hapgood The Murder of Napoleon, p. 1452.

#### THE ROCKEFELLER DYNASTY

### CHAPTER SEVEN

# The Rockefeller Dynasty



Once you enter the Rockefellers' world and learn something about it, you realize there must be so much more you don't know.

-Mezvinsky

We shall have world government whether or not you like it-by conquest or consent.

-James Warburg, CFR member testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee

For the past 130 years the Rockefeller family has gone through many changes of fortune and has acquired all kinds of businesses. Nowadays, by means of its riches and estates, it has established itself as a formidable force not only in the United States, but all over the world. In order to share with the Rothschilds and a few others

mastery of the banks and world oil production, they had to defeat many competitors, whom they either bought or destroyed. Today no one is able to estimate precisely their riches or their income. 146

They own the Exxon oil company, which today is the largest oil company in the world. Yet their main preoccupation is not with oil, but with international financial manipulations. Among the numerous banks in their possession are City Bank and Chase-Manhattan Bank, the latter ranking third in the world in holdings, but first in its influence on the world. The world's largest bank continues to be the Bank of America, headquartered in California, and owned and managed by the Rothschild Dynasty. The idea of a new world order closely unites both these banks.

Chase-Manhattan Bank was born when the Chase Bank, owned by Rockefeller, and the Manhattan Bank, owned by Kuhn and Loeb, merged. All of these families have been related to the Rothschild family, by blood as well as financially, for many generations. Presently Chase-Manhattan has more than sixty thousand branches throughout the world, even in the Soviet Union at the very place symbolizing communist rule-Moscow's Red Square.

Chase-Manhattan Bank resembles an independent and supreme country which possesses more riches than most countries of the world. David Rockefeller, its 'president', meets more heads of state than any president or political figure in the entire world. All Rockefeller's banks are closely related to and finance around fifty of the world's largest insurance companies, owning more than thirty percent of their holdings. These banks also control vast portions of the airlines and large companies such as IBM, Mobil, Texaco, Boeing, Xerox, the enormous telephone company AT&T, and many others.

### THE ROCKEFELLER DYNASTY

But the biggest tragedy of all, is the fact that they control almost all the countries in the world, regardless of their ideological foundations. They can manage the communist countries much more easily than the democratic, however, since there they have only to control the country's dictator, while in the capitalist system the middle class is still relatively independent.

The founder of the dynasty, John Rockefeller, was one of the most hated men in America. His five sons, who belonged to the newer American generation, learned a lot from their father's mistakes. They put substantial efforts into changing the image of their enterprises, presenting them in a new, more noble light by creating numerous charitable foundations. The first of these was founded in 1901 under the name Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Yet although its name represents humanitarianism, its function was quite different, and it was a paragon of duplicity. One of its main goals was to disseminate the belief that disease can be prevented not only by the body's natural defenses, but also by all kinds of vitamins and health foods, which Rockefeller invested colossal amounts of money producing. Thus, although their image has changed, the old exploitative methods of the family continue to be used in full force.

By creating numerous large foundations, Rockefeller very skillfully avoided paying his income taxes, to which every American is subject and which were created in order to maintain the country. Foundations are exempt from taxes, since it is assumed that they are created for charitable and humanitarian purposes, like medical and scientific research, aid to American and foreign students and various other fields needing private financial help.

The Rockefellers invest half of their income in their foundations, thus freeing it from taxes; a completely legitimate financial trick. With the second half of their

income they support many colleges and institutions, imposing on them the dynasty's ideology and controlling their activities. They have already created a few generations of followers. Some examples of them, graduates from Harvard University, have reached the highest posts in the American government.<sup>148</sup>

The picture is clear. Since they already control the world's banks, the oil supply, the largest production and insurance companies, as well as the fields of education and medicine, de facto they control not only the United States but the entire world.

As strange as it may sound, the Rockefeller foundations finance persons and organizations who disseminate communist ideology in the schools as well as further communist goals. They create and finance most of the school books which measure up to those in communist countries in ideology.

They do not abstain even from involvement in religion, since the latter plays an important role in the formation of public opinion. Years ago they founded the New York Theological Seminary, which today is one of the most renowned and influential in its field. <sup>150</sup> Its graduates do not really propagate Christianity, but Socialism. This is why most priests, ministers and churches in America as well as throughout the world are nothing more than great financial enterprises which support and further the ignorance of very good but naive people.

For many years I have asked myself the question you too are probably asking as you read this book: Why do the Rockefellers-some of the biggest capitalists in the world-spend billions of dollars financing their ideological enemies—the Socialists? Almost all charitable gifts ever given by the clan, have been for the encouragement and furtherance of social collectivism, i.e. Socialism. Yet, since they do not like competition, it is not difficult to see that

### THE ROCKEFELLER DYNASTY

the development of private enterprise in these countries would be an obstacle to their interests. The easiest way to destroy the competition, to control the commerce, banks, natural resources and almost everything else, is through the power of authority. On the other hand, in order to establish world monopolies, one has to control a world power. This indeed is the Rockefellers ultimate goal.

The key for their entire organization lies in the Committee for Foreign Relations, the brain and computer of the octopus, with David Rockefeller as chairman. The main goal of this organization, controlled by Rothschild, Rockefeller and a few others, is total control of any and all world governments. Nowadays one hears more and more often the phrase 'new world order'. There is nothing new in this concept—Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese also talked about a new world order. This "novus ordo seclorum" was in fact the dream of the patriarch Rothschild Senior, invented by his faithful agents, the Illuminati. The idea became so popular that today it can even be seen on the American one dollar bill, printed by those who in fact own and print the money.

Such a new world order will mean international control of the army, arms, taxes, the educational system and absolutely everything else. Who will have this control? Doubtlessly the two brother clans, The Rothschilds and the Rockefellers. Their ultimate goal is a world dictatorship, which may be called Socialism, Communism or even Fascism. I personally and with clear a conscience call it an international capitalist dictatorship.

The Russian Revolution left an indelible mark on world history. Most people think that the revolution succeeded thanks to the support of the peasantry, who were tired of the Tzarist dictatorship. At least so it is explained in most of today's historical writings. Yet the revolution actually developed under quite different

conditions. The Tzar abdicated seven months before the revolution and Russia was temporarily governed by a provisional government under the leadership of Lvov, which immediately began reshuffling the Russian political system, taking the American government as its example. But neither Rockefeller nor Rothschild could commit the grave error of allowing Russia to decentralize like the United States. The flourishing of private enterprise in Russia forebode only ill to these magnates' interests. Instead of creating competitors, they preferred to support a centralized government which could be financed, thus allowing them to impose on the country an inefficient economic system, entirely dependent on the West for investments and technology. This is why, after much maneuvering, Lvov was succeeded by Kerensky, and the latter became the spring board for the Bolsheviks, who came as their opponents. The immediate leaders of the revolution, Lenin and Trotsky, were not in Russia at the time. Lenin was in Switzerland and Trotsky was in the United States, where he was editing a communist newspaper. Both of them returned to Russia, not because they were called back by the people, but because they were sent by Rothschild and Rockefeller.

Trotsky and Lenin left for Russia with considerable sums of money. The first received them from Morgan, the second from Wartburg in Germany. It follows that the revolution was created not by Communists or Bolsheviks, nor even by Democrats and Socialists, but by the super-rich international monopolies, achieving one of their goals; control of a centralized government, with a completely dependent economic system. We should not forget that pre-revolutionary Russia was in a state of steady economic and industrial revival, which began to threaten American industrial and financial superiority. The world capitalists' plan concerning Russia's markets was one

### THE ROCKEFELLER DYNASTY

of their most important, and was developed decades before the revolution. Carl Marx's Communist Manifesto created a strongly negative public opinion about the capitalist system, which was in fact the goal of the magnates.

It is very logical to suppose that these people were not at all afraid of international Communism. After all, they financed it and cooperated with it precisely because they controlled it. Immediately after the revolution, this group infiltrated the Soviet Union by sending numerous agents, all led by Trotsky. They occupied all leading positions in the government. Many of the documents kept in the American archives prove that almost all that the Soviet Union possessed was acquired from the United States. It is not an exaggeration to state that the Soviet Union was created and nurtured by the United States.

As I have already mentioned above, just before the revolution Russia's oil industry began to seriously compete with and even surpass the oil production of the American oil industry, which was first in the world at the time. After the revolution the petroleum production dropped catastrophically and Standard Oil, owned by Rockefeller, regained its leading position. In 1926, Rockefeller and some companies within his control concluded an agreement with the Soviet Union which allowed the big companies to sell Russian oil on the European markets and in exchange, Russia was given a loan of seventy-five million dollars. A year later their secret American partner built an oil refinery in the Soviet Union, which gave a boost to, and in fact created, the Soviet economy. It appears that nowadays Rockefeller still receives dividends from this refinery.

In 1964 Kruschev invited Rockefeller to visit Moscow. On his return to the States the latter announced: "Kruschev would like bigger and more long-term credit from the United States."

After Kruschev's ousting in 1966, Rockefeller met with Brezhnev on the Black Sea, and continued his agreement with the new leader. Immediately after his return, President Johnson pressured Congress to reduce the export controls and tariffs between the United States and the European communist countries. Many goods, which up to this time were considered 'strategic', were freed from the embargo. Some of these goods were vegetables, whole

grains and grain products, fodder, raw rubber, pulp, textile fibers and textiles, fertilizers, many machines and scientific instruments. Indeed, many other goods remained strategic and their export to communist countries was forbidden. For instance, one cannot export an American tank to the Soviet Union, or any communist country, but through Rockefeller the United States was able to build a factory on the river Kama, which today is the world leader in production of tank engines and other military parts. Machine-guns and bullets cannot be exported, but materials for the production of machine-guns and bullets can. Although powder and bullets are on the list of strategic goods, their components and the chemicals used to produce them are free from embargo.

With the above, I want to turn the reader's attention to the distortion of actual facts that is still perpetuated because of the business and personal interests of these financial magnates. In this respect, neither the Soviet Union nor any other communist country, like my native Bulgaria, will consciously compromise the interests of its people.

With the creation of new corporations, many facts which were kept secret for decades are beginning to become public knowledge. For instance, The International Economic Corporation (governed by Rockefeller's son, the grand-son of Aldrich, who was one of the founders of the Federal Reserve) and the London based N.M. Rothschild &

194

### THE ROCKEFELLER DYNASTY

Sons have built more than ten rubber factories and continue to build a colossal plant for production of aluminum, one of the most essential materials for the production of airplanes.

The Exxon Corporation issued 1.5 billion dollars for the development of a natural gas project in Siberia. Yet the mutual relations between the corporation and the USSR are kept secret.

A state-of-the-art fertilizer plant, made in the United States, was imported in parts to the Soviet Union and assembled there. Its total cost is 400 million dollars, yet the Soviets paid only forty million, while the rest was paid for by the United States. 152

Aside from all that, Rockefeller has the exclusive rights to transfer new technological discoveries to the Soviet Union, in various fields including the military. A special import-export bank was created for this purpose, which immediately pays the exporter of the goods or the patent sold, while the rest of the terms are worked out between the Soviet representatives and those of Rockefeller (whose headquarters are in Moscow, the address ironically enough being Carl Marx Square #1, tel: 225-6277). All the rest of the socialist countries deal with Rockefeller's agency in Austria's capital Vienna.

Nowadays similar movements can be noticed in China, where large American plants and companies are beginning to be built. Great amounts of American capital and technology for the development of the oil industry are currently being channeled into this country. The Chinese government gave Standard Oil the right to drill for oil wells.

The reasons behind the enormous capital, and the effort that the capitalists invest in order to penetrate the communist world, which is diametrically opposed to their own capitalist world, remains a mystery to most people.

Most, in fact, expect the funeral of the capitalist system, as predicted by Marx, Lenin, Stalin, Kruschev and the rest of the communist leaders.

I have spent most of my life in my native country, Bulgaria. 1 have seen both systems at work. Before 1944, I lived in the capitalist system preceding the advent of the communist government. 1 participated in the Second World War under both systems, and 1 often thought that I knew them equally well. Yet 1 was wrong. In small countries like Bulgaria, one cannot truly talk about capitalism. The nature of the capitalist system in the West and especially in America is fundamentally different, as I understood once 1 began living in the United States. My knowledge of the communist system also proved limited by my individual experience. Because of the dictatorship, no substantial literature was available on both subjects, and thus I did not really have any objective knowledge about these two rival ideologies which dominate the world. In order to learn and understand more about them and the problems they present, it was necessary for me to spend twenty years in the West and especially in America. I realized that the Rothschilds and the Rockefellers know something about communism of which most are still ignorant. The fact is, these magnates can afford their generous financial and ideological assistance to the communist countries because in doing so they gain complete control over them.

For more than seventy years the financial Goliaths have planned the building of Communism without a trace of naivete. They know perfectly well that Communism cannot be their rival, since they have it in the palm of their hand and use it for their personal goals. In order to subjugate the communist countries they use their game of total yet insidious control over the population, energy and financial resources. This indeed is the new world order of

196

# THE ROCKEFELLER DYNASTY

which Napoleon, Hitler and Stalin spoke. Its masters are those who pay the wages. The Socialism built by Rockefeller is not one of redistribution of wealth, but a system which controls people and aims at the acquisition of more wealth for those who pull the strings. Socialism gave power to the central government, which in its turn is governed by Rockefeller.

It will be difficult for anyone in the Rockefeller family ever to obtain the post of President, since their name immediately evokes associations of great capital and personal interests. Nelson Rockefeller was chosen by his family, and did try on several occasions to put forward his candidacy for president, but without any success. Nevertheless, without even being elected, he still managed to gain presidential power through his dishonest schemes. This happened in the early seventies, when the vice-president Spiro Agnew was pressured to resign, and Gerald Ford, one of Rockefeller's most loyal men, assumed the vice-presidency. This was the first preparatory phase. The goal of the second was to oust president Nixon at all costs. The Trojan horses, Henry Kissinger and General Haig, both members of the C.F.R. and trusted insiders in the Rockefeller circle, were introduced toward this end. The so-called Watergate scandal was prepared from the inside, and exerted the pressure necessary for Nixon's resignation. Naturally, in accordance with the Constitution, his place was taken by vice-president Ford, who elected none other than Nelson Rockefeller as his own vice-president. The latter took over control of national politics, Kissinger was in charge of foreign policy, and thus the Rockefeller family had everything under their control.

Several very suspicious attempts were made on President Ford's life. If any of them had been successful, Nelson Rockefeller would have become the new American President in a perfectly constitutional way.

Like the Rothschilds, who profited greatly from so many wars, the Rockefellers also acquired massive fortunes by dragging the United States into the First and Second World Wars, and the Korean as well as the Vietnam wars. Since they have the governments under their control, directly or behind the curtains they control everything, which means that they also control all of us.

#### THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION



Carl Marx



**CHAPTER EIGHT** 

## THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

The events leading up to the revolution began long before 1917. In 1879 John Rockefeller controlled 95% of the American oil refineries through his company, Standard Oil, and he had ambitions of dominating the world market. In 1883, the Russians discovered large deposits of

oil in Baku, rapidly developed this natural resource, and soon became Rockefeller's only serious competitor. Five years later, the Russians had conquered the world oil markets, and their production was growing at a rapid pace. In 1860 the U.S. produced 70,000 tons of oil, while the Russians produced only 1,300 tons, but by 1901 Russian production had increased to 12.2 million tons, outstripping the Americans' ten million. This helped Russia become one of the most industrialized countries in the world. By 1913 it exceeded the United States, Britain and Germany in overall industrial production. 153

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 caught Russia at the height of its economic growth. The growth contributed greatly to the burgeoning of the middle classes, the greatest enemy of the Conspiracy, and one of the main causes of the Revolution. Another was the creation of two secret Russian Masonic lodges, founded by Russian aristocrats who, after Napoleon's defeat and the Russian occupation of the French capital in 1814, visited Paris and adopted its revolutionary and liberal ideas. Later these Masonic Lodges played a decisive role in the Revolution as well as in the creation of the first interim government, which replaced the Tsar after his abdication.

The Social Democratic Labor Party later became the Russian Communist Party, with Lenin and Trotsky as its main leaders. It was Lenin who proposed revolutionary violence in gaining control of Russia, while Trotsky preferred non-violent methods. Lenin's supporters were the majority and were thus called 'Bolsheviks,' meaning 'the majority.' Trotsky's followers were in the minority and received the name 'Mensheviks', the minority.

The most decisive moment of the Russian Revolution occurred in London in 1905, when the Fabian Organization loaned the Bolsheviks a great sum of money with which to start the Revolution. Individual members of

### THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

this organization also gave them private loans, among them Joseph Fels, an American soap magnate.

Jacob Schiff, George Kennan, Morgan and some New York banks loaned thirty million dollars to Japan so that it could attack Russia from the east. Assisted with money, the Bolsheviks started the Revolution on May 5, 1905, but were not successful. Subsequently, Lenin was sent to Switzerland, Trotsky to the United States, and Stalin to Siberia. For his generous favor, the Japanese awarded Kennan two of their most distinguished medals- the Golden Military Medal and the medal of the Secret Treasure.

In 1915 a special corporation was created in New York to coordinate all aid to the Bolsheviks. It was organized by Rockefeller, Morgan and the National City Bank (whose president was Frank Wanderlip, and whose directors were Dupont, Otto Kahn and many other bank representatives and financial magnates). <sup>155</sup> It is hard to believe that capitalists of such calibre would seriously aid an anticapitalist revolution, yet this is a fact. <sup>156</sup> They did it not because they sympathized with the Bolsheviks, but because the Revolution furthered their own ultimate goal of world domination.

The Russian general command received a report from one of its New York agents, dated February 15, 1916. It was subsequently published by Boris Brassol, author of the book The World at the Cross Roads. Here is part of that report:

On February 14, 1916, sixty-two delegates held a secret meeting on the east side of Manhattan. Fifty of them were veterans of the 1905 revolution, while the rest were new members. Many of the delegates were intellectuals, doctors and publicists. The meeting was called to discuss ways of beginning a revolution in Russia. According to the delegates, the present conditions were

very favorable, except for the question of financing. When this question was raised, one of the members said that the matter was settled, and the name of Jacob Schiff was repeatedly mentioned in this connection. <sup>157</sup>

An interim government was created after the Tzar's abdication on March 15, 1917. It was headed by the socialist, Kerensky, who immediately announced an amnesty for the exiled revolutionaries. Lenin, Stalin, and Trotsky returned to Russia, and, in the winter of 1917, the Bolshevik Revolution finally succeeded. Trotsky left New York for Canada on March 27, 1917 with about 275 of his followers. The Canadian Government detained him in Nova Scotia, because they found ten thousand dollars on him, an enormous sum in those days. Despite Trotsky's American passport, the Canadians refused to release him because they knew who he was and why he was returning to Russia. 158 At the time, the Canadians, Americans, and Tzarist Russia were at war with Germany. The revolution was against the Canadian and American interests, because its success would have enabled Lenin to conclude a peace treaty with Germany, whose soldiers on the eastern front would have been able to turn against the West. This indeed came to pass. Under pressure from the American President, Wilson, the Canadians released Trotsky and those who accompanied him

Lenin and thirty-two of his followers also left Switzerland in a German Army train. Is suspected that Lenin had an agreement with the Germans to stop the war once he took power.

Why did the American bankers choose Lenin to do their work? Because his program was to nationalize the banks, which were currently privately owned. By becoming government-owned and centralized, watch could be kept on how much came in and out of the bank at any given time. In addition, the workers would be strictly 202.

### THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

controlled by workers unions, the Syndicates would be nationalized, trade secrets would be eradicated, consumers would be regulated, and many other sectors of life would be controlled and limited, all of which would ultimately be in the interests of the mega-capitalists. <sup>161</sup> Personally, I could live with much of this program, if it was really in the interest of the people and the country, but in reality it benefits only the very affluent. The abolishment of private ownership puts property in the hands of the State. The State itself is controlled by the rich and their so-called New World Order, which has subjugated the world's population.

The money the Germans had loaned to the revolution was soon spent, but it still needed financial assistance. Lenin turned for help to the American President Woodrow Wilson, who immediately sent twenty million dollars from a special military fund. The Congressional Records, under the number HJ8714.U5, specify the exact way in which the special military fund of one hundred million dollars was spent. The financial assistance given to the Russians was also documented in the Congressional Record of September 2, 1919.

Immediately after the revolution, the new Bolshevik Government announced that they had captured the entire royal family -the Tzar, Tzarina, Tzarevich and four daughters-, had executed them in Ekaterinburg, and had thrown their bodies in an abandoned mine. Repeated investigations of the mine failed to produce any trace of the bodies, or any other signs that would confirm the announcement. Rumors spread throughout Europe claiming that the Romanov family was not killed, but the Bolshevik government continued to insist that all were dead.

In 1961, a general from the Polish military reconnaissance, Mikhail Goloniewsky, deserted to the

United States and gave the names of hundreds of Soviet spies who worked under cover in Western governments. According to the F.B.I. agent, John Norpel, who testified before the Senate Commission for National Security, all of Goloniewsky's information was proven completely true and all the foreign agents which he named were tried with the sole exception of Henry Kissinger, who was not even investigated. Details about Kissinger are given in Frank Capel's book, Henry Kissinger, A Soviet Agent. Even more interesting was Goloniewsky's statement that none of the Russian Royal Family were killed, but that from 1918 on, they had been living in a friendly European country under assumed identities. The above claim could not be completely confirmed, but some factors make it believable. For instance, in 1970 the British Government made public some documents which confirm that in 1917, President Wilson sent a secret delegation to Russia, which could have saved the Romanovs the following year. The fact that the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty, signed on March 3, 1918, was never published, suggests the possibility that it may have contained a clause in which the Soviet Government guaranteed the royal family's lives, a theory supported by some historians. 162

Goloniewsky's most surprising claim, however, was that he himself was the Tzar's son. The C.I.A. conducted a detailed, ten-year-long investigation into this claim. Dr. Alexander Weiner established that, like the young Tzarevich, Goloniewsky was a hemophiliac. All other tests also confirmed the general's claims. <sup>163</sup> Herman Kinsey, one of the C.I.A. department heads, as well as other C.I.A. employees, testified under oath that Goloniewsky was indeed Alexey Romanov. In 1977, a woman claimed that she was Anastasia, sister of Tzarevich Alexey.

It is difficult to confirm these claims in court, since other considerations come into play. The Russian Emperor 204

### THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

was one of the richest men in the world, and he left all his wealth in American and European banks. Today these holdings amount to hundreds of billions of dollars, and should be given to the Tzar's family.

One of the people best informed about the events in Russia during and after the Revolution is the Times correspondent Robert Wilton. Wilton was educated in Russia and spent most of his life there. In his book, The Last Days of the Romanovs, which was published in French, he gives a list of the people governing Russia in 1918, according to nationality. In the English translation of this book the list is purposefully omitted. The following is a quote from Wilton's book:

The Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party, established in 1918, was composed of, by nationality [names in parentheses are the assumed names of these people]: Jewish-Bronstein (Trotsky), Apfelbaum (Zinovieff), Lourie (Larine), Ouritski, Volodarski, Rosenfeldt (Kamenef), Smidovitch, Sverdlof (Yankel), Nakhamkes (Steklof); Russian— Oulianov (Lenin), Krylenko, and Lunatcharski. All the people of national minorities changed their names to Russian ones.

The Council of the People's Commissars:

Ministry or Commissariat	Name of Member	Nationality
Chairman	Oulianof (Lenin)	Russian
Foreign Affairs	Tchitcherine	Russian
National Minorities	(Stalin)	Georgian
Agriculture	Protian	Armenian
Economy	Lourie (Larine)	Jewish
Food Control	Schlichter	Jewish
Army and Navy	Bronstein (Trotsky)	Jewish
State Control	Lander	Jewish
State Lands	Kauffmann	Jewish
Labor	V. Schmidt	Jewish
Social Services	E. Lilina	Jewish
Social Education	Lounatcharsky	Russian
Religions	Spitzberg Zinovieff	Jewish
Interior		Jewish

National Health	Anvelt	Jewish
Finances	Isidore Goukovski	Jewish
Press	Volodarski	Jewish
Elections	Ouritsky	Jewish
Emigration	Feningstein	Jewish
Emigration-aide Savitch		Jewish
Emigration-aide Zaslovsky		Jewish

Out of twenty-two members, three were Russian, one Georgian, one Armenian and seventeen Jewish. The following is a list of the members of the Central Executive Committee:

Name of Members	Nationality	Name of Member	Nationality
Sverdlof	Jewish	Avanessof	Armenian
Bruno	Latvian	Breslau	Latvian
Babtchinsky	Jewish	Boukharine	Russian
Weinberg	Jewish	Gailiss	Jewish
Ganzburg	Jewish	Danichevsky	Jewish
Starck	German	Scheinman	Jewish
Erdling	Jewish	Landauer	Jewish
Under	Jewish	Wolach	Czech
Dimanstein	Jewish	Encukidze	Georgian
Erman	Jewish	Joffe	Jewish
Karkhline	Jewish	Knigissen	Jewish
Rosenfeldt	Jewish	Apfelbaum	Jewish
(Kameneff)		(Zinovieff)	
Krylenko	Russian	Sacchs	Jewish
Krassikof	Jewish	Kaprik	Jewish
Kaoul	Latvian	Oulianof (Lenine)	Russian
Latsis	Jewish	Lander	Jewish
Lounacharsky	Russian	Peterson	Latvian
Peters	Latvian	Roudzoutas	Jewish
Rosine	Jewish	Smidovitch	Jewish
Nakhamkes	Jewish	Sosnovski	Jewish
Skrytnik	Jewish	Bronstein	Jewish
Teodorovitch	Jewish	Terian	Armenian
Ouritski	Jewish	Telechkine	Russian
Feldmann	Jewish	Froumkine	Jewish
Souriupa	Ukrainian	Chavtchevadze	Georgian
-		Rozenthal	Jewish
Ashkenazi	Jewish	Karakhan	Karaim
Rose	Jewish	Stoutchka	Jewish
Shlichter	Jewish	Shikolini	Jewish

# THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

Sheikhman	Jewish	Sobelson (Radek)	Jewish
Schkliansky	Jewish	Levin (Pravdin)	Jewish

Of the sixty-one members there were five Russians, six Latvians, one German, two Armenian, one Czechoslovakian, two Georgians, one Karaim, one Ukrainian and forty-two Jewish.

Following is the list of members of the Moscow Extraordinary Commission:

Name of Members	Nationality	Name of Member	Nationality
Dzerjinski (Chairman)	Polish	Peters	Latvian
		(Vice Chairman)	
Chklovski	Jewish	Kheifis	Jewish
Zeisline	Jewish	Razmirovitch	Jewish
Kronberg	Jewish	Khaikina	Jewish
Karlson	Latvian	Shaumann	Latvian
Leontovitch	Jewish	Jacob Goldine	Jewish
Galperslein	Jewish	Kniggisen	Jewish
Latzis	Latvian	Shillenkuss	Jewish
Janson	Latvian	Rivkine	Jewish
Antonof	Russian	Delafabre	Jewish
Tsitkine	Jewish	Roskirovich	Jewish
G. Sverdlof <sup>164</sup>	Jewish	Biesenski	Jewish
Bliumkine <sup>165</sup>	Jewish	Aleksandrovich	Russian
I. Model	Jewish	Routenberg	Jewish
Pines	Jewish	Sachs	Jewish
Deybol Deilkenen	Latvian	Saisoune	Armenian
-	Latvian	Libert	Jewish
Fogel	German	Zakis	Latvian

Of the thirty-six members, one was Polish, one German, one Armenian, two Russian, eight Latvian and twenty-three Jewish.

From 1918 to 1938, most of the Bolshevik Revolution's leaders, leaders of the 'Revolution of the Majority', were in fact mostly members of the Russian Jewish minority.

There is no committee or commissariat where they did not have a majority of at least 75%.

According to official Russian information, in 1920, out of the 545 members of the Bolshevik Administration, 447 were Jewish. This represented a colossal percentage in comparison to the percentage of Russian Jews in the general population; 4%.

The Central Committee of the Moscow Communist Party had in 1936 fifty-nine members, fifty-six of whom were Jewish, while the remaining three were married to Jewish women. The actual list of members' names is as follows: members married to Jewish women—Stalin, S. Lobov, V.Ossinsky; members of Jewish extraction-Balitsky, Bauman, Vareykhis, Gamarnik, Egov, Zelensky, Kabakov, Kaganovitch, Knorin, Litvinof, Manuilski, Liubimov, Nosov, Pyatnitski, Pyatkov, Aazumov, Rukhimovich, Rindin, Hutaevich, Chudov, Shvernik, Ayche, Yagoda, Yakir, Yakovlev, Gryadinsky, Kaminsky, Unshlicht, Bulin, Kalmanovich, Beyka, Zifrinovich, Trachter, Bitner, Kaner, Leo Krichman, Lepa, Lozovski, Pozern, Deribas, Strievski, N. Popov, Shvartz. Veger, Mechlis, Ugarov, Blagonravov, Rozengolts, Serebrovsky, Shtayngart, Pavlunovsky, Sokolnikof, Broydo, Polonski, Vainberg.

The same was the case with Bolshevik ambassadors. The following list of ambassadors between 1935 and 1936 is an example of the distribution of nationalities among them.

Country	Ambassador	Nationality
G Britain	Maiskv	Jewish
France	Potemkin	Russian
Germany	Suritz	Jewish
Italy	Stein	Jewish
USA	Troyansky	Russian
	(married to a Jewish woman)	
Japan	Yurenev	Jewish
Turkey	Karakhain	Armenian

### THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

Belgium	Rubinin	Jewish
Norway	Jakobowitz	Jewish
Sweden	Mme. Kollontay	Russian
Roumania	Ostrovsky	Jewish
Greece	Kobetsky	Russian
Latwia	Brodovsky	Jewish
Litwania	Karsky	Jewish
Finland	Azmous	Jewish
Switzerland	Bagozki	Jewish
Urugway	Minkin	Jewish

Even more striking is the fact that in 1935 the entire membership of the Moscow Soviet Censorship Council consisted of Jews, with absolutely no other nationality present.

Many Russians began to complain among themselves about this, and spread the rumor that the Bolsheviks work for Judaism. The Anarchists took a braver step and began organizing scientific and literary meetings, in which the famous anarchist Lev Cherny explained that the Bolsheviks were not true Socialists or Communists, but Jews who worked secretly to further the cause of Judaism. All anarchist clubs in Moscow and Petrograd were destroyed in a most cruel fashion, their members were killed and the clubs' buildings levelled with cannons.

After the First World War and during the 1920's, the prophecies of a Jewish Messiah began to come true. Russia was entirely under Jewish control, Hungary was led by Bela Kun and Austria was under Otto Bauer, who led the internal and foreign affairs of this country for many years. Southeastern Europe, all of Africa and the entire United States were their land of Canaan.

In 1929, immediately after the removal of Trotsky, Stalin gradually began purging the Communist ranks of Trotskies, who were mainly Jewish. Many were killed and many imprisoned. The head of the Army'spolitical

department, Yankel, was killed. The Jewish General, Yakir, was also murdered, Yagoda was imprisoned and many others disappeared, while their posts were taken by Russians. In 1938, on Stalin's order, most of the old leaders, generals and politicians of the Bolshevik Revolution were tried, found guilty of treason and espionage, and subsequently executed. Many historians insist that Stalin did this out of fear that he would be removed from power, which is true. Since he could see what was going on around him, and realize that he had fallen into the treacherous net of the invisible world government and had become their unwitting pawn, he made an attempt to free himself of their 'guardianship', resulting in the purges. But, as many before him, he also underestimated the power of his adversary. His mysterious death in 1953 is a testament to that.

It was true that Stalin was rough and cowardly, but he was not as stupid as the International Workers Party had assumed. The rise of the minority intellectuals during and after the Revolution frightened him. It was no coincidence that he re-opened the doors of the Russian Orthodox Churches and, when the Germans were at the gates of Stalingrad, appealed to Mother Russia to preserve the Russian culture.

He was succeeded by Nikita Khrushchev, who denounced him and the purges of the 1930's. Who is Khrushchev? A few days before his fall he had a four-hour meeting with Rockefeller. People say that it was Rockefeller, his boss, who had ordered him to move aside without resisting. 1666

Ever since the signing of the Russo-German pact for non-aggression in March 1939 (which had, incidentally, became a great source of tension between the Soviet Communist Party and the International Communist movement) people have been asking why Stalin made a

### THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

pact with his greatest ideological enemy, Hitler. The answer is that the Communist program has always included in its goals inciting armed conflicts between capitalist countries. In a session of the Third International, in May 1938, Stalin stated: "The resurgence of revolutionary activity on a grand scale will not be possible if we do not take advantage of the discord between the capitalist countries and speed up the eruption of armed conflicts between them. The Marx-Engels-Lenin doctrine teaches that each war should automatically end in a revolution. Those who do not understand this, know nothing of revolutionary Marxism. <sup>167</sup>

The November 7, 1938 issue of the Soviet newspaper Pravda quoted the General Secretary of the Comintern, George Dimitrov, as saying: "We need to prevent a criminal pact between the fascist aggressors and the British and French imperialist cliques."

Involving the United States in the war was perhaps the most substantial reason for the signing of the Pact. The German troops would have been freed from the Eastern front, and would have been used on the Western one, against Britain and France in particular. The West would not have withstood the German pressure alone, and American help would have become inevitable. In all his campaign speeches Roosevelt promised he would never allow America's sons to fight and die on the European fronts. However, when the Germans began steadily advancing on all fronts, when the fate of all Europe was at stake, and when Britain and France began pressuring Roosevelt, the president began to seek a convenient moment to change the American public opinion about entering the war. He succeeded by creating the necessary precedent, Pearl Harbor.

The attack on Pearl Harbor was not a surprise. Roosevelt anticipated it, desired it and hastened its

occurrence. Even Eleanor Roosevelt admitted: "We all anticipated it." The material losses and the casualties of this attack finally antagonized America. The United States' declaration of war on Japan automatically put the country at war with the rest of the Trilateral Pact—Germany and Italy-- and determined the States' active participation in the Second World War.

Another decisive factor in the signing of the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact was the authoritative opinion of one of the Revolution's veterans, the Bulgarian Krustyu Stanchev Rakovsky. In January, 1938, he was in the Moscow prison Liubyanka, together with Bukharin, Yagoda, Raykov, Karachan and other Bolsheviks. His fate was decided, he too was to be executed by a firing squad. At the last moment, however, the sentence was changed to twenty years in prison.

The Non-Aggression Pact was first conceived by Rakovsky. He communicated it to Stalin and connected him with everyone who could make it possible. For years afterward, Stalin used the intelligence and competence of this extraordinarily well-educated man. It is said that Rakovsky lived somewhere in Siberia, not as a prisoner but as Stalin's secret advisor. He died around 1958. Quite unfortunately, he had been an aide to Trotsky, and swam in the waters of the invisible World Leadership, which he always referred to with awe as 'They'. He explained in detail to Stalin who 'They' were, what 'They' were able to do, and by re-examining in this light many past events, he was able to prove to Stalin that he was an unwitting pawn in someone else's game. He called Stalin a Bonapartist, and described Lenin, Trotsky and the whole of Soviet history in detail, recounting things that even Stalin did not know.

Rakovsky was a prominent Communist and a relative of the great Bulgarian patriot and revolutionary

# THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

Georgy Sava Rakovsky. He was born in Kotel, exiled from Bulgaria for being a leftist, and settled in Doubrudja where his father owned large tracts of land. According to the treaty of Neuilly, Doubrudja was taken away from Bulgaria and given to Roumania. Roumania eventually expelled Rakovsky because of his revolutionary ideas, and he left for Switzerland, but the Swiss government also expelled him for the same reasons as before. He finally settled in Paris, began studying medicine in Nancy and Montpellier, where he received his doctorate. During the First World War he represented the Bulgarian leftist organizations in the Zimmervald Congress. He was an active participant in the Bolshevik Revolution, and in 1919 became Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. From 1923 to 1925 he was the Soviet Ambassador to London, and from 1925 to 1927 the Ambassador to Paris.

During his interrogation in the Liubyanka prison, led by the highest ranking Soviet investigator, Gavril Gavrilovich Kuzmin, one of Stalin's trusted men, Rakovsky said, "Since Doubrudja became Roumanian without my consent, as its resident I also became Roumanian. But I was born and feel that I am Bulgarian." I have read all the documents from the judicial inquiry of this intelligent and brave Bulgarian several times, and his answers had never cease to fill me with admiration. Even the investigator had to admit that he had never met a more intelligent or honest man. Rakovsky openly said what he thought of Stalin, and in the end decided to give him a brilliant piece of advice: to conclude the Non-Aggression Pact with Hitler. At first Stalin thought the idea absurd, but after Rakovsky explained the reasoning behind it, conclusion of the pact became a desired goal for Stalin and his men. When it came to putting the idea into practice, Rakovsky introduced them to prominent Masons who were able to help.

As we know, Stalin took Rakovsky's advice and signed the pact, and thus the entire Second World War served the interests of the Revolution. Several mysterious things happened during Rakovsky's trial. The American Ambassador Davis was present for the whole trial, and made some secret gestures to Rakovsky which were noticed by the Soviet Secret Police. Later the Ambassador admitted that he had greeted Rakovsky with special Masonic signs and had told him that he would be saved.

On March 2 the Soviet Embassy in London got the following radiogram: "Amnesty or the Nazi threat will increase." On March 12 at nine pm the Supreme Court of the Soviet Republics had to announce its verdict. Earlier that day, at five-thirty am, Hitler's armies invaded Austria. All this did not remain unnoticed by the GPU and Stalin. The statements of the chief investigator Kuzmin in front of Liubyanka's doctor also prove this: "We would really be stupid to think that the greeting of the American Ambassador, the deciphered radiogram, the coincidence between the invasion of Austria and the day of Rakovsky's verdict are merely fortuitous. No, we did not see 'Them' but we heard 'Their' voice and understood 'Their' language." <sup>171</sup> The investigator meant the omnipotent secret organization which rules the world. Everything points to the fact that Rakovsky was one of 'Them'. Despite who he was, Rakovsky was a passionate dialectician with enormous erudition, a first class orator, but first and above all a fanatical revolutionary, a trait that ran in his family.

The present Soviet internal and foreign policy is quite confused and uncertain. It is not clear whether Gorbachev's Glasnost and Perestroika will become established. Many members of the old generation are afraid of losing their posts, while others are concerned with preserving the Slavic tradition. Slavic organizations,

## THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

whose numbers grow daily, accuse the new system of discounting the Russian culture and sympathizing with the common enemy-the Zionist refusniks, who live in the USSR but refuse to submit to Communist orders.

One thing is clear, Kreml and the international bankers cannot hinder the future nuclear development. They will not stop the shrinkage of their 'spheres of influence', and will not establish peace in the Soviet Union and America. All has been planned out beforehand.

The opening of the Chinese and Soviet markets gives the megacapitalists opportunity to extend the scope of their sinister deeds.

At the same moment Reagan and Gorbachev signed their treaty, the American billionaire and oil magnate Arman Hammer, and some German, Italian and Japanese companies signed an agreement with the Soviet Union for the construction and operation in Kazakhstan of a petroleum and chemical complex with the biggest and most modern plastics plants in the world, worth many billions of dollars.

With the changes in their ideology, the Soviets and the Chinese admit that the socialist experiment undertaken by Lenin, Stalin and Mao was tragically faulty. Tragically, because it cost the lives of millions of victims. Seventy years ago many honest people took Communism to mean the opposite of capitalism; the opposite of exploitation. Today, after Marxism has been discredited, it is more and more difficult to support it. Yet I am sure that humanity will not abandon its search for a better and more just way of social organization.

For a while, whether Reagan or Gorbachev had made the bigger compromise, and which country would benefit more from the concluded agreement, was the question of the day. How is it that Reagan, who had despised Communism all his life, now embraces Gorbachev

and calls him his friend? This man, who, during his eight years of presidency showed a steadfast commitment to fight in the Congress and Senate for his decisions, now seems to yield before the Evil Empire, as he himself had called the Soviet Union. Despite outward appearances, Reagan has made a compromise agreeing neither with his conscience, nor with the interests of his country. He sees all the changes which Gorbachev tries to make in the Soviet Union as positive and as beneficial to the United States, and this is why he supports and encourages them.

On his part, Gorbachev must take drastic measures in order to manage the rapidly declining economy and the sensitive question of the multinational Soviet republics—a question whose importance has been greatly neglected. In the Soviet Union there are more than one hundred different nationalities, who have been living on their own land for many generations, speak their own language and have preserved their cultural traditions. They despise Moscow's pressure to Russianize them, an attempt that is a veritable time bomb. In the United States there are also more than one hundred nationalities, but they are dispersed throughout the country, and all of them speak English or desire that their children should speak it.

All the draconian measures which the Illuminati used in France were again repeated in Russia. The Soviet revolution is a carbon copy of the French. The mass executions of prisoners in Petrograd were the same as those in Paris. The drownings in the Black Sea were the same as those in the Loire and the Ronne. The slogans against the bourgeoisie and the Kulaks are the same ones as those invented by Robespierre. Like Robespierre, the idealist Lenin did not order the massacres, but did nothing to prevent or stop them.

After any revolution, despite the names of the ruling parties—communist, socialist or agrarian—all of them serve 216

# THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

only one central power, and promptly execute its orders. Once strict control over the people is established, democracy is dead. "Might makes Right" becomes the sole moral principle. The people are encouraged to work and to help improve the conditions of life, but are never allowed to know the secrets of the country's leaders, some of which even the leaders do not know, since the true leaders are foreigners whom they unwittingly serve.

The American, German and other industrialists who finance such countries control them completely. They have reached their main goal in the communist countries. The rich and the middle class are almost completely destroyed, and the invisible international capitalists can do what they please in these countries. Here they have achieved not only financial control, but also one of their dearest dreams; the annihilation of Christianity. The United States, this democratic country which most people think is the best to live in, is next in line.

If every American understood that a revolution will put an end to his religious convictions, an end to a normal and democratic government, an end to private property and lawfulness, everyone will defend their homeland from the foreigners with whatever means they have.

Since Carl Marx's Communist Manifesto is one of their fundamental programs, it is necessary to briefly examine its author. He was a member of the League of Law, which is nothing more than the secret name for the Illuminati. After the death of Weishaupt, he was hired to write revolutionary propaganda for the League of Law, which aimed at inciting unrest. The famous Communist Manifesto was also written under the tutelage of the League of Law, which later changed its name to the Communist League.

Why do the Communists celebrate May first? Because it is the birthday of the Illuminati Weishaupt.

Why do the Communists have the five-point star on their flag? Because it signifies Rothschild's five sons. Why do the Communists use the color red as a symbol for their movement? Because it is a symbol of Rothschild, who took this name from the red sign over the door of his home in Germany.

Lenin's ideas come directly from the Communist Manifesto. Its ideas are nothing more than the ideas of Adam Weishaupt, who in turn received his commands from Rothschild. Marxism talks about the dictatorship of the proletariat which will establish a classless society and give everyone the opportunity to live in peace, prosperity and freedom. Yet how many of the Bolshevik leaders came from the poor classes, and what evidence is there that they have the poor peoples' best interests at heart? And now, many years after the Revolution, where is the promised peace, prosperity and freedom?

Everything shows that the Communist Party is only a front for the super-rich, who get ever richer and more powerful. The Communists do not rule the party. It is controlled by another secret power, hidden from the common people. It does not come from Moscow or Beijing, but from New York. The capitalists-the communists' worst enemies—and not the people, are those who in fact change the dictators and governments in the communist countries. The centralized system of these countries gives the opportunity to centralize the country's entire wealth in the hands of a few.

In his book "None Dare Call It Conspiracy", Garry Allan defines communism in the following way: "This is not a movement of the trodden masses, but is created, manipulated and used by the billionaires fighting for power, who want to control the world. The international bankers control not only world trade but give orders to the Soviet Union, China and their satellites." This was Weishaupt's idea even before

# THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

Marx; to conquer the world governments through specially prepared Masons, and so pave the way for Rothschild's dream; the Novus Ordo Seclorum.

## CHAPTER NINE



#### THE BILDERBERGERS

The Bilderbergers' organization is comprised exclusively of the international elite. It owes its name to Hotel Bilderberg, in Oosterbeek, Holland, where its first meeting was held on 29 and 30 May 1954. The meeting was chaired by the organization's founder, Prince Bernard, husband of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and member of one of the richest European families. Walter Scheel of West Germany has been the Bilderbergers' new chairman since 1976.

In the last thirty-four years the media has mentioned little about their meetings and activities. Only the populist newspaper Spotlight and some small religious publications in the United States closely follow their activities. Why do the big newspapers like the New York Times, the Washington Post, and the Minneapolis Tribune neglect to inform their readers about the Bilderbergers' conferences? Because all these big newspapers directly or

220

## THE BILDERBERGERS

indirectly belong to members of this organization. The world receives no pictures, no agendas, no information about this group. Even their name is hardly ever mentioned. Why? New York News' former editor, John Swinton, answers, "We are only instruments and vassals of the rich, who remain hidden behind the curtains. We are the puppets, the intellectual prostitutes." The media continuously emphasizes its right to free speech. Indeed, society has given it the right and the responsibility to tell the truth. However, like many others, I too am convinced that the truth has been carefully buried for quite a long time. I feel obligated to resurrect it and make it known.

Like the C.F.R. and the T.C., to which it is closely related, the Bilderbergers has committed itself to the creation of the 'new world order'. Usually its members gather once a year in one or another of the world's most expensive resorts. Their secret conferences are attended by international authorities in the fields of economics and commerce, and by specialists on specific foreign governments and their ideologies. Their

discussions and decisions are kept in complete secrecy. One can learn about them only through the official policies of the world leaders, which often change drastically immediately after the Bilderbergers conferences.

The organization's members have been, are, or will be prominent political leaders: former U.S. President Gerald Ford, former Secretary of State for the Nixon administration Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of State for the Carter administration Cyrus Vance, Robert McNamara, former Secretary of Defense for the Kennedy administration and later Director of the World International Bank David Rockefeller (owner of numerous large banks, foundations, and large properties), Helmut Schmidt or West Germany, and former French President Giscard d'Estaing. Up until the 1966 meeting of the Bilderbergers,

all of the above personalities were unknown to the world, but only seven or eight years later each was a leading figure in the politics of their native countries.

Some other members of the organization are Anderson, President of ARCO (the Atlantic Richfield Company); Baron Edmond de Rothschild in France; and Margaret Thatcher, England's Prime Minister for three straight terms. Regardless of their nationality, the connection between the very rich can be clearly seen. It should be noted that the hosts of their secret meetings are always the best-known financial figures of the world. The Woodstock Inn in Vermont, owned by Lorenz Rockefeller, was once the site of such a meeting. A famous resort in Williamsburg, Virginia, also owned by the Rockefeller family, was another site of a Bilderbergers' meeting. In Europe one of these meetings was hosted by the Rothschilds in the French Alp's ultra-modern Hotel d'Arbois. In 1962 and 1973 the meetings were held in Soltsjobaden, Sweden, and hosted by the billionaire Wallenbergs.

Undoubtedly, the masters of this organization are the real masters of the world. As I will show below, they communicate their commands to the official statesmen, presidents, and the few royalties throughout the world.

At the Bilderbergers' conferences on May 13 and 15, 1983, held in the well-guarded Hotel Montebello in Italy, Rockefeller and Baron Edmond de Rothschild decided that the International Monetary Fund's quota must be raised. All members of the fund had to increase their participation with a bigger quota. Even former President Reagan, who was strongly opposed to the move, finally succumbed under the pressure and increased the United States' deposits by 8.5 billion dollars. The rest of the member countries had no choice but to do the same.

### THE BILDERBERGERS

Something new always shows up in the politics of international relations after every annual meeting of the Builderbergers. In 1984 their member Lord Peter Carrington was elected NATO's General Secretary. Asked by a journalist about his position on the reduction of the American Military contingent in Europe, he answered that the American troops were absolutely necessary to NATO and their presence in Europe was needed so that in the event of an invasion America would enter the war. <sup>176</sup>

In 1988 the yearly meeting of the Bilderbergers was held between 2 and 5 June in the high-security Hotel Tyrol, close to Innsbruck. All of the participating members arrived there by helicopters. The meeting outlined the next year's plan. Among the actions discussed and decided upon were the following:

- 1) To increase taxation on account of increased military expenditures. Specifically, to strengthen NATO, develop the Strategic Defense Initiative, and manage the deficit crisis.
- 2) To elect George Bush President of the United States. As member of the Trilateral Commission, he had their vote of confidence. If the winner was Dukakis, who was not yet one of their men, an effort would have been made to reeducate him, since he was otherwise a 'reasonable' man. There was a certain uneasiness about the 1988 elections, because for the first time in almost eighty years only the Republican candidate was a man of the Bilderbergers.

The International Monetary Fund's annual meeting was held in Chicago exactly one day after the Alps conference. Most of the approximately one hundred

participants were renowned bank representatives of the American Federal Reserve, the Central German Bank, Banque de France, and bankers of England, Japan, Mexico, and elsewhere. The resolutions which the Bilderbergers made in the Alps conference reached Chicago in time for this meeting, and thus, the decisions of the Monetary Fund representatives fully reflected their masters' wishes. One of the most important decisions was to increase spending for conventional military forces in order to compensate for the reduction of nuclear arsenals required by the Soviet-American treaty. This is demagoguery par excellence. While the treaty indicates reduction of military expenditures, the increased spending for conventional weapons not only compensates for it, but creates an actual rise in military spending. Despite outward political appearances, those who profit from arms sales would not be affected at all and will continue to increase their gains.

At first the former presidential candidate, Michael Dukakis, was not a man of the Bilderbergers. In fact, a spending freeze in defense was one of the planks in his political platform. Yet, he was soon reeducated and began singing their song. During his election campaign he changed his stance from 'freezing military spending' to 'increasing conventional forces', which would have made it possible for the U. S. to enter and win a war with the Soviet Union. No one can deny that he is indeed a reasonable man.

Since both candidates were defenders of the Bilderbergers' interests, what was the use of voting? In both cases the American workers' interests were betrayed and they continued to work for the bankers.

The Bilderbergers have studiously cultivated politicians who have the potential of becoming government leaders. Among others, some examples are Harold Wilson and Edward Heath, former Prime Ministers of Great

#### THE BILDERBERGERS

Britain; Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of West Germany; and Gerald Ford, former President of the United States.

Only people unquestionably loyal to Rothschild and Rockefeller are able to participate in the Bilderbergers' secret meetings. No nationalists or anti-Communists are ever allowed to join them. The organization makes no formal decisions or resolutions. This is because these resolutions have already been made, and the gathered participants are only informed about them. This is an organization without debate, where orders are given in a very sophisticated manner which demands strict obedience.





## C.F R.: THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Council on Foreign Relations is the American branch of an international society which originated in England and which believes in the obliteration of national boundaries and the establishment of a world government. The C.F.R. was founded in 1921 by Colonel Edward House, best friend and advisor of President Wilson. The unofficial goal of the C.F.R. is to lay the foundations of a world government. The actual organizers, who cleverly avoided taking official positions, were John Rockefeller Senior, J. P. Morgan, Paul Warburg and Jacob Schiff, the same people who designed and established the American Federal Reserve and the income tax.

During the first six years of its existence the C.F.R. remained in a latent stage. Its actual development began in 1927 when, through his numerous foundations, Rockefeller commenced a vigorous campaign of financial support for the fledgling organization. In 1929 he even donated to one of his properties on New York's Sixtysecond street, which has remained the Council's headquarters ever since. C.F.R. is a branch of the invisible government which rules the world, and is merely a front for the international bankers. Similar organizations in other countries are the Royal Institute for International Affairs in Britain, The Institute for Foreign Relations in Belgium, The Danish Foreign Political Society, The Australian Institute for International Affairs and many others in France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and India. The above societies bear different names but were created by the same Secret Power, have the same nature and aspirations, and merely represent the international

## C.F.R.: THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

branches of one and the same organization. In their secret conferences they decide the fate of their host countries without allowing the presence of the citizenry and the press.

The first of the Council's internal rules and regulations states that all matters discussed among groups within the organization must remain strictly confidential. Anyone who leaks information to the outside world will be expelled. The C.F.R.'s true goal is a world dictatorship. They appropriately call themselves 'a school for statesmen', because their members are educated for years in numerous financial, political, international and social areas. Sociology is the most emphasized, since knowledge in this area enables politicians to skillfully manipulate the common people into subjugation and slavery. Almost all world presidents and statesmen are unofficially required to fill their countries' highest government positions with members of the C.F.R. or of its sister organization, the Trilateral Commission. Such men occupied more than one hundred government positions in Nixon's administration, while the Carter administration consisted entirely of T.C.members. In 1949 Allen Dulles was both a chairman of the C.F.R. and director of the C.I.A.

During the Korean war, on December 9, 1950, the Chicago Tribune publicly accused the C.F.R. of warmongering. It pointed out that the members of the Council are people with great influence in society, who use the prestige of their wealth, their social status and their education in order to lead their country into bankruptcy and military defeat. The newspaper accused them of being responsible for the Second World War as well as for the Korean war. These accusations are still valid today.

David Rockefeller has been the soul of the C.F.R. and its main director for many years, which should

not be surprising since the Council is his family's organization. From 1939 to this day the American State Department has been completely in the C.F.R.'s hands. Almost all executives within the Department are members of the Council. The C.F.R/s crowning moment came in 1945 in San Francisco, when the forty members of the American Delegation wrote the United Nations' Charter. Most of the Delegation's participants were also members of the C.F.R. and the most essential points in the Charter completely express the Council's goals and ideals.

It was John D. Rockefeller who monopolized the oil industry by conquering his competitors from within—his men infiltrated rival enterprises and offices or bribed their executives. Today, Rockefeller's heirs proceed even more arrogantly, using the same methods in the international arena. Through the C.F.R. and the T.C. they have not only succeeded in penetrating the American political, economic and social life, but have also insidiously gained a foothold in every country in the world. The members of the C.F.R. and the T.C. hold the key government positions no matter which party comes to power. Even in Socialist countries the number-one man is usually their man. While Mikhail Gorbachov is still busy trying to manage Perestroika, they are already undermining him by preparing his replacement, so that even the head of the Soviet state could be their own man and dedicated servant.

There have been and still are some politicians and heads of state who were not bought by the mega-capitalists, and were not subjugated to its demands. Unfortunately they are very few, their numbers are rapidly diminishing, and most of them have been forced to use draconian measures in order to defend themselves and their countries from the exploitative capitalist tyranny of a few dynasties. For such defiance their countries have been

# C.F.R.: THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

punished by economic and political isolation which will sooner or later bring them to their knees. Not even military measures are ruled out as a means of subjugation-such, for example, was the case in Lybia.

The Rockefeller's influence in the United States began one hundred years ago with the election of William McKinley as president, after which it grew quickly, particularly during the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt. All subsequent administrations have been filled with members of the C.F.R. (i.e. Rockefeller's officials), and most subsequent presidents have also been members. All positions, from the secretaries of state, defense, commerce and education, and the head of the C.I.A. to the highest judicial post—the attorney general, have been or are in the hands of Rockefeller's men. Rockefeller's cousin, John Foster Dulles, occupied high diplomatic posts in the governments of Wilson, Roosevelt, and Truman, and later was secretary of state in the Eisenhower Administration. He participated in the Versailles Conference, was a member of the Reparations Committee after the First World War, and also participated in the commission responsible for drafting the United Nations' Charter. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State during John Kennedy's administration, was a member of the C.F.R. Kennedy did not even know him when he selected him for this high position. During Johnson's presidency all the highest government posts were occupied by C.F.R. members. One hundred and eighteen members participated in Nixon's government, including Vice President Spiro Agnew, who was chairman of the Commission for the Election of Rockefeller for President. Before being elected to a public position, Attorney General Mitchell was Nelson Rockefeller's personal lawyer. Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State for Nixon and Ford, was a member of both the C.F.R. and the T.C. He had worked, and officially

continues to work, in the Rockefeller system. The American State Department and the C.I.A. have been and are still under Rockefeller's influence. The State Department supports Rockefeller's foreign policy while the C.I.A. forces it on other countries by aiding coups and inciting unrest.

#### CHAPTER ELEVEN



## T.C.: THE TRILATERAL COMMISSION

The Trilateral Commission was established in 1973 by private citizens of Western Europe, Japan and North America. Its goal is to develop mutual cooperation between these three world sectors.

The founder of the Commission was the famous billionaire, David Rockefeller, who owns and chairs the Chase Manhattan Bank as well as various other banks throughout the world. Zbigniew Brezinski, one of his closest ideological assistants and organizers of the Commission, is also a prominent figure in the Council of Foreign Relations and was its director from 1973 to 1976. Although no official government has ever given authority to the private citizens who founded and now run the T.C., their goals and decisions reach far beyond their private interests and affect the entire world. Both the C.F.R. and the T.C. were founded and are governed by the same people and have the common goal of establishing a "New World Leadership". The C.F.R. is the ideological organization while the T.C. is its executive branch. For example, in 1973 Brezinski singled out the quite unknown and unpopular James Carter, also a T.C. member, as the

new U. S. President. Mr. Rockefeller took care of the financial expenses of his election campaign which eventually ended in success. Carter was not at all prepared for the presidential post and thus in actual fact the executive power of the United States fell into the hands of the Trilateral Commission. The entire Carter administration was made up of T.C. members, starting with President Carter and Vice-President Mondale. Additional prominent examples of T.C. members in the same administration are Defense Secretary Harold Brown, Finance Secretary Michael Blumenthal, U. S. Ambassador to the U.N. Andrew Young, and National Security Council chairman Zbigniew Brzezinsky. All the rest of the men in key positions, as well as their deputies, were also members of the Trilateral Commission.

The fundamental goal of the Trilateral Commission is to establish and maintain a financial power-hierarchy in the world. At the apex of this hierarchy are a few families of financial magnates, representing the old American aristocracy which controls the American megabanks with headquarters in New York. At their command and next in the power structure is the American Trilateral Executive Committee. Beneath them is the entire membership of the T. C, representing America, Western Europe, and Japan. Next in the line of financial and power dependency are all the developed countries which have 80% of the world's production. Finally, the base of this power structure comprises all the rest of the developing countries.

## THE FINANCIAL BROTHERHOOD

#### **NEW YORK**

# TRILATERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES

JAPAN ......TRILATERAL COMISSION ...... EUROPE
TRILATERAL COMMISSION LEADERSHIP

David Rockefeller-North American Chairman Georges Berthoin-European Chairman Takeshi Watanabe-Japanese Chairman Egidio Ortona-European Deputy Chairman Nobuhiko Ushiba-Japanese Deputy Chairman Charles B. Heck-North American Secretary Martine Trink-European Secretary Tadashi Yamamoto-Japanese Secretary

# DEVELOPED COUNTRIES RESPONSIBLE FOR 80% OF THE WORLD PRODUCTION

# THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH WORLD

As could be seen from the above, the strings are being pulled by the New York financial clique. Their Western European and Japanese partners are only third in the chain of command. The actual membership by country is as follows: North America-109, Europe-106, Japan-74.

The divisions of this organization are carefully thought-out and encompass all the important sectors of social life. They have taken over the most prominent universities (e.g. Columbia, Georgetown, Harvard, The Hoover Institute, Hudson University and Massachusetts University). In addition, large foundations like the Rockefeller, Ford, Carnegy and others are also only fronts

for this handful of the financially mighty. The most prominent newspapers and broadcasting stations-The New York Times, Los Angeles Times, Chicago Sun Times, and CBS are all some examples. They are represented by some of the most influential politicians in Congress and the Senate.

The American Labor Party calls Trilateralism a British conspiracy imported to the States by Henry Kissinger, who is one of the Directors of the C.F.R. and the T.C.

It should be noted that the Rockefellers and the few other financial magnate families at the apex of the hierarchy are not the sole and mightiest dictators. They are members of a larger family, a World Collective of a few hundred people who rule not only America but the entire world, solely for their personal goals.

As was mentioned above, the Trilateral Commission was created by Rockefeller and a great part of the finances needed to maintain its function come from his Kettering Foundation and the Ford Foundation.

According to an interview with George Franklin, one of the T.C. founders, printed in the "Freemen Digest":

At the annual meeting of the Bilderbergers in 1972 Rockefeller proposed the idea of bringing the U. S. A., Western Europe, and Japan closer together. This idea was accepted with enthusiasm and it was decided that someone must develop it and turn it into reality.<sup>177</sup>

In June 1972 Rockefeller and Franklin went to Japan and talked with many prominent bankers, who enthusiastically greeted the idea of creating a Trilateral 234

Commission. This comission was officially founded and registered that same year. The T.C. is not a secret conspiratorial organization, but one that officially and quite openly promotes its purpose—to influence politics by giving or withholding financial assistance. Obviously the means for financial assistance are not available to worker's unions or even government treasuries, but are owned and controlled by the International banks and corporations which govern the world.

An interesting fact that I have pointed out in previous chapters is the peculiar fashion of name-changing which happened extensively in Russia after the Bolshevik Revolution. The same happened in the States, where names of famous corporations were changed over to new ones. Examples of such name changes are Standard Oil, which became EXXON; New York Bank, which was renamed City Bank; Minnesota Mining, which was changed to 3M; and American Metal, which received the new acronym, AMAX. One only wonders whether and when the owners of these corporations and conglomerates may change their own names.

The program and platform of these corporations are quite similar to those of the National Socialists. <sup>178</sup> For the past ten years the United States seems to have taken this road. At the moment a secret Socialist Revolution is taking place, a revolution quite different from those won with weapons and blood in France, the Soviet Union, Cuba, or any other country. <sup>179</sup> Trilateralism is the main engine propeling the Corporate Socialism's hidden revolution, although the responsible parties may deny this. They strictly follow their carefully designed plan with the help of puppet politicians and the official governments they represent. This is the reason for the creation of many government plans for the coming years-they are only helping the interests of the financial magnates. Let's take,

for example, the agricultural plan and the energy resource plan. The first one makes provisions for the creation of the International Food Reserve. In reality the international bankers will be its masters and controllers, able to manipulate countries by creating artificial shortages and hunger, as Stalin managed to do in the Soviet Union and caused the death of tens of millions of people. Ethiopia's famine has similar sources. On the other hand, the energy-plan idea was accepted only after 1978, when it was finally "proven" that there was an energy crisis. 180 Yet, this crisis was not real. Politicians, banks and press persuaded the people that there was a crisis and everyone panicked. Consequently, billions of dollars entered the treasuries of the International Banks at the expense of the common people. At the very time when they announced the energy crisis, the United States was capable of satisfying its own energy needs and of exporting oil abroad. According to some statistics the U. S. energy resources will be sufficient for 2000 years. <sup>181</sup> The country has natural gas reserves for more than 500 years, crude oil for 200 years, gasoline for 1500 years, coal for 6-7,000 years, while the nuclear reactors have enough U-238 in reserve to last for another 100 years.

In recent years, another misinformation campaign has been launched against nuclear power. People talk about the terrific consequences of possible radiation leakage. Yet, nuclear power stations are spread throughout Europe, producing much cheaper and efficient energy. In all the years since they were first built, the only accident was Chernobyl, where about 30-40 people died. On the other hand, the yearly casualties of accidents in coal mines exceed 300 people.

Nuclear energy is much cheaper than oil and gas, but also greatly unacceptable for exploitation by the billionaires. The more nuclear reactors in the world, the

less oil and gas will be needed, which directly cuts into the profits of large companies like EXXON, Mobil, ARCO, Texaco, Standard Oil, etc., who are owned and directed by members of the Trilateral Commission.

Although it might sound surprising, large Corporations and International bankers pay almost no taxes on their enormous profits. The lowest tax on the income of the common American citizen is 14%, while the International financial giants pay much less or nothing at all. According to official data for 1976, Chase Manhattan Bank paid 0% in taxes, Occidental Petroleum (Hammar) paid only 4.2%, First Chicago paid 6.3%, Continental Bank paid 10.5% in taxes, and only Bank of America paid 14.9%.

Taxes for individuals in the U.S. range between 14% and 70%. In Canada they range between 17% and 43%, and in England they could be as high as 98%. In comparison, the meagre bank taxation cited above is utterly contemptible.

After his twenty-two year journalistic career in a prominent British newspaper, British journalist Gordon Tether was fired after he published information on the astounding financial maneuverings of these International financial Goliaths. This is yet another proof that the Trilateral Commission controls the world. After 1976 most of Tether's articles were never published by the press. Some of these censored articles cite statements by the American President, Wilson, who saw clearly what was going on around him, but was completely powerless and helpless to cope with the situation. In one of his statements he says the following, "Some of the most important personalities in the United States know that there exists a power so organized, so skillful and insidious, so sophisticated and penetrating, that it would be best to not even whisper about it, since you will be sentenced and punished by it."

Political power is the main goal of the Trilateralists. It allows them to order the world according to their own tastes, and their best possible profits. Such power unables them to control the world economy. They plan to draw five or six economically developed countries into the establishment of their New System. Sooner or later, the rest of the countries will have no other choice but to follow suit.

Unfortunately, it has to be admitted that the goals and ideas of this organization are being rapidly adopted all over the world. The biggest countries, like the United States., the Soviet Union, China, Britain and Canada, are almost conquered by them.

Gorbachev's plan for "Glastnost" and "Perestroyka" is a positive step toward the democratization of the Soviet Union, and gives the common Soviet citizen an opportunity to take a greater part in deciding his fate. The signing of the Soviet-American agreement for eliminating nuclear missiles and for mutual verification was accepted with ovations by most of the world. This was another step toward global peace, but it alone cannot stop the wars. This is only a temporary measure which will help achieve some financial stability in the Soviet Union. From 1917 onward neither the Soviet Union nor the United States have posed a real military threat to each other. The masters have always been and continue to be the same. There was a period during Stalin's reign, when the masters were not omnipotent. Yet, beggining with Kruschev's era, the "International Government" slowly but surely returned to its former 1917 position. It will be no surprise if in just a few years the New Order gets established even in the Soviet Union. For a few decades the Soviet people might even like it, since, as the slavic proverb goes, "Better a slave to a rich master than a partner with a poor one." But there will come a time

when following generations will pay dearly to those few masters who are able to suffocate a people with refinement and sophistication.

In Europe, some perspicatious politicians clearly see the T.C.'s intentions to create its own New World Order, and put all their efforts to rapidly establish the European Community. For example, in 1978 a new currency of exchange, the "eccu", was introduced in the European market. The eccu has gold coverage and is designed to increase the use of gold as exchange unit. Thus, the European monetary exchange will be protected from speculation and freed from the tutelage of the American paper dollar, which lacks real coverage. The dollar's true value is equal to the value of the paper on which it was printed and the value of the printing itself, which comes to little more than a few cents.

C. F. R. and T. C: A Small Part of the Past or Present Members Who Have Held High Polls In the U.S. Government David Rockefeller Chairman of the C. F. R. and Chairman of the T. C.

National Security Council

President of the U.S.A. George Bush (C. F. R. + T. C.) Alexander Haig (C. F. R.) Secretary of State

George Schultz (C. F. R.) Secretary of State Cyrus Vance (C. F. R. + T. C.) Secretary of State Walter Mondale (C. F. R. + T. C.) Vice-President of the U.S.A.

Harold Brown (C. F. R. + T. G) Secretary of Defense

Casper Weinberger (C. F. R. + T. C.) Secretary of Defense

Gen. David Jones (C F. R.) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Adm. Stansfield Turner (C. F. R.) Director of the C. 1. A. William Casey (C. F. R.) Director of the C. I. A. Jimmy Carter (T. C.) President of the U.S. A.

H. Chenery (C. F. R.) World Bank W. B. Dale (C. F. R.)

International Monetary Fund Zbigniew Brezinski (C. F. R. + T. C.)Security Advisor to the President

Robert McNamara (C. F. R.) World Bank

Henry Kissinger (C F. R. + T. C.) Secretary of State, Advisor

> Other Former Members in Public Service U.S.A. U. S. Deputy Secretary of State

Warren Christopher Lucy Benson U. S. Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance U. S. Under Sec. of State for Economic Affairs Richard Cooper

Hedley Donovan Special Assistant to the President of the USA

Richard Holbrooke U. S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affaire

U. S. Under Secretary of the Treasury Antony Solomen U. S. Deputy Secretary of Energy John Sawhill U. S. Ambassador to Italy Richard Gardner Elliot Richardson U. S. Ambassador at Large

Gerald Smith U.S. Ambassador at Large

Arthur Burns Former Chairman of the U. S. Fed. Res. Board

Mayor of Minneapolis Donald Fraser Sol. Linowitz U. S. Ambassador

Charles Robinson U. S. Deputy Secretary of State Governor of West Virginia John Rockefeller IV

J. Robert Schaetzel Ambassador

William Scranton Governor of Pennsylvania James Thompson Governor of Illinois

Russell Train Admin., U. S. Environments Protection Agency

Philip Trezise Assistant Secretary of State

Paul Warnke Dir, U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Glenn Watts President, Communications Workers of America

W. Michael Blumenthal Secretary of the Treasury

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph Califano, Jr.

Andrew Young U. S. Representative to the U. N.

Patricia Harris Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

Warren Christopher Deputy Secretary of State
David McGiffert Assistant Secretary of Defense
R. James Woolsey Under Secretary of the Navy
Pichard Cooper

Richard Cooper Under Secretary of State
Richard Moose Deputy Secretary of State
Matthew Nimetz Counselor of the Departme

Matthew Nimetz Counselor of the Department of State
C. Fred Bergsten Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury
Charles William Maynes Assistant Secretary of State

James Johnson Executive Assistant to the Vice-President Kingman Brewster, Jr. Ambassador to the United Kingdom

Arthur Hartman Ambassador to France

Leslie Gelb Director, Political Bureau of Military Affairs

Robert Bowie Deputy Director of the C. I. A.

## West Point Superintendents Since 1960

 Westmoreland
 C. F. R.

 Lampert
 C. F. R.

 Bennett
 C. F. R.

 Knowlton
 C. F. R.

 Berry
 C. F. R.

Good paster C. F. R.

Allied Supreme Comma Eisenhower Ridgeway Gruentner Norstad Lemnitzer Good paster Haig	nders C F. R. C F. R. C. F. R. C. F. R. C F. R. C F. R. C F. R. C. F. R.	Secretary of Defense McElroy C. F. R. Gates C. F. R. McNamara C. F. R. Laird C. F. R. Richardson C. F. R. + T Schlesinger C. F. R. Rumsfeld C. F. R. Brown C. F. R. + T. C. Weinberger C. F. R. + T. C.		
Military Men Through the Years MG R. Ginsburgh C. F. R. R. J. Woolsey (Navy Unders.)C. F. R.		Capt H. Kerr VAdm J. Lee Capt R. Kurth C. F. R		
BG M. Green	C. F. R.	MG Jack Merritt C. F		
MG F. Brown	C. F. R.		Gen Lou Allen, Jr. C F. R. LG E. L. Rowny C. F. R.	
LG S. Berry MG J. Pustay	C. F. R. C. F. R.		VAdm Thorn Hanson C. F. R.	
Gen S. Walker	C. F. R. C. F. R.		MG DeVitt Smith C. F. R.	
BG J. Seigle	C. F. R.		LG Paul Gorman C. F. R.	
RAdm R. Welander	C. F. R.		LTG Wm. T. Smith C. F. R.	
LG D. Smith	C. F. R.	RAdm C. A. Trost C. F. R.		
LG G. Loving	C. F. R.			
MG R. Solomon	C. F. R.	Treasury		
RAdm C. Tesh	C. F. R.	Donald Regan	C. F. R.	
MG J. Welch	C. F. R.	M. Blumenthal	C. F. R. and T. C.C.	
BG W. Usher	C. F.R.	D. Lord	C. F. R.	
VAdm W. Crowe	C. F. R.	D. Fred Bergsten	C. F. R.	
LG Gard	C. F. R.	William Simon	C. F. R. and T. C.	
Gen E. Meyer	C. F. R.	John Heimann	C. F. R.	
BG J. Thompson	C. F. R.	Anthony Solomon	C. F. R. and T. C.	
Gen A. Wickham, Jr.	C. F. R.	George Schultz Helen Junz	C. F. R.	
Capt J. Dewenter	C. F. R.	Arnold Nachmanoff	C. F. R.	
BG Z. Bradford	C. F. R.	Richard Fisher	C. F. R. C. F. R.	
Capt R. Miale BG T. Juliah	C. F. R. C. F. R.	Roger Altman	C. F. R. C. F. R.	
BG T. Ayers	C. F. R. C. F. R.	Roger Aitman	С. Г. К.	
Capt Gentry	C. F. R.	Federal Reserve		
BTG J. Pfantz	C. F. R.	Paul Volcker	C. F. R. + T. C.	
BG Perry Smith	C. F. R.	Andrew Brimer	C. F. R. + T. C.	
Capt S. Ring	C. F. R.		George Weyerhauser C. F. R. + T. C.	
MG R. C. Bowman	C. F. R.	Henry Woodbridge	C. F. R. + T. C.	
Capt H. Fiske	C. F. R.	Emmett Rice	C. F. R.	
Gen Knowlton	C. F. R.	Anthony Solomon	C. F. R. + T. C.	

Henry Wallich C. F. R. C. F. R. Steven Muller Donald Platten CF.R. Gerald Hines C F R

Union Bosses

Lane Kirkland (C. F. R. + T. C.)Ptes., AFL-CIO

Leonard Woodcock (C. F. R. + T. c.) Former President, UAW

I. w. Abel (T. C.)

Glenn Watts (C. F. R. + T. C.)

Former Pres., United Steelworkers of America Former Pres., United Steelworkers of America

Pres., American Federation of State Employees

Jerry Wurf (C. F. R.)

Pres., American Federation of State Employ
Martin Ward (C. F. R. + T. C.) Pres., Untd Assn. of Plumb, and Pipe Industry Murray Finley (C. F. R.)

Pres., Textile Workers Pres., Industrial Union, AFL-CIO Howard Samuel (C. F. R.)

Thomas Donahue (C. F. R. + T. C.)Sec-Treas, AFL-CIO

Ford Motor Company

Donald Petersen C. F. R. Carter Burgess c. F. R. Clifton Wharton, Jr. C. F. R. Ariav Miller T. C. Philip Caldwell T. c.

Chrysler

Jerome Holland C. F. R. Najeeb Halaby C. F. R. Tom Killefer C. F. R. J. Dilworth C. F. R. C. F. R. Gabriel Hauge

General Motors

C. F. R. Reuben Jensen C. F. R. Roger Smith

Marina Whitman C, F, R, + T, C.

International

Andrew Brimmer C. F. R. + T. C. Brooks Mccormick C. F. R.

Texas Instruments

Mark Shepherd, Jr. C. F. R. + T. C.

C. F. R. J. Fred Bucy, Jr.

Owned by Banks with Trilateral Representation

ARCO

Mobil Chase Manhattan Standard Oil (Ind.) First National (Chicago) Texaco Continental Illinois

Phillips Petroleum Manufacturers Hanover

American Electric Power Chase Manhattan

Commonwealth Edison First National (Chicago) Columbia Gas Systems Wells Fargo Bank

Florida Power and Light BankAmerica Corp.
Pacific Gas and Electric BankAmerica Corp.

AT6T

Exxon

-Controlled by Rockefeller

Standard oil—Controlled by Rockefeller and Packard

Occidental Petroleum—chairman, Armand Hammer who was a close friend of Lenin. Bechtel Group of San Francisco—George shultz (C. F. R.) was President in 1980 and Casper Weinberger (C. F. R.) was Vice-President. They were later appointed Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense. Bechtel is the country's leading builder of nuclear power plants. Its revenues are estimated at \$2 Billion dollars a year.

The Media—Their Media is highly influential. Chicago

Sun-Times—With Emmett Dedmon (T. C.) as the editorial director and James Hoge

(C. F. R. + T. C).

New York Times—With Cyrus Vance (C. F. R. +T. C.) as the director and more than thirty other past and present c. F. R. and T. C. members.

# CHAPTER TWELVE

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

The AIDS virus causes a fatal disease which damages the brain and destroys the body's immune system, rendering futile all the body's attempts to combat sickness. At this very moment the virus has spread throughout the world, and no reliable vaccines have been found yet, nor any medicine capable of curing it. The disease is one hundred percent fatal. According to researchers, there are about one hundred different varieties of the AIDS virus, which impedes the creation of a suitable vaccine. The protracted incubation period, which could exceed ten years, is another problem, since the infected person, completely unaware of his disease, can spread it to many others. According to estimates of the World Health Organization, more than ten million people are already infected. The only well-established facts about AIDS are those concerning the ways in which it spreadshomosexual activities, use of unsterilized needles, transfusions of contaminated blood, and transmission from mother to fetus. The virus itself can easily be rendered inactive by air, hot water, or a solution of ten percent bleach or alcohol. Hemophiliacs are innocently suffering the most from this disease, since they received numerous unscreened blood transfusions before the virus was discovered. All the data above was derived from the World Health Organization and United States government statements. In their attempt to avoid panic they seem to be hiding some of the facts about this fatal disease, the most serious since the 1918-1919 outbreak of the

Spanish Flu. In France, one new-born baby tests positive for the AIDS virus every day. These innocent children will live no more than three to five years.

The official Russian newspaper, Pravda, first spread the rumor that the AIDS virus was initially produced in an American military laboratory. This was confirmed by two East German doctors, Jacob Segal and Ronald Dehmlow, who insisted that the appearance of the virus coincided with the opening of the P-4 American biology laboratory in Fort Detrick. On September 22, 1986, Radio Moscow again accused the Americans of "testing their new discoveries on the people." According to the radio commentator, the AIDS virus was the fruit of experiments done by American specialists on human genes. The Russians also accused the Americans of "genetic manipulations of microbes and viruses which are able to kill selectively, attacking the young population and the blacks—it is also called an ethnic weapon." The renowned British AIDS specialist, Professor Peter Kernoff, also supports the theory that the virus was artificially created." The Sunday Express of November 2, 1986, examined Soviet-American cooperation in the area of AIDS.

Dr. John Seale, another British specialist on AIDS, published an article in the British Medical Journal stating that the AIDS factor is derived from a combination of the la visna (sheep) virus and the virus of la leucemie des bovins (cow leukemia). Finally the CIA and the Pentagon issued a counter-accusation, stating: "If the AIDS virus has indeed escaped from some scientific laboratory, the Russians are the prime suspects." I see the Soviet-American mutual accusations only as a front

for the public, behind which they want to hide the real facts. The truth is that many countries, especially the super-powers, have been diligently working on a new generation of biological weapons. In most American research centers scientists from both countries work together and exchange their achievements.

A very well argued document by Dr. William Campbell Douglas, entitled Who Murdered Africa, states that the World Health Organization killed the African Continent with the AIDS virus. 189 This is a brave and provocative accusation against the organization, and it is supported by the WHO's own statement made in its 1972 bulletin: "An attempt should be made to see if viruses can in fact exert selective effects on immune functions. The possibility should be looked into that the immune response to the virus itself may be impaired if the infecting virus damages, more or less selectively, the cell responding to the virus." This clearly shows that WHO wanted to test viruses that might be able to destroy the human T-cell, thus, causing immune deficiency. Who needs such tests? The discovery of such a virus, as the World Health Organization proposes to do, would ultimately create terrible and fatal infectious viruses beyond the strength of the human immune system, which would destroy the human race.

When I was younger I did not believe in conspiracies, and considered them narrow-minded. Today I am convinced that at least ninety percent, if not all, of everything that happens in the world is built on conspiratory principles, most important of which is the economic principle. All the

rest-political, military, ethical, scientific, and all other principles-are functions of the economic.

Unfortunately many scientists, consciously or not, influence the uninformed masses with their opinions. For example, a famous virologist insists that the AIDS virus originated in the Central African green monkey and was transferred by a bite. It is inconceivable how specialists of that calibre can make such mistakes. It is common knowledge that the AIDS virus is not found naturally either in monkeys or any other animals. 192

The disease began to occur simultaneously in the United States, Haiti, Brazil and Central Africa, and it is quite improbable that four green monkeys could have bitten people in four different countries on three different continents at approximately the same time. Secondly, genetic testing proved that the natural transfer of the AIDS virus from monkeys to humans is impossible. Thirdly, even if we accept the possibility of such a transference, this cannot explain the enormous numbers of people infected, which doubles every fourteen months. In comparing the first case of the disease with the present number of cases, it is obvious that great numbers of people were infected at the same time. If the first case was indeed caused by a green monkey in 1972, the doubling described above would have produced somewhere around fourteen thousand victims and not the actual several millions.

Dr. Theodore Strecker investigated the development of the AIDS epidemics and established that the National Cancer Institute, in cooperation with WHO, discovered the AIDS virus in the laboratories of Fort Detrick. They combined the viruses of a sheep disease and bovine leukemia and injected them in human tissue. The result was the AIDS virus, the

first one hundred percent deadly retro-virus ever known to man.

The tragedy is that the virus appears in numerous forms. Some cause decomposition of the brain (like the sheep's disease), others cause leukemia (like the cow's virus), and there are numerous other results. Apparently the virus will continue to change and cause different symptoms, and it is possible that scientists may never be able to discover a preventative vaccine.

One of the important people of the Fort Derrick laboratory, Carlton Gajdusek, said: "The scientists and research associates working in one of our buildings are mostly from China and the Soviet Union. They have free access to all the laboratories where Americans work. Even the army's infectious disease unit is loaded with foreign workers of not always friendly nationalities. I can assure you that the creation of the AIDS virus was not just a diabolical scientific exercise that got out of hand. It was a cold-blooded successful attempt to create a killer virus, which was then used in a successful experiment in Africa. So successful, in fact, that most of Central Africa may be wiped out. It was not an accident. It was deliberate." How was this deadly virus transferred to the United States to literally decimate the homosexual population? It is true that in some cases the virus was transferred by homosexuals from Haiti to the United States, but this does not reveal the entirety of the problem and cannot explain the number of infected people in the country today. Until 1978 the virus was still not present in the States. This year a Hepatitis B vaccine was introduced, and thanks to this vaccine the epidemiology of the disease can be examined. In 1981 the Center for Disease Control announced that four percent of all those who received

the hepatitis vaccine were infected with AIDS. In 1986 they admitted that the number of infected vaccine recipients was actually as high as sixty percent. Nowadays they abstain from all estimates, because they refuse to admit that all one hundred percent of those who received the vaccine are infected with AIDS. <sup>197</sup> The data on the hepatitis vaccine studies are now kept in the Justice Department, and no one will be able to see them again.

From the above discussion, it becomes clear that the deadly virus did not come here from Africa, but has been spread by an anti-hepatitis vaccine, while the African epidemic was caused by a vaccine against small pox. Both vaccines were infected with the AIDS virus. 198

Despite the preventative measures, and the medicines and vaccines which are being and will be developed during the next few years, this will continue to be a terrible medical disaster. AIDS is one of the greatest threats we face today. It might eventually force many countries into bankruptcy. In 1985, this deadly disease cost the United States about 5 billion dollars. In 1987 the costs rose to more than 10 billion. At the end of 1991 it will cost about 65 billion. Because of these staggering costs, many African nations are on the brink of financial catastrophe. Homosexuality, unsterile needles and blood transfusions have already infected from ten to twenty of the population in some countries. It is assumed that the rapidly spreading epidemic will depopulate some areas of Africa. 199 South America and some other countries also live with the same fear.

### CONCLUSION

I have lived in the United States for more than twenty years, and am grateful to be accepted as part of its society, and for the right to enjoy its beauty and natural resources. I respect its people but often see them as politically naive. The older generation is very honest and hospitable, but the young people are being corrupted by all sorts of amusements and opiates.

I do not want to impose my opinion on anyone. My only goal is to prove that an international conspiracy does exist. If my readers decide to research the history discussed in this book, they can draw their own conclusions.

I assure you that everything recounted here was found in historical documents. If many of these facts sound incredible, it is because the media has systematically brainwashed people by presenting only part of the truth and obscuring the rest, using carefully planned mind-programming in order to remove us from reality. For example, science-fiction movies subtly gain control over our imagination and our values and we loose touch with reality. Sadly enough, the greater portion of television programs are not much better than science fiction, and yet the average person watches three and a half hours worth of television every day. Counted over a life-time, these hours are enough to acquire several university degrees. I do not hope that everyone will accept what I have written at face value, but I am convinced that many will stop and reconsider the events I have recounted and will draw their own conclusions. This is all I wish and it will be my greatest reward.

The banks' greatest revenues come from the loans they give to various countries. In ordinary circumstances countries do not look for loans. Only extraordinary circumstances like famine, war or revolution force governments to borrow. Thus the international financiers have an interest in aiding or inciting such circumstances. The most infamous financial despots in the world were created by the American and French Revolutions, the First World War, the Soviet Revolution, the Second World War, the conflicts in Korea and Vietnam and all the subsequent armed conflicts. Napoleon's fall revived the Rothschild family. From then until now all statesmen consult this family before initiating or ceasing any military activity.

The mega-banks dishonestly acquired the wealth of the Royal Romanoff family by insisting that all family members were dead. However, it seems that they did not succeed in removing Prince Alexey Romanoff, who apparently is still alive. Today the Russian tzar's 1917 holdings are estimated to have increased to more than 100 billion dollars. Nowadays, the name of Rothschild is hardly ever heard. The family has created an incredible network of corporations and banks which work only for them. One of the most famous bankers in the world, Morgan, was their pawn and worked with their capital, a fact discovered only after his death in 1913, when his wealth was estimated to be not more than twelve million dollars. The same is also true of the Kuhn family, the Loeb Company, Paul and Max Wartburg, and Colonel House, the evil genius who was President Wilson's righthand man. The English Bank (created by the Rothschilds) has, since its inception, played a decisive role in all wars,

# **CONCLUSION**

revolutions, espionage and trade crises. The disarmament movement of 1930, as well as the present one, was also incited by the Rothschilds, with the secret intention of destroying the old weapon systems in order to produce new and more expensive ones.

Zakharov, the most famous weapons merchant, has had free access to all major political leaders of the world. For instance, in 1917 the three major political leaders-Wilson, Loyd George and Clemenso—visited Zakharov in his Paris home. Zakharov was in close contact with all military industries like Krupp, Skoda, Shneyder, Brown Bovery and many others, most of whom were directly or indirectly owned by the Rothschilds and located either in Germany or France. Despite the state of war between these two countries, neither side has ever attempted to destroy the military plants of the enemy. It was a commonly known fact that all strategic materials sent from France through Switzerland, were destined for Germany.

World events, whether centuries-old or contemporary, occur in the name of something which gives the people leading the events justification for their goals and methods. Napoleon and Hitler had their reasons for wanting to conquer the world. The leaders of the French Revolution had justifications for decapitating millions of their countrymen. Stalin's logic justified the killing of millions of Russians. The people who gave certain East European criminals forty days of unrestrained power to pillage and murder after the Second World War had their justifications, just as the Khmer Rouge forces in Cambodia justified genocide. In every case these bestial crimes were committed in the name of the revolution and the people.

After studying the historical events outlined in this book, I have come to the conclusion that we must acknowledge these justifications, at least in part. Napoleon, who was brought to power by Rothschild, saw who the evil culprits were and decided to eliminate them by becoming stronger than them. Alas, he underestimated his enemy. The mega-capitalists and the Versaille agreement created Hitler and decided to destroy him only after they could no longer use him. In an attempt to defend himself, Hitler used extreme and inhumane measures which devastated the world.

After eliminating his rival, Trotsky, Stalin also had to defend himself against the invisible hand and its representatives who had usurped political power in Russia. Justifying his decisions, Stalin claimed that the systematic purges, the subjection of people to starvation, the elimination of almost all generals and assistants were all done in order to save the revolution, the motherland and the people. History shows that all great empires and civilizations fall under the weight of their own sins and mistakes. Today's civilization is no exception. Perversity is rampant, avarice and selfishness are the passwords for prosperity, and morality has become atrocious. Whether our civilization will survive is a relevant and pressing question, but we do not have much time to dwell on it. The hand of the clock is moving with satanic speed toward the destruction of the world. For the world to survive, the United States, Soviet Union and China have to save themselves first. They are the only ones capable of maintaining a balanced world power. One of the most promising years of this century is 1990, because currently the Soviet Union and China are led by statesmen with foresight,

#### CONCLUSION

who are not afraid to admit their mistakes and offer their friendship to the United States, yesterday's enemy. This initiative was accepted favorably by the American people and the former president Reagan. Hopefully, President Bush and his administration will continue the process and resist the pressure from mega-banks, who want to divide the world in order to conquer it. There are many indications that the mega-bankers are preparing their own men to replace the current Soviet and Chinese political leaders. For the sake of mankind's safety, I hope that the new peace initiative will be adopted by the rest of the world.

It is my opinion that Russia and China may resolve their internal and international problems more easily than the United States, because they are not yet completely in the tentacles of the financial octopus. At present both these countries' internal and foreign policies give much hope for the future of the world. My only advice to them is not to hurry and jump in this octopus's water, because drowning will be unavoidable. The United States, however, is being strangled by the grasping tentacles of Rothschild's creature. America, watch out and keep your guard. It is time to opened your eyes and save yourself.

The so-called 'world government' will not save the world. It was created by the omnipotent secret organization of three hundred bankers, who painstakingly continue to hide their names and their involvement. Our only recourse is to bring this handful of people in front of an international court, charge them with the crimes they have committed and confiscate the callosal wealth they have amassed through the sweat and blood of mankind. The just distribution of these individuals' dishonestly acquired

wealth will revive the world, making it once again flourishing and happy. We have to destroy the secret organization which owns and rules the world so that we can stop the hatred, suspicion, and bloodshed among nations. Many Europeans are already convinced that the American bankers are the source of all evil in Europe. It is widely known that the Frankfurt capitalists headed by Rothschild moved to the United States, which they have usurped through the Federal Reserve, their money-making machine.

Now I turn to those powers about which I have written this book. One thing is certain, despite your efforts to conceal yourselves, more and more people are becoming aware of your existence. Today, only you can establish trust in the world. There would be no real peace and love on earth until you feel them in yourselves. Peace will reign only when love illuminates your hearts, when your minds grasps the true beauty of humanity and you finally stop fomenting wars. You must understand the mystery of the opposites. This is the greatest secret of the universe that everyone must discover. Your hearts and your minds must become one, and then you will recognize that stranger and friend are one and the same, that you and your environment are not two separate entities but parts of the same whole. Bliss and beauty are always within and around us, whether we recognize it or not. Yet it is easier to be aware of this fact when looking at a flower, than when looking at a human being. I appeal to you to use your hearts when listening or responding to the world. Only in this way can you be aware of the love and beauty that connect us to the divine. How do you treat mankind? Following your selfish goals, you unavoidably undermine all commonly

#### CONCLUSION

accepted human values and norms and secretly strive to destroy them. You have separated yourselves from the rest of humanity, but as a minority you will never be happy and will always live in fear. We strive to remove the barrier which you have erected between yourselves and us, not by creating more divisions but by accepting you as an inseparable part of the world society. Today you are a formless power, exuding selfishness and hatred toward the rest of the world. You think that you enjoy the greatest freedom, and indeed you can follow and realize any of your desires. But all you desire is to amass as much as possible and prevent any losses, and although that may bring you temporary pleasure and satisfaction, it brings pain, suffering and destruction to the entire world, of which, after all, you are also a part. You strive to reach unreachable heights and your fall is inevitable, only because you believe in the existence of subject and object. You must eradicate this distinction from your consciousness. There should be no subjects and no objects, you should not be separated from the rest of humanity but should realize that all of us form one indivisible whole.

Stop exploiting the structure of human life which is based on division of labor, and which consequently also divides people in classes and conventions. Stop using your power advantage over the rest of the social classes.

Stop using dictatorship and terror—a preamble of the economic slavery in which the world exists today.

Man may be at the highest stage of evolution, but he is still imperfect. Life is given to us for the perfection of our nature, and thus for the betterment of mankind. And the betterment of our nature cannot occur without honest labor. So, enjoy the life that has

been given to you, but contribute to the world with your own honest labor.

Today you are the only true rulers of the world and only you would be able to change it, by establishing a stable equilibrium and justice. Be humane and at least begin to right the wrongs done by your predecessors. The past is more easily forgotten than the present. If you do not care about the common people, at least think of your own offsprings. Is it possible that a father could bequeath to his beloved children his own disgrace, the hatred of the whole world and his unavoidable punishment?

Let all mankind begin a new life in peace and true prosperity.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books: Allen, Gary. None Dare Call it Conspiracy. 1972. ---. The Rockefeller File. 1976. Ambrose, Stephen E. Rise to Globalism. 1980. Armstrong, George. The Rothschild Money. 1940. Bernstein, Jack. Wimps of Subversives in Congress Flirt with One World Government. 1985.
Britton, Frank L. Behind Communism. Cantelon, Willard. The Day the Dollar Dies. 1973. Carver, Field Marshall Michael. Chaltkin, Anton. Treason In America. 1985. Coogan, Gertrude M. Money Creations. 1982. Cortl, Count Egon Caesar, the Rise of the House of Rothschild. 1972. Count Cherep-Spiridovich, Maj. - Gen. The Secret World Government. 1926. Del Mar, Alexander. A History of Monetary Crimes. 1899. Divine, Robert A. The Reluctant Belligerent. 1967. Domhoff, G. William. Who Rules America? 1967. Eastman, Max. Reflections on the Failure of Socialism. 1955. Editors of Scholastic Magazine. What Should You Know about Communism. 1962. Emry, Sheldon. Billions for the Bankers, Debts for the People. 1984. Epperson, A. Ralph. The Unseen Hand. Fahey, Rev. Denis. The Rulers of Russia. 1984. Fraser, L. Craig. The Testament of Adolf Hitler. 1945. Freedman, Ben. The Hidden Tyranny. Liberty Bell Press. German White Book. New York: German Library of Information. Griffin, Des. Fourth Reich of the Rich. 1984. Hersey, John. Hiroshima. 1968. Hoover, J. Edgar, Masters of Deceit, 1961. House, E. M. Philip Dru, Administrator, 1912. Hoyt, Richard. Trotsky's Run. 1983. Human Culture of Humans. Sovereign Press, 1987. Keagan, John and Andrew Wheatcroft. Who's Who Military History. 1976. Kitson, Arthur. The Bankers Conspiracy. 1933. Kluckhohn, Frank L. The Naked Rise of Communism. 1962. Knuth, E. C. The Empire of the City. 1945. Kurtz, Paul. Humanist Manifestos I and II. 1984. Kutz, Myer. Rockfeller Power. 1975. Lederer, William J. A Nation of Sheep. 1962. Lord, Walter. Day of Infamy, 1957. Lowry, H. Graham. How the Nation was Won. 1987. Lundberg, Ferdinand. The Rich and the Super-Rich. 1969. Marchetti, Victor and John D. Marks. The C.I.A. 1975. Marsden, Victor, Trans. The Protocols of Zion. 1934. Marx, Karl and Friedrich Engels. The Communist Manifesto. Mills, C. Wright. The Power Elite. 1959. Mohr, Col. Gordon 'Jack'. The Satanic Counterfeit. 1982. Morgan, Capt. William. Freemasonry Exposed. Morton, Frederic. The Rothschilds. 1963. Mullins, Eustace. The Federal Reserve Conspiracy. 1971. ---. The Secrets of the Federal Reserve. 1985. ---. The World Order. 1985. Norburn, Charles S. Honest Government, 1984. ----. Honest Money. 1983. Paris, Edmond. The Secret History of the Jesuits. 1975. Platnick, Kenneth B. Great Mysteries of History. 1971. Quigley, Carrol. Tradgedy and Hope. Rastow, W. W. The Dynamics of Soviet Society. 1954. Relfe, Mary Stewart. The New Money System. 1982. Schermerhom, Richard A. Society and Power. 1961. Schlafly, Phyllis and Chester Ward. The Betrayers. 1968.

Seaman, L. C. B. From Vienna to Versailles. 1963. Simon, William E. A Time for Truth. 1979.

Smoot, Dan. The Invisible Government. 1962. Spenser, Keith. The Cult of the All - Seeing Eye. Stormer, John A. None Dare Call it Treason. 1964.

Sutton, Antony C. and Patrick M. Wood. Trilaterals over Washington. 1981.

---- . Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution.

Teposke, John J., ed. Three American Empires. 1967.

The Cardinal of Chile. The Mystery of Freemasonry Unveiled. 1957.

United States. Cong. Congressional Record. 1910 - 1983.

Wagner, Martin L., Trans. Freemasonry. 1912.

Weber, Eugen. Varieties of Fascism. 1964.

Webster, Nesta and Kurt Kerlen. Boche and Bolshevik. 1922.

Webster, Nesta. Secret Societies and Subversive Movements. 1924.

---- . The French Revolution. 1983.

Wechsberg, Joseph. The Merchant Bankers. 1968.

Welder, Ben and Danid Hapgood. The Murder of Napoleon. 1984.

Williams, Lindsey. Syndrome of Control. 1986.

Williams, Robert H. The Ultimate World Order.

Winrod, Gerald B. Adam

Wolfe, Betram D. Three Who Made a Revolution. 1959.

Yallop, David A. In God's Name. 1984.

Periodicals:

Encyclopedia Britannlca, 1973 - 1980

Forbes

Historia - French Revue Mensuelle, 1962 -1983.

Newsweek

The Gospel Truth 1985 - 1988

The New Yorker.

The Patriot Review, 1983 - 1988

The rau

U.S. News and World Report

#### **ENDNOTES**

- 1. Conseiller du Peuple, 1849
- 2. Ralph A. Epperson, The Unseen Hand, p. 76; and, Des Griffin, Fourth Reich of the Rich, pp. 16, 123.
- 3. Willard Cantelon, The Day the Dollar Dies, p. 52.
- 4. David A. Yalliop, In God's Name, p. 92; A. Ralph A. Epperson, The Unseen Hand, p. 62.
- 5. Frederic Morton, The Rothschilds, pp. 52, 53; and, Emry Sheldon, Billions for the Bankers, pp. 3, 4, 8, 26.
- 6. Morton, pp. 48, 52.
- 7. Morton, p. 50, and Epperson, p. 140.
- 8. Morton, p. 68
- 9. Morton, pp. 56, 129, 131, 144.
- 10. Morton, pp. 187,188.
- 11. Morton, p. 188
- 12. Epperson, p. 66.
- 13. Epperson, p. 62.
- 14. Epperson, p. 65.
- 15. Epperson, pp. 66, 182.
- 16. Epperson, pp. 182, 183.

- 17. Epperson, p. 67.
- 18. Epperson, p. 68.
- 19.A11 subsequent figures have been taken from the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1973 ed., s.v. "World Wars".
- 20. The Plain Truth, August 1987.
- 21. Cherep Spiridovich, The Secret World Government, p. 17.
- 22.Gil Elliot, Twentieth Century Book of Mortality.
- 23. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1973 ed., vol. 22, p. 559.
- 24.Gerald Winrad, A Human Devil, p. 25.
- 25. Winrad, p. 32.
- 26.Nesta Webster, Secret Societies and Subversive Movements, p. 257.
- 27.Gerald Winrad, Adam Weishaupt, p. 33.
- 28. Winrad, p. 34.
- 29. Colonel E. N. Sanctuary, Are These Things So?; Gerald Winrad, A Human Devil, p. 46.
- 30.Murl Vance and William Sutton, The New Age Movement and the Illuminati "666".
- 31. Richard Appignanesi, Marx.

- 32. Frederic Morton The Rothschilds, p. 53.
- 33.Morton, p. 37.
- 34.Morton, p. 95.
- 35.Morton, p. 97.
- 36.Morton, p. 164.
- 37. Disraeli Cunningsbay, pp. 213, 214, 217.
- 38.Jessie Mario The Birth of Modern Italy, p. 62.
- 39.Maj. Gen. Cherep Spiridovich The Secret World Government/The Hidden Hand, p. 158.
- 40. Spiridovich, pp. 171, 176.
- 41. Spiridovich, p. 183.
- 42.Dr. Rigby, Letters to his wife in England.
- 43. Nesta Webster, The French Revolution, p. 8.
- 44. Webster, p. 17.
- 45John Robison, Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe.
- 46.Felix Montjoie, Histoire de la Confuration de Maximilien Robespierre, pp. 36, 37.
- 47. Jules Flammermont, Rapport sur les correspondances des Agents Diplomatiques etrangers en France avant la Revolution conservee dans les archives de Berlin, Dresden, Geneve, Londre, etc.

- 48. Count Cherep-Spiridovich, The Hidden Hand, pp. 44, 45.
- 49. Histoire Politique de la Revolution Française, pp. 137, 175.
- 50. Pouget de Saint Andre, Les Auteurs de la Revolution Française, p. 3.
- 51. Histoire Parlimentaire de Buche a Roux, p. 300.
- 52. Count Cherep-Spiridovich, p. 67.
- 53. Felix Montjoie, Conjuration de d'Orleans, v.I, p. 275.
- 54. Webster, p. 46.
- 55. Webster, p. 303.
- 56.M. Louis Madelin, Crise de Nerfs.
- 57. Anonymous, L'Histoire des deux Armis de la Liberte, vol. 2, p. 297.
- 58. Monitor, i, p. 324; Memoirs de Frenilly, p. 121.
- 59. Gustav Bord, La Conspiration Revolutionaire de 1789, p. 62.
- 60.Lally Tollendal, Article on Mounier in Biographie Michand.
- 61. Alexandre de Lameth, Histoire de l'Assemblee Constituante, i, p. 150.

- 62.Marie Antoinette used to take a walk in the palace's park every day at a certain hour. On this particular day there was a light rain which made her postpone her walk.
- 63Monitor XIII, p. 591.
- 64. Campan, Memoires de Mme de Compan, p. 294.
- 65. Webster, p. 187.
- 66.Morse Stephens, Revolutionary Europe, p. 103.
- 67.M.H. Gaston, Journal d'un Etudiant pendant la Revolution, p. 203.
- 68.Bigot de Saint-Croix points out that the 20th of June was chosen as the anniversary of the flight to Varennes.
- 69. Essais de Beaulieu, III, p. 104; Deux Amis de la Liberie, VII, p. 242.
- 70. Webster, p. 222.
- 71. Webster, p. 223.
- 72. Bourienne, The Memoirs of Bourienne, vol. I, p. 49.
- 73. Hua, Memoirs de Hua, p. 136.
- 74. Mouton de la Varenne, Histoire Particuliere, p. 230.
- 75. Varenne, p. 230.
- 76. Prudhomme, Crimes de la Revolution, vol. IV, p. 43.
- 77. Webster, p. 238.

- 78. Taine, La Revolution, v, p. 259; Hua p. 138.
- 79.Prudhomme p. 115; Hua p. 153.
- 80.Hua, p. 149.
- 81. Webster, p. 257; Prudhomme, p. 216.
- 82.Campan, p. 350.
- 83. Webster, p. 269.
- 84.Beaulieu, p. 482.
- 85.Ternaux, p. 325.
- 86.Prudhomme, v. IV, p. 68.
- 87. Boalo, Memoires, p. 482.
- 88.Gustav Bard, "Notes by Alexander," Revue de la revolution, vol. VIII, p. 175.
- 89.Barbaroux, Memoires, p. 57. See also Moniteur, October 26, 1792.
- 90. Roussel, P.J.A., Histoire Secrete du Tribunal Revolutionaire, p. 42.
- 91.Roch Marcandier, Histoire des hommes de Proie.
- 92.Roussel, p. 48.
- 93. Sicard, Memoirs de V Abbey Sicard

- 94.Sicard.
- 95. Salamon, Memoirs de Monsigneur de Salamon, p. 122.
- 96. Granier de Cognac, Histoire des Girondins, pp. 372, 377, 389.
- 97. Ternaux, pp. 525, 527; Granier de Cassagnac, ii, p. 514.
- 98. According to the witness, Mercondier, in Histoire des Homme de Paris. Also see Mercier's Histoire de Nouveau Paris, p. 94.
- 99.Ternaux, p. 309.
- 100.Moore, Diary of Dr. More, vol. II, p. 249.
- 101. Prudhomme, Revolution de Paris, vol. XIV, p. 52.
- 102. Adolphe Schmidt, Paris Pendant la Revolution, p. 21.
- 103.Edmond Bire, Journal d'un Bourgeois, p. 409.
- 104. Carnot, Memoirs de Carnot, p. 293.
- 105. Webster, p. 377
- 106. Essays de Beaulieu, p. 103.
- 107. Moore's Journal, vol. II, p. 427
- 108. Wallon, Le Tribunal Revolutionaire, pp. 93, 110, 133, 140.
- 109. Webster, p. 402.
- 110.Prudhomme, pp. 49, 50.

- 111. Prudhomme, p. 335; Buchez and Roux, v. XXXIV, p. 149.
- 112. The Marquis was a follower of Marat and member of the Section des Pignes to which Robespierre belonged.
- 113. Anarchist Glootz, La Republique Universelle; Monitor, XIII, p. 660.
- 114. Buchez and Roux, XXII p. 164.
- 115.Prudhomme, p. 203.
- 116. Montjoie, Conjuration de l'Orleans, v. III, p. 286.
- 117. Dauban, Pans en 1794, p. 126.
- 118. Riouffe, Memoires de Riouffe, p. 67.
- 119."It does not matter if I die. I enjoyed myself immensely during the Revolution, drank and ate my fill, had many women.... Well, now its time to go to sleep'."
- 120. Webster, p. 447.
- 121.Rathenan, Walter, an article in Wiener Presse, Dec. 24, 1912; Plain English, June 11, 1921. After Rathenan exposed the "300" in the Wiener Presse article, he suddenly died.
- 122. Fouquier's Memoirs; Bouchez and Roux, XXXIV, p. 234.
- 123. Riouffe, p. 87; letters of Hellen Maria Williams, p. 108.
- 124. Senart's Testimony p. 307

- 125.Retz' Testimony p. 135.
- 126.Quoted in the testimonies of Wolf and Tavernie.
- 127.G. Lenotre, La Guillotine, p. 18.
- 128. Webster, p. 468.
- 129. Toulongeon, vol. IV; Moniteur, vol XXI, p. 385.
- 130. Carrier, Proces de Carrier, Buchez and Roux, XXIV, p. 208.
- 131. Webster, p. 31.
- 132. Encyclopedia Britanica, vol. VII.
- 133. Robespierre, Memoirs de Mallet du Pan, Vol II, P. 60.
- 134.H.S. Ashbee, Marat en Angleterre.
- 135.Lafayette's Memoirs.
- 136.Ben Weider and David Hapgood The Murder of Napoleon, p. 1452.
- 137. Count Cherep-Spiridovich The Secret World Government, p. 88.
- 138. Count Cherep-Spiridovich The Hidden Hand, p. 97.
- 139. Count Cherep-Spiridovich p. 97.
- 140.Count Cherep-Spiridovich p. 97
- 141. Count Cherep-Spiridovich, p. 98.

142. Weider, p. 27. 143. Weider, p. 31.

144. Weider, p. 208.

145. Weider, p. 209.

146.Gary Allen, The Rockefeller File, p. 9.

147. Allen, pp. 38, 39.

148. Meyer Kutz, Rockefeller Power, p. 269.

149.Gary Allen, The Most Powerful Family in America: Rockefeller, p. 46.

150.Allen, p. 47

151 Rev. Denis Fahey, The Rulers of Russia, pp. 6-12, 27, 28; Des Griffin, Fourth Reich of the Rich, pp. 90, 91.

152.Allen, The Rockefeller File, p. 119.

153.A. Ralph Epperson, The Unseen Hand, p. 100.

154.Eustace Muffins, The World Order, p. 45; Epperson, p. 101.

155.Mullins, p. 43.

156.According to the opinion of writers like Eustace Mullins, A. Ralph Epperson, Maj. Gen. Count Cherep Spiridovich, Gary Allen, John Stormer, Des Griffin, Antony Sutton, Patrick Wood and many others who have

thoroughly examined the history of the Bolshevik Revolution.

157. Denis Fahey, The Rulers of Russia, p. 6.

158. The Canadians knew that Trotsky was returning to Russia to assist in the destruction of the Russian Empire and to take Russia out of the war against Germany. Epperson, p. 103.

159.Des Griffin, Fourth Reich of the Rich, p. 90; Epperson, p. 104.

160.Griffin, p. 90.

161.Griffin, p. 91; Epperson, pp. 110, 111.

162. Epperson, pp. 105, 106.

163.Epperson, p. 105.

164. Sverdlov was the brother of the Central Committee's Chairman.

165.Bliumkin and Alexandrovich are the actual murderers of Count Mirbach.

166. William Hoffman, David, p. 20; Epperson, pp. 234, 235.

167. Epperson, p.325.

168.Epperson, p. 284.

169.Griffin, p. 280.

170.Griffin, p. 280.

171.Griffin, p. 280.

172.Griffin, p. 65; Epperson, p. 94.

173.Des Griffin, Forth Reich of the Rich, p. 116.

174. Gary Allen, "Who They Are", American Opinion, p. 69.

175.Ralph Epperson, The Unseen Hand, p. 197.

176.Eustace Mullins, The World Order, p. 65.

177. Antony C. Sutton and Patrick Wood, Trilaterals Over Washington, p. 37.

178.National Socialism came from Prussia. Bismarck was Rothschild's man. Hitler's monetary policy was imposed on Germany by American and British Banks to finance the war. Max Warburg, Rothschild's right hand, remained Hitler's man until 1938.

179.Sutton, p. 64; Wall Street Journal, July 25, 1978.

180.Sutton, p. 64; McKelvy of the U.S. Geological Survey.

181.Sutton, pp. 97-99.

182.Sutton, p. 101; Eustace Mullins, The World Order, p. 210.

183. Paris Match, February 1987; Pravda, January 1987.

184. Frederic and Pierre Lorrain Lepage Enquire; Peace and Progress, Soviet Radio, September 22, 1986; Paris Match, February 1987, p. 22.

185. Paris Match, February 1987, p. 22; Sunday Express November 2, 1987.

186. Paris Match, February 1987, p. 22; Patriot Review, vol. 2, no 9, p. 1.

187. Paris Match, February 1987, p. 22; Patriot Review, vol. 2, no 9, p.3.

188. Paris Match, February 1987, p. 22.

189.Alisson et. al. WHO Bulletin, vol. 47, 1972, p. 257-63; Patriot Review, vol. 2, no. 9, p.l.

190.vol. 47, p. 251.

191.London Times, May 11, 1987, p. 1; Patriot Review, vol. 2, no. 9, front page.

192.Helth Freedman News, September 1987; Patriot Review, vol. 2, no. 9, p.l.

193.Helth Freedman News, September 1987; Patriot Review, vol. 2, no 9, p. 1.

194.London Times, May 11, 1987, p. 1; Patriot Review, vol. 2, no. 9, p. 4.

195. Paris Match, February 1987; Helth Freedman News, September 1987.

196.Helth Freedman News, September 1987; Patriot Review, vol. 2, no. 9.

197.Helth Freedman News, September 1987; Patriot Review, vol. 2, no. 9.

198. Helth Freedman News, September 1987; Patriot Review, vol. 2, no. 9.

199. Plain Truth, March 1988, Helth Freedman News, September 1987.